DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

J. B. DAWSON.

OPPOSED TO ODIOUS DISTINCTIONS—FRIENDLY TO POPULAR RIGHTS.

FOR THE STATE SENATE,
BERNARD MARIGNY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES:

B. Z. CANONGE — J. R. GRYMES.
N. PEDESCLAUX — LOUIS ALLARD.
CHARLES DAUNOY — J. M. KENNEDY.
HORTAIRE ANDRY.

For Congress.

First District—C. GAYARRE.

THIRD DISTRICT,—J. WALKER.

The Elections will take place on Monday the 7th, Tuesday the 8th, and Wednesday the 9th July.

THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY, BY JEROME BAYON.

STATE PRINTER.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1834

FALSEHOOD REPELLED!

Iberville, July 23d.

We certify that at the ball which was given at Mr. T. Lessassier, the member of the House of Representatives from this parish, not a word was heard during the whole of the evening about elections, and that General Dawson was not in any manner the cause of any quarrel which took place that evening.

Signed,
T. LESSASSIER,
J. ESTEVAN,
CELESTINE RUTH,
JOHN F. SCOTT,
E. BLANCHARD.

We, the undersigned, assert that Mr. F. Renard, another of the editors of the Renard (Democratic) said, that if White were elected, his brother would receive great advantages.

D. ALLAIN,
F. MILLER.

Mr. Armitage,

Sir—General Dawson came to me when that difficulty took place at Mr. Lessassier's, (between you and Mr. B.) and begged me to go and re-establish the peace between you; adding that he expected to be very sorry that any disturbance had taken place.

J. ESTEVAN.

To-day, fellow-citizens, you will be called upon to discharge one of the most important privileges of freemen; and it behoves you to consider before depositing your vote, by whom the interests of the State will be best promoted.—Scan with the minutiæ of each candidate, and decide after cool and mature deliberation, which of the two, Edward D. White or John B. Dawson, merits your suffrages. You know that the former has been for a number of years your representative in the National Councils. Did he compromit the interests of Louisiana when he voted for the reduction of the duty on sugar, and suffered a provision in the law effecting the same to pass unnoticed encouraging the importation of the foreign article? It is matter of fact that he did—and it is equally notorious that we have been sensibly and severely injured. Do you desire the giant planter in the field, and cannot be deterred by electing a Governor competent to meet the crisis, and who had no hand in bringing it on. Mr White must have acted from ignorance or design; both are culpable; but let us suppose the former, which is less heinous and is not an argument against his capacity which disqualifies him from filling the duties of so important an office. Most certainly it is! But, independent of this, what has Mr. White done for the interests of his constituents. With the exception of the confirmation to some land titles which he could not but do, but which the partizans bring forward as a great proof of his services, we have nothing during a period of five or six years that he has been in Congress to recommend him to us as a man of diligence, solicitous to merit the public favor, having talents and every thing else commendable out of the question. We venture to assert that there is not a man in the national House of Representatives, who has not been of more actual service to his constituents than has Mr White. In vain we look for something to authorize the panegyrics pronounced upon him, but we find nothing that can redeem him from the imputation of being a very common man, possessing neither talents nor industry, and deficient in every requisite necessary for the public service.

John B. Dawson has *never deceived the people.* As a representative in the State Legislature, he sustained a high reputation for diligence, integrity, and good sense. In every situation, in every relation of life, as a judge, as a citizen, as a friend, he has recommended himself to all who have been thrown in his way, and it may be cited as conclusive evidence in his favor that no one with whom he has been on terms of intimacy is at present his personal enemy. We have every reason to believe that he will make a popular Chief Magistrate; we know that he is identified with the best interests of the people, and that if elected, he will administer the government in obedience to their will. We have no such guarantees in selecting Mr White. On the contrary, we have strong grounds for apprehending that he will be a mere cipher, entirely in the hands of a few men who are inimical to the popular sway.

Our friends should keep on the look out for fraud and electioneering trickery. Some of our reckless adversaries, it is to be apprehended, will resort to something of the kind, to create unfavourable impressions and to sow division in our ranks. Let us all be upon our guard! Let us be incredulous, and believe nothing that they may now advance, the period between this and the election being too close to repel any charges, however false, that may be made.

DEMOCRATS! LOOK TO YOUR TICKETS!

Let every democratic voter scrutinize his ticket closely before depositing it in the ballot box. Our opponents will doubtless try to play some game upon us, either by substituting some other names, or mis-spelling those thereon in such a way that they will not count.

Vigilance! vigilance! vigilance is indispensable.

Alexander Porter is known to be at heart a monarchist, a man who has no confidence in the virtue or integrity of the people. He is an advocate of property qualifications for voters, and maintains that if the rich were provided for, provision for the poor would follow as matter of course. He has no feelings in common with the mass of the people, and if John Randolph had ever seen him, he never would have supposed that it was his great rarity to see a *white* crow as an *Irish* tory.

