THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY, BY
JEROME BAYON.
STATE PRINTER.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1834.

The northern mail supplies New York dates of the 15th, and Charleston of the 22d of July:

We learn from the New York papers of the 15th ultimo that every thing was quiet, though apprehensions were not altogether allayed. Whatever might have been the proximate cause of the riots, it is now generally understood that plunder was one of the predominant motives. Many of the rioters who have been arrested were identified by the police as notorious thieves. A long list of stolen articles in the shape of clothing, watches, jewellery and plate, is published in the several papers.

LATE FROM FRANCE.

By the ship Cazewood, arrived here yesterday from Havre, whence she sailed on the 3d June, commercial letters up to that date, and Havre price currents to the 2d, have been received. Under the commercial head will be found the state of markets at that place.

(For the Bee.)

Mr. Editor,

I beg the favor of your indulgence on a few remarks, which I hope you will publish through the medium of your useful columns.

The first object of an enlightened community, in the choice of legislators, ought to be honesty and probity, and the next, capability, inasmuch as the happiness of the people depends upon the nature of their laws, and the manner in which they are executed. A good and wise legislature may enact the most wholesome laws, and yet from the proceedings of ignorant and dishonest officers, the object of such laws may be defeated. An honest, independent, and enlightened judiciary, is the great conservative of the rights and interests of the public. We have different grades of what we may term the judiciary. For instance, there is the parish judge, the clerk of the district and parish courts—the justices of the peace, &c. As respects the first, he is invested with much power—The settling of successions is a matter of great importance to the community;—for, by the ignorance of his duty, heirs may be ruined—lawsuits may be entailed upon posterity;—illegal alliances may be formed—orphan children may be married without calling a family meeting, or fulfiling the regulations in such cases made and provided.—Successions may be settled without appointing counsel to represent absent heirs, which may envolve parties in much difficulty—Parents may apply for letters of administration, time after time, until an estate may be entirely squandered, notwithstanding a district court may have ordered immediate action upon the subject. A parish judge may neglect to keep a probate docket, and thereby endanger the pecuniary interest of many, and render himself liable to be impeached and removed from office.* A parish judge may certify to just ces account of costs against the parish, when a considerable part of said cost may have been paid by defendant or defendants. A parish judge may sentence a negro slave to the penitentiary for a term of years, without specifying the nature of his crime, or of what offence he was found guilty! And in fine a parish judge may hold an election without swearing the commissioners, and in contempt and violation of law, may refuse to administer the oath prescribed by the statutes, to such persons as may have been challenged by a qualified voter.

As for a clerk of the district court, justice of the peace, he may be guilty of many misdemeanors also.

A clerk of the district court may refuse to certify an account of witness fees against the state—he may promise immediate payment, and by that means put witness off until his claim may be prescribed by law, and then like a real honest man, he may plead prescription, although he may have legally certified such account, received the money, and appropriated it to his own use. A clerk of the court may tell jurors they are fined by the court, ten dollars each, but if they will give him three dollars apiece, he will get them released, when at the same time no such fine was ever imposed! A clerk of court may demand five dollars from a plaintiff over and above legal fees, for the active part he took in his behalf, to obtain a judgement in his favour. A clerk of the court may have collected his fees from the defendant, and afterwards may have presented the same to plaintiff also for collection; he may also have charged and collected ten per cent interest on fee bills. A clerk of the court may give a receipt for ninety nine dollars, in part pay for clerk's fees, in a little case tried before the parish court. He may also charge fifty two dollars for writing petitions for the district court, and may have drawn the form himself thus acting as an attorney. A clerk of the court, in copying a petition for a case in which he might be defendant, could so date it, that there could not be ten judical days after service, for legal proceedings at the next court. In my next I will make more important discoveries of the proceedings that may be done by a clerk of the court. A justice of the peace is an officer who, you may think can exercise but little authority, yet he may inflict great injury by perverting justice. A justice of the peace may have transactions with a poor ignorant and illiterate man, who may have given orders on persons not able to pay; a justice may tell him that he has committed a crime little short of forgery, and that if he does not pay the amount of all those orders to him, the justice, he would be bound to issue a process against him for felony. The poor man may become alarmed, and pay the said justice, the full amount of such orders.—The justice may thus swindle the ignorant and rob the money. But then, he might be put in the penitentiary for it, were he prosecuted for such conduct. A justice of the peace may issue a warrant against an offender of the law, such offender may appear, and, as security for his personal appearance at court, may give said justice four or five hundred dollars in cash—but he may never appear to answer to the charge against him. Such things might be done. A justice of the peace may have issued a warrant against two men for beating a poor woman in a most shocking manner—he may afterwards take a note for forty-five dollars from the offenders, to stop the proceedings in the court, and the poor sufferer may never after be able to bring the case into court, nor have any further proceeding upon the atrocious outrage. A justice of the peace may be applied to in a case of larceny—he may go directly to the accused and take his note for thirty five dollars, and the accuser may never after be able to have a hearing upon the subject—he may be drawn from the tribunals of justice by a petty officer, whose duty it was to take cognizance of the case according to law, and not make himself a party to the crime, by dividing the plunder, and rendering himself liable to the penalties of the law, thus making the courts of justice the foulest sources of corruption. In my next I will give you more hints on the subject.

FAIR PLAY.

Avoyelles (La) July 21, 1834.

From the London Morning news.

Steam Carriages.—These wonderful machines are now constructed with sufficient mechanical skill, amount of power, safety and general efficiency, to ensure their successful employment on any good road; and it is certainly time for our capitalists to turn their attention to the means of a profitable investment. From the earliest developement of the capabilities of steam, as applicable to purposes of locomotion, on properly constructed roads, we have carefully watched the progress made by different inventors, and have on many occasions borne testimony to the unceasing efforts of two of the most persevering and deserving among them; of two who have from time to time, promised less and performed more than any of their cotemporaries—We mean Col. Maceroni and Mr. Hancock.

On Saturday we had a trip on the Edgeware road, with the second coach constructed by the gallant Colonel. Starting from the Paddington wharf, No. 19, we proceeded on the road in the most surprising style, the coach turned, checked, stopped, or having its speed increased, under the complete command of the conductor. About three miles out we passed a stage coach whose four horses were put to their utmost speed, with a comparative velocity to that with which the stage coach would have passed a wagon, our rate being at that time about 18 miles an hour. Soon after this we ascended Wind hill with perfect ease; althoug, in consequence of the road undergoing repair, the part we had to ascend was cut into deep ruts, and covered with dry soil and dust from three to six inches deep; forming, perhaps, the most uncertain and disadvantageous fulcrum on which the wheel of a steam carriage could ever have to act.

We arrived at the Welch Harp inn, which is several perches over the five miles from our starting place, and turned the coach in the direction of Paddington, in precisely twenty minutes, having performed the distance, inclusive of stopping at the turnpike, and on two other occasions, and despite the bad condition of Wind-hill, at the extraordinary average rate of upwards of fifteen miles an hour. Our return occupied the same period of time; and after this completion of the trip, we made the round of Paddington-green to gratify some gentlemen who had not arrived in time to witness the more extensive trial. Among our fellow-passengers on these occasions, Jerome Buonaparte, ex-King of Westphalia, Prince Jerome, his son, the duke of Montfort, the marquis Azolino, M. Vigne de Marveille, and other distinguished foreigners.

Steam Carriages.—Mr. Hancock's "Autopsy" was seen, on Saturday last, in Cheapside, winding its way with the greatest adroitness amid the multitude of carriages with which that thoroughfare is crowed. A stronger proof of its manageableness could not possibly have been afforded. We understand that it was on its way from Stratford to its old quarters in the city road, preparatory to its being again started to run for hire, in conjunction with two or three other carriages, between the city and Paddington. Mr. Squires has we are informed, sold out, and left Colonel Maceroni sole proprietor of the steam carriage prodigy, which did the 1,700 miles without requiring a shilling for repairs, &c. &c. A new steam-carriage has just entered the field, constructed by Mr. Redmund, who, some time ago, advertised that he was willing to furnish locomotives to run on common roads at any required speed, although he had never tried the experiment.

THE subscribers have in store from recent importations, and offer for sale the following articles entitled to debenture, and principally selected for the Mexican market—

3-4 inch grey domestics or Mantas: striped cotton Arabias; dark ground fancy prints: black and white do; Navy blue and white do; light ground fancy styles do; printed muslins fancy styles; printed Chintz robes; Turkey red handkerchiefs; Japan and Lappet muslins; moleskins assorted colors; fancy vestings; dyed stried satteens; bleached, brown, and black cotton Pontilas; 45 inch white quiltings for table covers; English patent silk hose; Irish shirting linen; printed Anacoste castores; superfine broad cloths assorted colors, linen Osnaburgs and Creguellas and Russia sheetings. HARRISON, BROWN & Co,
aug 1 117 Royal st.

COMMERCIAL.

HAVRE MARKET—JUNE 2.

COTTON.—The sales have continued on a rather large scale and at steady prices.* Last week, 6023 bales were sold to wit: 1736 Louisiana at 113 50 a 145; 3063 Georgia short staples, Mobile, Alabama, and Tennessee 100 a 132 50; and 1224 Pernambuco at 155 a 164.

The easterly winds are still prevailing; on the score of arrivals we have only to mention 668 bales brought from New York in the packet ship Utica.

Stock on hand 31st May, 1834,	27893	of which 27231 u s
Arrived since,	668	668
	28440	26839
Sales since,	1121	1060
	27440	20839
Stock on hand 31st May, 1834,	27983	27231
" 1833,	105896	98913

SALES OF STOCK AT NEW YORK.—June 15.

80 shares United States Bank, 105 1-2 a 105 3-4; 50 do 106 (60 days and int.); 50 do 106 (30 do); 10 do N. O. Canal, 94 1-2; 50 do N. O. City Bank, 103 3-4 a 104 1-4; 10 do Planters Bank of Mississippi, 105 3-4.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Tennessee, Holmes, New York — Bogart & Hawthorn
Ship Tiger, Eldridge, Liverpool — White & co
Barque Louisa, Delgrade, Havana — Garcia, Bayo & co
Schr San Louisa, Sasuta, Matamoras — J Pratz & son
Schr Iris, Espanola, Matamoras — J Pratz & son
Steamer Cayuga, Ross, Galveston — master

ARRIVED.

Brig Cazewood, Corey, fm Havre, to the master
Schr Boston, Kelly, fm New York, with cargo to J Minturn; T Toby & co
Steamer Huntsville, Selleck, fm Bayou Sara

MEMORANDA.