Should Edward D. White be elected governor of Louisiana Alexander Porter and his faction would be the arbiters of the destinies of the State. Citizens! do you desire such an oligarchy? If you do, vote against John B. Dawson!

Fifty dollars, we understand, was offered to a poor and humble voter in the faubourg St. Mary, if he would vote the White ticket. He indignantly refused the bribe and simply told those that would have seduced him, "that poverty did not imply dishonesty." His answer was worthy of a true and honest republican.

By the bye, our opponents must be flush in funds to offer such bribes as these.

A sign.—The "whigs" have spent so much money in trying to buy up voters, and in betting, that they could not wet the stand, raise money sufficient to feast themselves on the 4th July, in order to keep up their flagging spirits for the coming election. Poor devils, we pity them, from our souls we do. "The fault is not in our stars, but in their stars!"

Mr. Stephen Mazureau declared his intention during the last Presidential election, that if General Jackson was elected he would leave the country. He has not done so, nor is he likely to comply with his promise so long as there are congenial spirits in Louisiana for him to hold companionship with.

The same gentlemen also argued in a speech of his delivered during the same period, "Must we carry to the Presidency, a man who committed at the head of a handful of braves, which were hidden by a rampart of cotton bales?"

His fellow citizens answered this question in the affirmative. The whiskey drinkers will take care that he is again disappointed in regard to General Dawson, and the independence and integrity. Stephen Mazureau leave politics to wiser heads than yours!

INTRIGUE.—Judge Winchester and James Porter are prominent members of the Porter faction, recently sent to Mr T. C. Nicholls, one of the candidates for Congress from this district, Mr. Moore the sheriff of Lafourche, to urge him to withdraw from the contest, promising should he acquiesce that Mr. White, in the event of his election, would provide for his (Nicholl's) son. Mr. Nicholl's refused, greatly to his honor, to accede to any such arrangement, and hence, as in duty bound, the transaction public.

What man can refuse after this, to believe that an unholy coalition exists, that would obtain power at any price, and would not hesitate for a moment to resort to the most despicable means for the purpose of gratifying their ambition.

The Louisiana of Friday contains an appeal to the Irishmen of Louisiana. Gentlemen, save yourselves any further trouble in that quarter.

That the present contest resolves itself into one of power on the one side and of principle on the other, must be apparent to every man who has attentively considered the character of the opposite parties, and the arguments urged by them severally as inducements for the support of their candidates. In Edward D White we recognize a man put forward by the aristocracy of the State, and supported by them, with a view to their present ascendancy and the ultimate perpetuation of their power. They have availed themselves of extraneous circumstances—such as hostility to the present enlightened Chief Magistrate of the nation and to the measures of his administration, by which they have succeeded in obtaining the co-operation of many worthy men who, if they could be convinced of their real designs, would shun any association with them with horror, but their purpose is such as we have stated it, and it will certainly be made manifest to the cost and humiliation of numbers, should Mr White be elected. Mr Dawson, on the other hand, is emphatically the popular candidate,—he is brought forward by the common classes,—as the term is understood by our opponents,—the artisan, mechanic and laborer,—men who cannot see why the practice of any useful trade or business is disgraceful—or why it should operate in disfranchising them from the enjoyment of social and political privileges with those who deem their situations in life more honorable and dignified. To prevent the establishment of these and similar odious doctrines, anomalous to our form of Government as well as the formation of monopolies, by which the man of small possessions is rendered subservient to him of greater wealth, and the hard earnings of the day laborer are extracted for the purpose of swelling the power of an already too insolent aristocracy, they have regarded it as of vital moment to obtain the election of a man who sympathises with their feelings, and whose republican notions would secure a faithful and impartial administration of the affairs of our State Government.

Thus stands the contest which takes place to day, and which, if adverse to our opponents, must forever put down their insolent pretensions. Should we be defeated, we but strengthen them, and render their defeat at another general election more difficult. But we have no fears. We do not apprehend from this trial of strength any thing but a great and glorious victory, which will reflect upon us the greatest honor and credit. Remember, fellow citizens, the humiliating remarks which you daily hear. Remember that you are told that he who has not a vote,—a privilege which is accorded in almost every State in the Union, to every American citizen,—is a vagrant or a vagabond.—Remember that your republican simplicity is ridiculed—that you are called "whiskey drinkers"—the "vile and low populace"—and are insulted and vilified in a thousand different ways. Turn out, then, in your strength. The contest is, democracy or aristocracy—the many against the few. Then ring in your might and let your enemies,—with all the blandishments of Bank influence,—be abashed!

FOR THE BEE.

THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, AND E. D. WHITE *its Representative.*
vs.
J. B. DAWSON, AND THE PEOPLE
of the State of Louisiana.

To the polls, to the polls, and decide fellow citizens. This is the cause you are to try—it is a momentous one—it is no less a subject for you to determine, than whether you shall be made slaves, or whether you shall continue to be freemen. To vote for the Bank and E. D. White, is to consent to become the willing panders to a powerful and aristocratic monied institution, which is in every mode and shape it can find feasible, endeavoring to deprive you of your constitutional independence. If its friends are permitted by the people to become their Governors and their Legislators, then is all hope of freedom gone. It will shortly engulph every vestige of the liberties of the people—and our rights and privileges will be but an empty name—forbid it heaven, spirits of the virtuous and the brave, asserters and defenders of our glorious Declaration of Independence, interpose your sacred names and endow us with patriotism and fortitude, to enable us to preserve ourselves from such humiliation and such disgrace. Already is the Bank of the United States, in its own inscrutable manner, abuse the people. It contemns and defides their legitimate power. It spurns from its threshold, the faithful and upright representatives of your interests, there through the instrumentality of the Senate, and sets at defiance the laws you have made for its government—thereby virtually resolving all power into itself and becoming supreme dictator.

Fellow citizens, if you permit this, then its government is established over you—it will prescribe your duties—it will legislate for you—no law will be passed without consulting its power and its will. I cannot believe that you will calmly and quietly submit without a struggle to maintain yourselves against this all grasping Hercules.

No fellow citizens you will not—your intelligence, your patriotism, your love of country, and devotion to her best interests, will impel you to the polls on this and the two succeeding days of the election, there to declare your veraict in favor of J. B. DAWSON and DEMOCRACY.

VOX THE SECT.

Mr Editor!—A rumor has been propagated with apostolic zeal, by the alarmists or panic men of New Orleans, that should Dawson be elected Governor, he will supply all the offices in the gift of the Executive, with his connexions and friends from Florida. What could have suggested such a report, or upon what cause could it have been predicated? Has any expression ever fallen from his lips that would justify such a supposition? Never, Gen. Dawson is one of those men who regards the distribution of Executive favors as a sacred duty, which he owes to the public generally, without any other distinction then honesty and capacity. He is not one of your men, who would confer favors and offices on worthless sycophants, whose only recommendation is servility: neither does he proscribe any man because he happens to differ with him politically. He, on the broad basis of our constitution, conceives that every man should claim the same privilege himself, the exercise of uncontrolled opinion. I have no doubt but that many officers presiding in, and executing the functions of, various state departments, will feel rather unsafe, from the very consciousness, that they themselves have pursued that partial and unjust course, which they dread in others. Conscious guilt makes many cowards. I could, were I disposed, refer to more than one example of such men, who, though under the solemn obligation of oaths, manifest an open and acknowledged partiality. The public eye rests upon these men; and that public will seek an early opportunity of giving vent to their feelings. But, unless for themselves, such characters need be under no apprehensions. The public good will at all times be consulted. Should Gen Dawson be elected his appointments will be conferred on liberal, able, and impartial men, on men who like himself, do not live for self alone but general welfare. Were, indeed, those allegations advanced against E D White, there would be some semblance of reason about it, for he was transplanted from pettifogging on the Lafourche, to a prime gulph in this city at a time too, when there were much more talented citizens, preferred to be found in the city, to fulfill that important office. But unfortunately for them, they were not made of the proper and substantial materials, of which a judge White is composed. Yes sir, he was translated to that office, with no other qualification, than that he was an obscure man, in obscure bounds. In a word, he was a mere cipher, and was placed there, with a view of his own interests in the contest of all others. White being a tenant of those men who control, so this faction would unhesitatingly follow in their wake and act upon their principles. Another report is industriously, but because it is too false, privately circulated, viz. that Gen Dawson urged the prosecution of Judge Chaffin for the purpose of being appointed in his stead. How ridiculously false is this charge, and how malicious, I need hardly, perfectly convinced of the honorable Gen Dawson in relation to the difficulty in which he was involved previous to his resignation, now stands, as it ever has, in the profession to the supreme magistracy of the State. This affair has already undergone such a [illegible] that there is not a man who has any [illegible] of the circumstances, that does not feel perfectly satisfied with the uprightness of Dawson. A Scotchman in that business. Any [illegible] of the duel [illegible] to be [illegible] today by [illegible] Dawson [illegible] Louisiana Advertiser. Recollect, that Dawson is a native of Louisiana, and [illegible] of offices, on an electioneering tour. Why should the component not first come from Louisiana? A candidate [illegible] of their. Why does the Louisiana Advertiser abuse Dawson for going about the people, since as well we can tell, his exclusive ground leaves only disgust, and excites the people against him wherever he goes. If he is a man that leaves such bad impressions behind him, one would imagine the Louisiana Advertiser should advise him to continue as secret as it would be all the better for White. [illegible] story, and comes ingenuously from the Louisiana Advertiser. It is too ridiculous to be credited for an instant. No one believes it, even the editor of the Louisiana Advertiser himself. Has Dawson lost or gained since he came to this city? According to the insinuations of the Louisiana Advertiser his friends would be decreasing daily. Is this the fact? Far otherwise. Dawson's popularity is ever increasing. His friends are becoming more numerous every hour. Men of all nations, and every political creeds, throw by their prejudices, and come like men, assuming that of the independent. Of that support will send Ned White to Congress he and Alick Porter in the Parish to provide the insolent [illegible] and endeavored to [illegible] people.