Hence at New York, 15th ult, schr Robert Rowland; 14th barque Osprey, brig Pensacola
Sailed from Havre for this port, May 28, the Tiger

UNION BANK OF LOUISIANA,
New-Orleans, July 29th, 1834.

THE Cashier of the Branch of the Union Bank at Covington having resigned, a successor will be appointed on Tuesday, 5th August. Persons intending to apply for that office, will please send in their applications previous to that day. SAM'L C. BELL,
aug 1 Cashier protem.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK,
New Orleans, July 30, 1834.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted and ordered to be published.

Resolved, That proprietors holding short shares shall be allowed to pay them up or exchange them for an equal amount in full shares.

Resolved, That all payments on stock made in the intervals between the stated periods of semi annual settlements shall be entitled to interest at the rate of six per cent per annum in lieu of dividend.

aug 1 RICHARD RELF, Cashier

NOTICE.—I have lent a holster pistol with a bronzed barrel to a person whose name I have forgotten; as I prize it very much, I request the person who has it in his possession to return it immediately.
aug 1 M. BONSEIGNEUR.

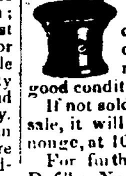
ENGINE LAFAYETTE, No 3.

THE members of this company are informed that the monthly washing will take place on Sunday next; 3d inst at 6 o'clock in the morning. By order,
aug 1 J PIGEON, Secretary

OLD WINES—IN BOTTLE.

MADEIRA—Pomona. Sercial, Porta de Cruz, Campanario, Bual & London particalar, 14 to 22 y'rs old
SHERRY—Pale, Gold, and Brown
CLARETS—Chateau Margeau. Cantenac, Hermitage, St Estephe, and St Julien, for sale by
aug 1 HARRISON, BROWN & co, 117 Royal st

TO DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES.



WILL be sold upon accommodating terms, that very eligible Drug & Apothecaries stand on the corner of Custom house and Bourbon sts comprising a general and well selected assortment of Drugs, Medicines, &c fresh and in good condition, together with all the fixtures.

If not sold before Friday the 8th of August by private sale, it will then be put up at auction, by Tricou & Canonge, at 10 a.m. on the premises.

For further particulars address Messrs Bermoudy & Dufilho, No 15 old Levee near the custom house. aug 1

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

PARISH of St. Charles—Court of Probates—Estate of the late Francois Hardy de Boisblanc.—Wheras Norbert Fortier, Sen. has petitioned the court to be administrator of the estate of the late Francois Hardy de Boisbianc, 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.
J. L. LABRANCHE, Judge of Probates.
Parish of St. Charles, July 25, 1834. aug 1

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

PARISH Court for the parish and city of N Orleans. Present the hon Charles Maurian, judge. Pierre Gabaroch vs. his creditors.

The cession of property by the petitioner having been accepted by the Court for the benefit of his creditors, it is ordered that a meeting of said creditors take place before Joseph Cuvillier, notary public, on Saturday 9th August next, then and there to deliberate on the affairs of the petitioner, and in the mean time all proceedings against his person and property are stayed.

Extract from the minutes.
Clerk's office, July 28 1834
aug 1 F BUISSON, Dep. Clerk.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Sale by the Register of Wills.—On Tuesday, the 12th day of August, at 10 o'clock a.m, will be exposed for sale at No 31 Francais street, in faubourg Marigny, the movables and other effects belonging to the succession of Rosalie Andry, deceased widow of Martin Palao. Terms of sale; cash.
By order of the court. W F C DUPLESSIS,
aug 1 Register of Wills

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

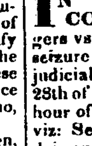
COURT OF PROBATES.—Sale by the Register of Wills. —On Tuesday, the 2d day of September, 1834, at noon, I will expose for sale at auction, at the New Exchange Coffee house, for account of the succession of Resalie Anary deceased widow of Martin Palao, the following described slaves, to wit:

RACHEL, a negro woman aged 17 years
CHARLOTTE, aged 22 years, and her child
VICTOIRE, aged 2 years and six months,
SOPHIE, a negro woman aged 30 years,
AGGY, a negro girl aged 18 years,
MARIE, a negro girl aged 17 years,
HENRY, a negro boy aged 14 years,
LUCY, a negro woman aged 19 years,
FRANK, a griff aged 28 years,
ANDERSON, a negro man aged 24 years,
HANNAH, a negro girl aged 12 years.

Terms of sale, 6 and 12 months gredit for approved endorsed notes secured by special mortgage.
By order of the court. W F C DUPLESSIS,
aug 1 Register

N.B.—The acts of sale to be passed before Louis T. Caire, Esq. Notary Public, at the expense or the purchasers.

$10 REWARD.