A FRIEND TO RAT.

VERY LATE AND INTERESTING.

The mercantile packet ship Silas Richards, captain Barstey, arrived from Liverpool, where she sailed on the 24th of May. By this arrival the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received numerous files of London papers to the 24th May, and Liverpool to the 23d, both inclusive.

DEPARTURE OF LAFAYETTE.

The most remarkable [illegible] was the departure of the Marquis de Lafayette, the last surviving general of the army of the American revolution. He was [illegible] time to time for several weeks past, but he was so [illegible] and prepared as for the event. Several [illegible] sadness to every American heart. We have given simple details of this interesting event below. The English journals, of all parties, seem vying with each other to dim the lustre of the deceased patriot's character and to [illegible] now. As a specimen, we quote a [illegible] from the Morning Herald. The Times is still more disheartening and the Standard [illegible] the 20th May. The funeral was to take place on the 24th ultimo. The papers of the 21st—the day after the departure—were [illegible] filled with [illegible] his death. With two exceptions only, and these the two remaining advocates of the fallen cause of legitimacy, the London papers unite in bearing testimony to the national worth and qualities and private virtues of the departed patriot.

The death of General Lafayette is one of those events which cannot take place without striking home to a nation's heart with that force of mighty sadness which is remembered once and forever. No corner of the earth but will be affected by the tidings. Filling the highest and the proudest station in public opinion that was perhaps ever occupied by a mortal, inseparably associated with the birth and progress of the grand events which have placed this age in an unapproachable advance of every other, and which have given a new tone to the political aspect of the world,—the death of the purest and most consistent republican of his time—will startle with the contrast of their own degeneracy, the profligate aristocrats of France, and the cowering fiends of exploded despotism will exult in the removal forever from the scene of life, of the incorruptible patriot—the sway of whose holy principles made them shake and tremble on their lofty thrones.

And America! how will the voice of universal sadness ring along and loud from her thousand hills, now that the last of the memorable men who guided her arm in the dark hour of her revolutionary struggle, is no more. The friend of her Washington, the last link that bound his living memory to her present greatness—the first in her affections—the first in her gratitude—whose memory will live last in her remembrance. Lafayette! thou great and good the fame will never come when the recollection of thy virtues and thy services will be effaced from the heart of the country of thy adoption, and to which thy exertions so greatly contributed to give rank among the nations of the earth.

This is not the time, and not the place, to give that view of Lafayette's character to which it is entitled. What vicissitudes of political life have been his! He commenced his career when the light of the most dazzling period of the lofty monarchy of France was still sought upon the land. Actuated by the impulses of the generous enthusiasm, he enlisted his energies in that infant cause of liberty which attained a vigorous manhood in America, and stretching across the wide Atlantic, soon grew to a giant's might in his native land. "The Royal Ship of France went down." The feudal rule of a thousand years was supplanted by the Genius of Revolution, which, drunk with license, and mad with new-found power, stalked on, from desolation to desolation,—subverting all, controlling all, destroying all,—until mankind grew sick with horror, and turned frighted from the sight.

But Lafayette had no part with its blood, its terrors or its crime—his voice was heard above the storm—the pure serenity of his principles prevailed at last, and for a moment France seemed to have settled into the grandeur and dignity of regulated freedom. Then came the iron sway of a sterner and more imposing despotism. Napoleon went on from conquest to conquest—gathering glory from successive victories,—and concentrating the Nation's energies with his own fame and power, till the bubble burst, and he fell, crushed beneath the massive weight he had created.

Lafayette never bowed down to the splendid idol. When the world went wild with adoration,—aloof and in retirement, the republican General, unawed, unflattered, and unintimidated, preserved his consistency and his principles.

The Bourbons, supported by the bayonet of the Holy Alliance, returned to the throne which mocked their imbecility. The patriot of 1787 was true to himself in 1814.—He had no common cause with men whose promises were faithless—whose presence was an incubus on the land.—And in the hundred days, still faithful to the guiding principles of his life, he distrusted the suspicious love for constitutions, when found in the despot master of the confederation of the Rhine.

Such, in a few words, was Lafayette, the morning star of one revolution and the guiding light of another. He lived to see his principles triumphant and his glory complete—by saving his country at the most tremendous crisis of its whole history—and has gone down to the grave with an honor, a celebrity and a purity of reputation, rarely if ever before attained by any public character.—[N. Y. Com. Adv.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, May 19.