RANAWAY, on Sunday, the 6th July, a mulatto girl, named MARIA, about four feet three inches high, her eyes a little sunk in her head—a short time from Natchez—about 23 years old—speaks English—and the above reward will be paid if she be brought to the subscriber or lodged in jail so that he can obtain her: [aug 1] ROBERT FARR, Common st

IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT—Sheriff's Sale—Terms Cash.—Evan Rogers vs Mrs Aimée Gothchalk.—By virtue of an order of seizure and sale to me directed by the honorable the first judicial district court, I shall expose at public sale on the 28th of August next, at the Lafayette Exchange, at the hour of twelve M, in the following described property, viz: Seven lots of ground situated in the faubourg Livaudais and designated on a plan drawn by Benj. Buisson, surveyor of the parish of Jefferson, dated the 5th March, 1832, and designated as lots A L and A M, and as lots No six, thirteen, fifteen, sixteen and seventeen in square No 6. said lots A L and A M adjoin each other and form the corner of Levee and sixth streets and measure each fifty-one feet one inch front on Levoe st, and fifty feet front on the river Mississippi by a depth of two hundred and fifteen feet front on sixth st, together with all the rights of batture appertaining to said lots. Said lot No 6 on square No 6, measures forty eight feet front on Sixth st, by one hundred and twenty five feet in depth, and said lots No fourteen, fifteen, sixteen and seventeen in same square adjoin each other and measure each fifty one feet front one inch front on Levoe st; No fourteen has a depth of one hundred and thirty nine feet two inches on the Line dividing it from lot No thirteen and of one hundred and twenty eight feet four inches on the line dividing it from lot No fifteen; No fifteen has a depth of one hundred and twenty eight feet four inches on the line dividing it from No fourteen, and one hundred and seventeen feet six inches on the line dividing it from No sixteen—No sixteen has a depth of one hundred and seventeen feet six inches on the line dividing it from lot No fifteen, and of one hundred and six feet eight inches on the line dividing it from Lot No 16, No seventeen has a depth of one hundred and six feet eight inches on the line dividing it from No sixteen and of ninety five feet ten inches fronting on seventh street, all English measure: seized in the above suit. J. CHARBONNET, Jr. sheriff.
Parish of Jefferson, July 26th, 1834. aug 1

NAUTICAL ALMANAC—The Nautical Almanac and Astronomical Ephemeris for 1834, just received and for sale by W. McKEAN,
aug 1 corner of Camp and Common streets.

CONVOCACION DE LAS CORTES

Españolas por la reina Cristina, gobernadora de las Españas en nombre de su hija Dona Isabel de Castilla.

Incolumitas regni in eo sita est, si principi prompte, omnes pareant etiam Proceres.
Xenophontis lib. 8º

El dia 24 de Julio, de venturoso recuérdo, acaba de prometer en sus horas muchos años de esperanzas; acaba de sellar un pacto, tantas veces rescindido; acaba de allanar el camino de dos mundos; acaba de plantar la piedra cúbica de la coalicion de media Europa, aliada contra la *alianza*; acaba de confraternisar muchos hombres, de confundir la demanda con el servicio, y enfin acaba de amalgamar enteramente por el mágico influjo de la simpatia moral los sentimientos de muchas naciones.

Habitantes de estos paises, ciudadanos americanos... ¿cuantos españoles errantes, á impulso de los uracanes politicos, encontraran hospicio en el seno de vuestros pueblos? Como individuos, sus ideas hallaban acceso en vuestras almas nutridas de una libertad estable, por que fué el calculo del raciocinio y la obra de la sabiduria; justa por que fué la noble venganza de la opresion injusta y la prenda del sacrificio nacional; entera por que era la medida del abatimiento de una potencia, que las demas potencias sostenian sin conocer el grandioso resultado, destructor de sus envegecidos prestigios. pero la libertad cesa de ser una abstraccion desde que es modificada por influencias particulares, por ecsageraciones apasionadas, por contrastes desavenidos, por intereses egoistas, por vecindades potentes zelosas de la ciega sumision de esclavos, familiarisados con sus cadenas y que besan, y combaten por remacharlas.

Cinco lustros buscaron los españoles razonables esa libertad y tres veces se escapó del suelo Ibero, emancipando estemporaneamente, sin orden y sin pureza de patriotismo sus dependencias ultramarinas: esa libertad que casi todos han preconisado, muchos han anhelado y que muí pocos han comprendido; esa libertad que, luchando sin cesar, con la licencia, que tomaba su rostro, era la victima de este error, esa libertad, que, debiendo ser en 1812, el garante y el premio del primer Vuelo patriotico, acia un nuevo contrato, que dictaban el siglo, la ecsigencia y la heroica defensa, se le hizo retroceder y convertir este pensamiento nacional en crimen y los esfuerzos en escalones para el cadalso.

Vuestra libertad, elevada sobre un trono sublime, rodeada de un poder que no abruma y aislada en medio de un mundo, centellea como el astro del dia y lanza resplandores mas allá del atlántico, sin temor de que sus rayos se mancillen por el contacto, de la asquerosa esclavitud y de la impureza servil.

Pero la providencia, que marca el curso y la longevidad de las naciones, como la vida y las vicisitudes de los individuos, encontró en el arcano misterioso de los destinos una *Muger*, y esta Muger, digna del siglo, fué el instrumento de sus inescrutables miras. Esta Muger se levanta sobre el sepulcro en que yacia una constitucion y un rey, y abrazando, no una idea gigantesca de quimérica realisacion; siño un pensamiento calmo, acrisolado en la esperiencia y en el calculo, que pudiese conciliar la libertad con la obediencia, la seguridad con el trabajo, la aptitud con las condiciones, los condiciones con el merito, las leyes con las costumbres, las costumbres con el tiempo, la igualdad moral con las gerarquias, la riqueza con la justicia, la representacion con la popularidad, la nobleza con las capacidades de todas las clases, el trono con el pueblo, el decoro con el respeto y la ignorancia parcial con la educacion publica; de las cenizas de sabias y vetustas leyes fundamentales de la monarquia, y de las pavesas aun vagarosas de una constitucion u'tra-liberal, esta muger amalgama las bases de un pacto provisional, en cuyo centro se asiente la soberania, es decir el orden, y cuya superficie, ocupada por los pueblos, es decir por las conveniencias, puedan comunicarse reciprocamente subsidios y proteccion, inteligencia y fuerza, deberes y recompensas, nivel y movimiento, Amor y fidelidad; y abriendo en seguida, con mano firme y decidida, á todos sin distincion, el Palacio magestuoso de los proceres, *ecsige hasta de estos obediencia y ausilios para la seguridad del reino.*