M. Dupin, President, in the Chair.

The President, in the course of the day, took occasion of a pause in the public business, to address himself thus to the Chamber—"According to a wish expressed by several Deputies, I feel no doubt but that the Chamber will authorise me to send, in its name, to make inquiries relative to the health of our illustrious colleague, General Lafayette—numerous cries of 'yes, yes!') I have already, added the President, sent in my name."

After a short lapse of time, the President [illegible] the Assembly, and read the answer to the inquiries made in the name of the Chamber relative to the health of General Lafayette. It was as follows—

"Mr. President—After a really vital question for the interest the Chamber has so kindly taken in my father's health, I have the satisfaction to inform the Chamber that there is a sensible improvement in his situation. Have the kindness, Mr. President, to present the sentiments of our respected gratitude to the Chamber—and accept for yourself the assurance of my very high consideration.

(Signed) GEORGE LAFAYETTE."

Sitting of May 20.

At half past twelve o'clock, M. Dupin, the President, took the Chair.

After M. Gannoron had read the process verbal of the preceding sitting,

The President rose, and in a moved voice, said, "I have the affliction of announcing to the Chamber the decease of the Honorable General Lafayette. He died this morning at five o'clock. I shall now proceed to draw the names of the Members who shall attend his funeral, but I have no doubt that a great number of his colleagues will consider it a duty to accompany his remains. The President then drew the names of the deputation.

M. François Delessert rose and moved that the President be invited to write a letter to the Illustrious Gendrell's family expressive of the profound grief felt by the Chamber for the great loss his colleagues and the entire of France had experienced.

The motion was, of course, agreed to.

The Sitting was then suspended for an hour, when the Chamber resumed the discussion of the Budget of receipts.

General Lafayette will be buried with all the honors due to his fame. In this the Chambers and the Court appear to concur; for whatever differences of opinion there may be as to the mischief of his example upon the disorderly, there is an association about his name which it would not be prudent in the Court party to desecrate. It is satisfactory to learn that, according to all present calculations, the funeral ceremonial will pass over without any material disturbance.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Reported Insanity of the King of England.—The London papers are highly indignant at the following paragraph which were published and generally accredited in Paris, on the 20th:

"PARIS, Tuesday, May 20.

"All the French journals, without distinction, mention today, without disguising the fact, the report which has reached Paris of the mental alienation of His Most Gracious Majesty King William. The report was most general yesterday, and bankers and capitalists did not hesitate to state that they were certain of the fact, and had their news from the [illegible] possible sources of information.

SPAIN

No events of a decisive or important character had transpired in Spain since our previous accounts. The intelligence from the kingdom consists principally of petty details.

In Biscay and Navarre the Carlists were in force, and apparently, strong enough to defy the Queen's troops now in those provinces.

Zumalacarregay's four battalions, after remaining some time in presence of the Queen's troops near Estella, retreated on the 14th in four different directions. After their retreat General Quesada marched to Lambier and Pompeluna; and Brigadier Lorenzo went to attack, near Valcarlos, a corps of the insurgents, who sought refuge in the mountains after exchanging a few shots. One of the Chefs, however, is said to have fallen in the skirmish.

It is stated that 1000 men, under the orders of Brigadier Carrera, had entered Vittoria on the 12th. Those troops were coming from Castile and the frontiers of Portugal.

Brigadier Jauregui (El Pastor) arrived at St. Sebastian on the 14th, with an escort of 100 men, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm. He left his column and the regiment of San Fernando at Tolosa, and those of Africa and Chinchilla at Hernani and Astigaraga.

PORTUGAL

The intelligence from this long disturbed kingdom is of considerable importance. On all sides, the Usurper is discomfited. Oporto fell into the hands of Donna Maria's troops, in the end of May, by evacuation; and the Duke of Terceira was immediately afterwards joined by the Spanish army under Gen. Rodil, numbering about three thousand men. During the entry of the combined forces into Coimbra, they were received with the greatest degree of enthusiasm by the inhabitants. Repeated cheers and vivas for Donna Maria II., with a display of colors and decorated arches, marked the welcomeness of the event. From the South of Portugal it appears that the Miguelites have shown themselves in considerable bodies; but in all instances where they have given battle, they have been defeated.

GERMANY.

According to the Augsburgh Gazette of May 15, the courts of Vienna and Berlin are very highly displeased at the liberty taken by the Spanish Government, in sending an army into Portugal. The consequence has already been the recall of the Prussian Minister from Madrid. The same organ of the Holy Alliance says that the Spanish Regent may have cause to lament both this and the dismissal of M. Zea from her counsels, as "the Powers" possessed a guarantee in the absence of which guarantee the Queen, Isabella, will not be acknowledged.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

It appears that the number of persons wounded in the riot at Frankfort was 17.

"Yesterday morning, says the Augsburg Gazette of May 8th—the funeral of Frederick Schlosser, a blacksmith, who was killed before the constable's guard house, was followed to the burying ground, which is about half a league from the town, by a very great crowd of people. In the course of the day several serious disturbances had occurred of the public houses in the suburbs, in which two men were killed and one seriously wounded. Similar disorders arose in the commune of Bornheim, where also blows were dealt. At night fall a large body of Austrians entered the town, the central street, and succeeded in clearing away the multitude which surrounded the guard houses, uttering desperate threats.

An assembly of the burghers of Frankfort have agreed upon a petition to the Senate and Legislative body, complaining of the police, the officers of the guard and the soldiery who lord upon the people. It is said to have been already signed by 800 of the wealthy citizens, and there is every reason to apprehend that the irritation will continue, if some satisfaction is granted.

It was stated at Paris on the 14th, that the armies of the Germanic Confederation were to be increased forthwith.

From the Frankfort Gazette

European policy has assumed a very decided character. Two alliances between great States and opposed to each other. On the one hand we see Russia, Prussia and Austria united together for the purpose of pursuing the existing order of things, to raise a barrier against the encroachments of the revolutionary propaganda and its doctrines. On the other hand we see England and France, which have united, following the pretended progress of the age, to force the principle of a regeneration of all the relations of society, and have now admitted Spain and Portugal into this alliance. It is surely a remarkable phenomenon to see the government of the two latter countries under the banners of Liberalism!

It is difficult to say to what these events may lead.—The three great Eastern Powers, will doubtless, act without any claim on this quadruple alliance, and will not take any measures of precaution unless the French Government should fail in restraining the regenerators, if they should attempt to pass certain limits.

Spain and Portugal have in themselves so many elements of internal discord that, being besides of little importance to the rest of Europe, they do not merit any particular attention, and their alliance is at present of no great utility to the great Eastern Powers. Germany is placed between these two alliances. Will it remain neutral or will it take a decided part? Will Belgium join the quadruple alliance, and what influence will this step have on the Belgian question? We see the importance of the questions that arise; and whatever embarrassments the Diplomatists have produced at London, after all, the whole may be another exemplification of the mountain in labor. There will be no war [illegible] whatever their opinions may be as to [illegible] viz. in joining against the republicans only.

The hopes of the Republicans of Europe, we assert will not be benefitted by the quadruple alliance.

Dresden, May 6

The doubling of the posts at the palace on the night of the 4th has given rise to many different reports. All is so perfectly quiet here, that this measure must have been occasioned by the arrival of a courier from Stuttgard.

It is said that a conspiracy has been discovered which will call for the exercise of great vigilance by several of the courts of Germany.

The Gazette has also the following from Vienna dated 6th inst:—

The Congress will not hold more than five sittings more, and then proceed to draw up the Protocols, which will contain the result of its deliberations. Such communications will be made known to the Germanic diet will also be registered, and be made public at a later period.

The Swabian Mercury says:

A report has been current for several days that 10 or 12 Poles have passed through Switzerland into Austria, with an intent of entering Russia incognito, for the purpose of carrying into execution a most criminal project.—They are said to belong to a band of conspirators amounting to sixty. The fact, however, appears to us to be highly improbable, though it is asserted that the personal description of these rash men has been sent to the police, with orders to arrest and imprison them if discovered.

FRANCE.

The dates from Paris are to May 15th. Arrests, particularly of Editors, continued to be of very frequent occurrence.

Two extraordinary notes of credit for the War Department, amounting to about 590,00l. sterling, were agreed to by the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday; one portion of it, however, by a majority of 54 only.

It is expected that the Chamber of Deputies will terminate its labors on the 22d inst. and that those of the Chamber of Peers will be concluded by the 28th. It is supposed that the close of the session will take place on the 26th, and that the King will go to the chamber in person and deliver a speech on the occasion.

SPAIN.

Our Bayonne correspondent mentions that a Courier who had left Madrid on the 9th, had passed through the former town on the 10th inst.

The loan of two millions sterling has been negotiated with the Spanish Government by four Banking houses of Madrid.

Bayonne, May 9.

We have received here a copy of a proclamation purporting to be from Zumalacarreguy, and in which he explains his motives for declaring himself independent, and proclaiming the four northern provinces a confederated republic. The troops of that chief, and those of Quesada remained two days in presence of one another near Estella. Quesada having left his position and marched off towards Lerin, Zumalacarreguy went to attack El Pastor. It is supposed that the fight which the court heard at Bayonne, on the 6th, must have been occasioned between the troops of those two chiefs.

Bayonne, May 10.