Su pensamiento ha sido noble, generoso y fecundo, y si las circunstancias hacen necesario su cumplimiento, la calumnia mas atroz y baja no ha dejado de arrojar sus emponzoñadas ballestas, en papeles vendidos al partido tiránico, para malograr tantos bienes en un solo esfuerzo, por que la calumnia medra mas cuanto mas alto se coloca el objeto de sus tiros, con el fin de estraviar la opinion publica a costa de las reputaciones mas puras: esas facciones forjan tales armas en los antros obscuros de la iniquidad y se empeñan en estragar la razon para que triunfe su egoismo, en dividir la unidad para levantar su rebelion interesada, en irritar el patriotismo para hacerle odioso y esterminarle, en asustar la moderacion para dejar retrogradar el impulso. Con la consciencia de su inalidad fisica, este partido desorganizador recurria á los maquinas incendiarias de la maledicencia para probar si pudiera sustituir los principios á las preocupaciones de ambos derechos, el orden á la turbulencia, el noble orgullo nacional á la vanidad personal, el amor de las instituciones al de los empleos la verdad á las falsas y obcenas acusaciones: pero el mérito y la virtud serian invisibles, si las teas de la envidia, de la impostura y del odio, aclarando sus sombras sin disiparlas, no hicieran brillar al traves de ellas, los presagios de tantas reformas contra la tirania hereditaria.

Si la vida es una condicion de nuestra felicidad, que será de aquella sin el goce de los derechos naturales? y si cedemos á la sociedad una parte de estos ¿no es bajo la condicion imprescriptible de mejorar nuestra dicha, asegurarla, defenderla? y podrá jamas el curso de muchos siglos de error canonizar los abusos del poder, ni lejitimar las usurpaciones contra la naturaleza, como quieren establecer por principio los gabinetes del despotismo? "Los pactos que ni el fraude ni la fuerza estipularon, deben ser siempre ecsacta y religiosamente guardados."

La miseria, la persecucion y la injusticia son destrisimos maestros y los españoles liberales han aprendido mucho tiempo en esa escuela para tener la ecsaltacion de las pasiones y la equivocacion de las palabras y de las doctrinas Las armas, sino han originado, han contribuido á casi todos los alzamientos patrioticos: su iniciativa ó su coadyuvacion ha atraido el pronunciamiento nacional, pero desde que la insidia, el poder minador del espionage y la traicion empañan los aceros, la lengua popular enmudece la fuerza se enerva y la libertad es sofocada. Este nuevo orden de pacto es una concesion voluntaria á que responde una aceptacion universal sin el estrépito de un entusiasmo ecsagerado, ni los gritos anhelosos y equivocos del aspirantismo. Los españoles residentes, participando de los mismos sentimientos que deben eundir por la Péninsula, esperaban sin ocsaperacion el cumplimiento de anteriores promesas, pero al recibir, con muy poca antelacion, la nueva feliz de que el *24 de Julio* de este año, aniversario de la reina gobernadora de España, en nombre de la reina Isabel de Castilla su hija, era el fijado á la réunion de la representacion nacional, una chispa de este patriotismo, ya tan agoviado, prendió en casi todos los animos, hasta rebosar en alegria por una pronta y repentina demostracion pública. El capitan de la Compañia de *Cazadores Volantes*, don JuanPena, dió el primer impulso y uniendose al de *Cazadores de la Luisiana*, don Joaquin Viosca, la aurora del 24 fué anunciada con una salva de artilleria, servida por la brillante compañia de esta arma que respondió á nuestra solicitud y mucha gente de la poblacion tomó parte en el gozo comun. El balcon principal de la Casa de Ayuntamiento presentó, durante el dia, tres bande as que representaban los tres pabellones Americano, Español y Frances. A las seis de la tarde las compañias reunidas se mesclaron por cuartas para no formar mas que un batallon, cuyo porte y marcha militar escitában santimientos fieros de libertad y de valor: formada la batalla en la p'aza de Armas, una escolta salió á buscar estas banderas llevadas por el honorable señor John H Holland, por el coronel Roca Santi Petri y coronel Cuvelier. Estos estandartes fueron saludados por muchas descargas de artilleria, de fusileria, por la banda de musica y por las aclamaciones populares de gente de todas naciones: el batallon mandado alternativamente por ambos gefes, hizo varias evoluciones y varias descargas hasta formar el cuadro, en cuyo centro colocadas las enseñas aliadas en torno de las cuales se agrupaba numero de espectadores, los que las sostenian, inspirados por el santimiento de esta reunion, el triunfo de la libertad y el espéctaculo de la publica alegria dirigieron breves alocuciones en español, frances é ingles, cuyos acentos hicieron vibrar las cuerdas sensibles del amor de la Patria y de la libertad, respondiendo con otros acentos de satisfaccion y de júbilo. Despues de un corto paseo militar las banderas volvieron á la casa de ayuntamiento con todos los honores debidos.

La noche que precedió á este dia, las dos compañias con la banda de musica salieron y despues de haber saludado al cônsul de España, continuaron su serenada á las autoridades civiles y militares á quienes se debe agradecimiento y loor, como igualmente al cuerpo de artilleria por su condescendencia.

Como creemos que este acontecimiento debe ser trascondental al sistema constitutional de ambos mundos y á todos los amigos de las luces, esperamos que se nos dispensará esta espansion ranzonada de nuestro intimo convencimiento. LOS LIBERALES.

JUST landing from brig Nestor from Marseilles, and for sale by the subscriber, 135 casks claret wine, 250 boxes Muscat. 200 do Red wine, 24 do Ratofia, 20 baskets Champaigne, 200 do empty bottles, entitled to debenture

IN STORE.—180 barrels Spanish Brandy, 400 casks claret wine, 600 baskets empty bottles, 150 barrels dry wine, 1200 baskets salad oil, 1500 boxes muscat wine, 500 do medoc claret, 100 do cordials, 15 pipes brandy, 30 half do brandy, 3 do old cognac brandy, 50 barrels vinegar, 400 casks Bordeaux claret, 30 bales corks, 500 baskets aniseed entitled to debenture

100 bags coffee, 80 boxes white sugar 20 do brown, 400 do assorted teas, 100 bbls rum, 40 hhds northern rum, 150 bbls brandy, 50 do gin, 600 boxes assorted soap, 100 do candles, 15 do cinnamon, and a general assortment of groceries. F H PETITPAIN,
aug 1 Chartres & Toulouse streets

HAVANNA SEGARS.

101,500 HAVANA segars, of superior quality, some of which are Trabucoes, received per schr Prueba, and for sale by
WILLIAM G HEWES & CO.
july 30 66 Camp street.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late Pierre Lacoste, are requested to file the same with Marcel Ducros, Esq. attorney for said estate.
ANTONIO DUCROS,
july 23 Testamentary Executor

Office of Commissary General of Subsistence,
Washington, July 11th, 1834.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 1st day of October next, for the delivery of provisions for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

At New-Orleans.

300 barrels of Pork,
825 barrels of fresh superfine flour,
275 bushels of new white field beans,
4400 pounds of good hard soap,
2000 pounds of good hard tallow candles,
100 bushels of good clean dry salt,
1125 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Baton Rouge.

240 barrels of pork,
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour,
220 bushels of new white field beans,
3500 pounds of good hard soap,
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles,
80 bushels of good clean dry salt,
900 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Jesup, 25 miles by land from Natchitoches.

360 barrels of pork,
750 barrels of fresh superfine flour,
330 bushels or new white field beans,
5280 pounds of good hard soap,
2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles,
120 bushels of good clean dry salt,
1350 gallons of good cider vinegar.
One half on the 1st of May; remainder on the 1st December, 1835.

At the Public Landing six miles from Fort Towson, mouth of the Chiemichi,

240 barrels of pork,
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour,
220 bushels of new white field beans,
3500 pounds of good hard soap,
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles,
80 bushels of good clean dry salt,
900 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered, in all the month of April, 1835, and to leave Natchitoches by 20th February, 1835.

At Fort Smith, Arkansaw.

65 barrels of pork,
140 barrels of fresh superfine flour,
60 bushels of new white field beans,
990 pounds of good hard soap,
450 of good hard tallow candles,
20 bushels of good clean dry salt,
250 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered in all the month of May, 1835.

At Fort Gibson, mouth of the Verdigris, 150 miles above Fort Smith, Arkansaw.

810 barrels of pork,
1600 barrels of fresh superfine flour,
750 bushels of new white field beans,
11660 pounds of good hard soap,
5400 pounds of good hard tallow candles,
270 bushels of good clean dry salt,
2700 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered by the 1st of May, 1835.

At Jefferson Barracks, 10 miles below St. Louis.

330 barrels of pork,
750 barrels of fresh superfine flour,
330 bushels of new white field beans,
5280 pounds of good hard soap,
2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles,
120 bushels of good clean dry salt,
1350 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Leavenworth, mouth of Little Platte.

270 barrels of pork,
560 barrels of fresh superfine flour,
245 bushels of new white field beans,
3960 pounds of good hard soap,
1800 pounds of good hard tallow candles,
90 bushels of good clean dry salt,
1000 gallons of good cider vinegar.
One half on 1st May, remainder 1st of October, 1835.

At Fort Armstrong, Mississippi River,

135 barrels of pork,
280 barrels of fresh superfine flour,
120 bushels of new white field beans,
1980 pounds of good hard soap,
900 pounds of good hard tallow candles,
45 bushels of good clean dry salt,
500 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1835.

At Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Mississippi River.

270 barrels of pork,
560 barrels of fresh superfine flour,
245 bushels new white field beans,
3960 pounds good hard soap,
1800 pounds of good hard tallow candles,
90 bushels of good clean dry salt,
1125 gallons of good cider vinegar,
The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1835.

At Fort Snelling, St. Peters.

210 barrels of pork,
420 barrels of fresh superfine flour,
185 bushels of new white field beans,
2970 pounds of good hard soap,
1350 pounds of good hard tallow candles,
65 bushels of good clean dry salt,
760 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered by the 15th June, 1835.