Two couriers, the one carlist and the other commercial, arrived yesterday from Madrid, which they left Madrid the day at 2 o'clock in the morning. From Madrid to Bayonne they did not meet a single Carlist, but in passing through Vittoria and Irun they were detained three hours without any disagreeable occurrence. On passing through Irun they heard a brisk fire and fighting was going on on the 7th between Chuta an Mendigorria. It was known that the Queen's troops had beaten the Carlists, but no particulars were known, except that the conflict was desperate.

COMMERCIAL.

SALES OF STOCKS AT NEW YORK.

On the 21st June.

26 shares U. S. Bank, 103. 69 do N. O. Canal Bank, 100; 5 do do 104; 10 do do 104 1-8; 25 do do 104 1-4.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.—May 22, 1834.

United States Bank shares,	22/ 10 a 23/ 15
Louisiana Bank,	27
Louisiana State Bank,	26 10
New Orleans Canal Bank,	24

By the Silas Richards at New York.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—May 24.

The demand for cotton has continued very extensive, the sales this week being 33,400 bales, making 80,000 bags in a fortnight. This week prices of low cottons have fallen 1-8d, and good cottons have risen 1-8d—the bulk of the sales have been from 8 1-8 to 8 3-4d for Uplands and Mobiles. Imports this week, 31,000 bags.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED:

Ship Antioch, Whitney, Liverpool,	Hagan, Niven & co
Ship Johannes, Muller, Gottenburgh,	L Ogden
Ship Alcinous, Bounting, Bordeaux,	G Bucklin
Ship Lion, Bursley, Boston	L H Gale
Brig Collingwood, Hookey, Liverpool,	S T Hobson & co
Brig Asiatique, Brest, Marseilles	P O Sorbe

ARRIVED.

Towboat Lion, Hubble, having taken her tow to sea; brot up brig Annie

Towboat Shark, *Beebe*, fm Atchalaceya bay. Brought up schr Pacific, which was blown ashore in the late gale. Reports a high quarter deck schr ashore on the west end of Timbelier island, nearly all under water, no person aboard, name unknown. Left S W Pass at noon on the 4th. Nothing now in the river

Towboat Post Boy, Annibal, fm the Passes having towed to sea ships Champion and Hermione. Brought up ship Tennessee, brig Edwin, and schr Elizabeth

Towboat Pilot fm sea with brig Manuelita

Ship Tennessee, Holmes, fm New York, to Bogart & Hawthorn

Brig Edwin, Chateau, 7 days fm Vera Cruz, with specie and sundries to master

Brig Amile, Sust, fm Havana, with sugar, fruits, &c &c to J Prats & son

Brig Manuelita, Porbes, fm Havana, with coffee, wax, &c

Schr Elizabeth, Jaques, fm Grand Caillo, with 48 hhds, 5 trs, 86 bbls molasses

Schr Pacific, fm Attakapas, with sugar and molasses

Steamer Claiborne, Barrett, fm St Louis, with assorted cargo to consignees

Steamer Black Hawk, Fullerton, fm Cincinnati

Steamer Freedom, Walker, fm Bayou Sara

Steamer Lady Washington, Athearn, fm Natchitoches

Steamer Chester, Sellers, fm St Louis

MEMORANDA.

Hence at Liverpool, May 21, the Roanoke, Halche

Sailed fm Liverpool for this port, the Elvira, Grace, and the Hercules, Marks

FOR HAVANA.
(PASSAGE ONLY.)

THE Scha **RAMONETA**, captain Alcena, having all her cargo ready, will sail on Monday 7th July. For passage apply to the captain on board, or to GARCIA, BUYO & CO.
34 St Anne st.
july 7

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

WE are requested to remind the members of the Chamber that the stated monthly meeting takes place this evening at the office No 55 Canal st., and to request a full attendance, as a matter of much importance to the community will be submitted to it. july 7

CAUTION.

THE subscribers store being entered on the night of the 5th inst., their chest taken out and rifled of its contents, now caution all persons against trading for any notes drawn in their favor, since the first of January last.
July 7 CAMPBELL, STRIKER & Co.

500 DOLLARS REWARD.

WILL be paid by the subscribers the above reward to any person who will lodge at the Mayor's office such information as will lead to the discovery and conviction of the villains who entered our store on the night of the 5th inst.

Also a handsome reward will be paid for the whole or any of the papers and notes by them taken
july 7 CAMPBELL, STUKER, & Co.

FOR SALE—500 barrels fresh baker's flour,
250 do rectified whiskey;
500 kegs lead lard;
80 do fresh butter,
july 7 DRAIN & MIGNON, 7 New Levee.

BILLS on Paris and London for sale by the Louisiana State Bank, in sums and at time to suit purchasers.
july 7 R RELF, Cashier.

NEW BOOKS.

DEGERANDO on education, &c &c; or, The Indians and art of moral progress; translated from the French of M le Baron Degerando; 3d edition.