At Fort Winnebago, on the Fox River, at the Portage of the Fox and Ouisconsin Rivers.

280 barrels of pork,
550 barrels of fresh superfine flour,
250 bushels of new white field beans,
4000 pounds of good hard soap,
1800 pounds of good hard tallow candles,
90 bushels of good clean dry salt,
1050 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1835.

At Fort Gratiot.

120 barrels of pork,
250 barrels of fresh superfine flour,
110 bushels of new white field beans,
1760 pounds of good hard soap,
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles,
40 bushels of good clean dry salt,
450 gallons of good cider vinegar.
One half 1st May, 1835; remainder on 1st October, 1835.

At Fort Howard, Green Bay.

270 barrels of pork,
560 barrels of fresh superfine flour,
240 bushels of new white field beans,
3960 pounds of good hard soap,
1800 pounds of good hard tallow candles,
90 bushels of good clean dry salt,
1000 gallons of good cider vinegar,
The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1835.

At Fort Brady, Saut de Ste. Marie.

140 barrels of pork,
290 barrels of fresh superfine flour,
130 bushels of new white field beans,
2050 pounds of good hard soap,
935 pounds of good hard tallow candles,
45 bushels of good clean dry salt,
525 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1835.

At Fort Mackinaw.

135 barrels of pork,
280 barrels of fresh superfine flour,
130 bushels of new white field beans,
1980 pounds of good hard soap,
900 pounds of good hard tallow candles,
45 bushels of good clean dry salt,
500 gallons of good cider vinegar.
The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1835.

At Fort Dearborn, Chicago.

135 barrels of pork,
280 barrels of fresh superfine flour,
125 bushels of new white field beans,
1980 pounds of good hard soap,
900 pounds of good hard tallow candles,
45 bushels of good clean dry salt,
500 gallons of good cider vinegar,
The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1835.

At Hancock Barracks, Houlton, Maine.

280 barrels of Boston No. 1 pork,
545 barrels of fresh superfine flour,
240 bushels of new white field beans,
4100 pounds of good hard soap,
1860 pounds of good hard tallow candles,
95 bushels of good clean dry salt,
1050 gallons of good cider vinegar,
The whole to be delivered in December, 1834, and January and February, 1835.

At Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Maine.

60 barrels of Boston No 1 pork,
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour,
55 bushels of new white field beans,
880 pounds of good hard soap,
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles,
20 bushels of good clean dry salt,
225 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Preble, Portland, Maine.

60 barrels of Boston No. 1 pork,
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour,
55 bushels of new white field beans,
880 pounds good hard soap,
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles,
20 bushels of good clean dry salt,
225 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N. H.

60 barrels of Boston No. 1 pork,
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour,
55 bushels of new white field beans,
880 pounds of good hard soap,
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles,
20 bushels of good clean dry salt,
225 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Trumbull, New-London.

190 barrels of New-York mess pork,
250 barrels of fresh superfine flour,
110 bushels of new white field beans,
1760 pounds of good hard soap,
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles,
40 bushels of good clean dry salt,
225 gallons of good cider vinegar,

At Fort Wolcott, Newport, R. I.

60 barrels of New-York mess pork;
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour,
55 bushels of new white field beans,
880 pounds of good hard soap,
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles,
20 bushels of good clean dry salt,
225 gallons of good cider vinegar.

Governor's Island, New-York Harbor.

150 barrels of New-York mess pork,
375 barrels of fresh superfine flour,
165 bushels of new white field beans,
264 pounds of good hard soap,
1200 pounds of good hard tallow candles,
60 bushels of good clean dry salt,
675 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort McHenry, Baltimore.

60 barrels of Baltimore packed prime pork,
125 barrels fresh super Howard street flour,
55 bushels of new white field beans,
880 pounds of good hard soap,
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles,
20 bushels of good clean dry salt,
225 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Severn, Annapolis.

60 barrels of Baltimore packed prime pork,
125 barrels of fresh super Howard street flour,
55 bushels of new white field beans,
880 pounds of good hard soap,
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles,
20 bushels of good clean dry salt,
225 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Washington.

60 barrels of pork,
126 barrels of fresh superfine flour,
55 bushels of new white field beans,
880 pounds of good hard soap,
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles,
20 bushels of good clean dry salt,
225 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort.

240 barrels of pork,
500 barrels of fresh super Howard street flour,
220 bushels of new white field beans,
3520 pounds of good hard soap,
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles,
80 bushels of good clean dry salt,
900 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Johnston, Smithville, N. C.

60 barrels of pork.
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour,
55 bushels new white field beans,
880 pounds of good hard soap,
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles,
20 bushels of good clean dry salt,
225 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S. C.

120 barrels of pork,
250 barrels fresh superfine flour,
110 bushels of new white field beans,
1769 pounds of good hard soap,
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles,
40 bushels of good clean dry salt,
459 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Oglethorpe Barracks, Savannah, Ga.

60 barrels of pork.
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour,
55 bushels of new white field beans,
880 pounds of good hard soap,
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles,
20 bushels of good clean dry salt,
215 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Arsenal, 4 miles from Augusta, Ga.

60 barrels of pork,
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour,
55 bushels of new white field beans,
880 pounds of good hard soap,
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles,
30 bushels of good clean dry salt,
225 gallons of good cider vinegar,

At Fort Marion St. Augustine, Florida.