THE VISITOR OF THE POOR; translated from the French of the Baron Degerando by a Lady of Boston; with an introduction by Joseph Tuckerman.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE GRAMMAR OF ELOCUTION; designed for the use of schools; by Jonathan Barber.

REMARKS ON THE INFLUENCE OF MENTAL CULTIVATION and mental excitement upon health, by Amariah Brigham, M D, 2d edition.

KEY to History, part 1st; being first steps to the study of History; part 2d, The Hebrews; part 3d, The Greeks; being exercises in Homer, Hesiod, Herodotus, Thucydides, Zenophon and Plutarch; On the history of sculpture, architecture, painting, poetry and philosophy, and in Heeren's, Gillie's and Mitford's Histories; with original matter; by Elizabeth P. Peabody. Just received and for sale by W McKEAN,
july 7 corner Camp and Common.

PARISH of Orleans, Court of Probates.—Succession of Lange Castagnolle.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the Curator of this estate should not be homologated and approved.
By order of the Court. W F C DUPLESSIS,
july 7 Reg. of Wills.

IN THE 4TH DISTRICT COURT—Antoine Bienvenu vs Dempsey P Cain—By virtue of an order of execution to me directed, will be sold, at the New Exchange, corner of Chartres and St Louis streets in this city on Wednesday 23d July inst, at one o'clock p m.

A negro man named Simon, seized in the above suit. This being the second and last auction the said slave will be definitively adjudicated to the highest and last bidder for what he will bring at 12 months credit, the purchaser giving bond with sufficient security and mortgage on said slave until final payment.
july 7 G W MORGAN, Sheriff.

STATE OF LOUISIANA

FIRST Judicial District Court.—I hereby certify, that on the 22d day of May, 1834, judgment was entered in this court in the suit of Adelaide Haydel wife of George Russel, vs George Russel, her husband, in the words and figures following, to wit:

(No 11,456.)—Adelaide Haydel, wife of George Russel, vs George Russel her husband.—The court this day rendered judgment in this case in the following words and figures to wit:—

The court having maturely and attentively examined the testimony in this case, and it appearing, 1st, that the defendant George Russel has received, on the account of the plaintiff his wife, out of the estate of her father and mother, at different times, several sums forming together that of twenty-two thousand and thirty dollars, forty-five cents.—2d. That the sums have been expended by the said husband in the course of his own affairs, and namely in the payment of a plantation and slaves, situated in the parish of St John the Baptist.—3d. That by the 3386th article of the Civil Code, the wife has, even pending the marriage, the right to claim at all times her paraphernal property and its revenue, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed, that Adelaide Haydel, the plaintiff in this case, recover from George Russel, her husband, the defendant, the aforesaid sum of twenty-two thousand and thirty dollars, forty-five cents, with interest thereon, at the rate of five per cent per annum, from the 14th day of May, 1834, until paid, with mortgage on the plantation and slaves situated in the parish of St John the Baptist, belonging to said defendant, and that the defendant pay the costs of this suit.

May 22, 1834.

Signed,
Signed 27th May, 1834. C. WATTS.
Countersigned, JOHN L. LEWIS, Clerk.

Judgment recorded in judgment docket, p. four hundred and twenty-three, B.

Which costs amount to the sum of twenty dollars eighty-seven and a half cents, exclusive of the sheriff's fees.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court, at the city of New Orleans, on this 30 day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and in the fifty eighth year of the independence of the United States.

Amount of Judgment, [illegible]
Amount of Costs, $6 87 1-2
$22,051 75
july 7 JOHN L. LEWIS.

In the [illegible] Armstrong vs his creditors.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
District Court, Saturday [illegible] 1834.

FIRST [illegible] 1834.

On motion of [illegible] W. Hoffman, [illegible] for the petitioner, it is [illegible] by the Court, that all others interested [illegible] herein appear [illegible] Court, on the 21st inst. when the proceedings of the [illegible] before the notary public [illegible] filed in this case [illegible] should not be confirmed and homologated according to law. Extract from the Minutes.

Signed, JOHN L. LEWIS, Clerk.
july 7

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

FIRST Judicial District Court.—Louis Hardy Deblois Blanc vs his creditors.

The cession of the petitioner's property having been accepted by the Court for the benefit of his creditors, it is ordered that a meeting of said creditors take place before Jules Mossy, Esq. notary public, on Thursday 7th day of August next at 10 o'clock, A. M, for the purpose of taking into consideration the petition and schedule by him thus presented; and in the mean time all judicial proceedings against his person and property are stayed.

By order of the Hon. Charles Watts, Judge of this court, this 23d day of July, 1834.

P LE BLANC, D Clerk.

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE—Cour du Premier District Judiciaire.—Je certifie que le 22 mai 1834, jugement a été entré en cette cour, dans l'affair d'Adélaide Haydel, épouse de George Roussel