60 barrels of pork,
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour,
55 bushels of new white field beans,
880 pounds of good hard soap,
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles,
20 bushels of good clean dry salt,
225 gallons of good cider vinegar.

NOTE.

All bidders are requested to extend the amount of their bids for each article, and exhibit the total amount of each bid. The periods and quantities of each delivery at those posts where they are not specified, will be, one fourth 1st June, 1st September, 1st December, 1835, and 1st March 1836. The hogs of which the pork is packed, to be fattened on corn, and each hog to weigh not less than two hundred pounds; and, except when the quality is otherwise designated, will consist of one hog to each barrel, excluding the feet, legs, ears, and snout. Side pieces may be substituted for the hams.

The pork to be carefully packed with Turks' Island salt, and in pieces not exceeding ten pounds weight each. The pork to be contained in seasoned heart of white oak or white ash barrels, full hooped. The vinegar in iron-bound casks; the beans in air-tight barrels; and the soap and candles, of convenient size for transportation.

Salt will only be received by measurment of thirty-two quarts to the bushel. The candles to have cotton wicks.

The provisions for Fort Armstrong, Prairie du Chien, and Saint Peters, must pass St Louis, for their ultimate destination, by the 15th April, 1835. A failure in this particular, will be considered a breach of contract, and the Department will be authorized to purchase to supply these posts. The provisions will be inspected at the time and place of delivery; and all expenses to be paid by contractors, until they are deposited at each store houses as may be designated by the agent of the Department. The Commissary General reserves the privilege of increasing or diminishing the quantities, or of dispensing with one or more articles, at any time before entering into contracts; and also of increasing or reducing the quantities of each delivery one-third, subsequent to the contract, on giving sixty days' previous notice. Bidders not heretofore contractors, are required to accompany their proposals with evidence of their ability, together with the names of their sureties, whose responsibility must be certified to by the District Attorney, or by some person well known to the Government; otherwise, their proposals will not be acted on. Advances cannot be made in any case; and evidence of inspection and full delivery will be required at this office, before payment can be made, which will be by Treasury warrants on Banks nearest the points of delivery, or nearest the places of purchasing the supplies, or nearest the residence of the contractors, at their option.

Each pronosal to be seale din a separate envelope, and marked "Proposals for furnishing Army subsistence."
aug 1 GEO. GIBSON, C. G. S.

BY virtue of a writ of fi. fa. to me directed by the hon G. Preval associate Judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose at my office near the corner of St Anne and Conde streets, on Friday the 15th August, 1834 at 5 o'clock p.m. 25 jars of sugar plums, 1 counter and shelves, 20 jars plums, Cordials, &c &c, seized to satisfy a judgment rendered in favor of S Cucullu. Terms; cash.
aug 1 B BEAUREGARD, Marshal

BY virtue of a writ of fi. fa. to me directed by the hon Martin Blache presiding judge of the city court, I shall expose at public sale on Thursday, the 14th August, 1834, at noon at the corner of St Louis and Chartres sts
2 bay horses and harness
1 cart, and about 125 feet of swamp Cypress timber, seized to satisfy the judgment rendered in favor of John Dougherty, July 10, 1834. Terms, cash
aug 1 B BEAUREGARD, Marshal

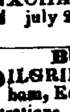
I L Florance vs R Farr.

BY virtue of a writ of fi. fa: to me directed by the hon Martin Blache, presiding Judge of the city court, I shall expose at public sale on Wednesday, 13th August, 1834, at 5 o'clock p.m. at the public square.
2 pipes of Brandy, 4 barrels Malaga wine, 5 do Cider seized in the above mentioned suit. Terms: cash.
aug 1 B BEAUREGARD, Marshal

NOTICE.

John Green vs sundry paintings, a miniature rail road, one box contents unknown, and Charles Walker absent owner thereof.

BY virtue of an order of seizure to me directed by the Hon M Blache, presiding judge of the city court of New Orleans, I have seized and taken in my possession, sundry paintings, a miniature rail road, and 1 box contents unknown; and I do hereby cite the owner or owners, having or pretending to have any right, title, or interest, in or to the same, to be and appear within fifteen days from the said notification before the said hon. court to answer to the demand of the plaintiff.
aug 1 B. BEAUREGARD, marshal.



TO LET.—A dwelling house situated at the corner of Mandeville and Bons Enfans streets, faubourg Marigny, together with eight lots of ground adjoining in and well enclosed suitable for a garden, good yard, &c. The house and lots may be taken separately. Apply to Mr Octave Leblanc, corner of Mandeville and Frenchmen sts or at the Hotel de Ville, july 30

EXCHANGE on New York for sale by
july 26 WILLIAM G HEWES & CO.
No 66 Camp Street

BULWER'S LATE NOVEL.

PILGRIMS OF THE RHINE; by the author of Pelham, Eugene Aram, &c; 2d edition, with 27 beautiful illustrations, just received and for sale by
WM. McKEAN,
july 16 corner Camp & Common sts.

NOTICE—All persons having claims against the estate of the late Pierre Louis Jakoteau, as well as those indebted to the same, are requested to apply to
BLINEAU,
july 30 Testamentary Executor.

HAMS—30 hhds canvassed hams landing ex steam Tuscarora, for sale by
june31 CARRIERE & BORDUZAT, 11 St Louis st

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.

ON Friday, August 1st, at 4 o'clock, P M, will be sold on the New Levee at store corner of Poydras street, a stock of groceries, consisting of liquors, rum brandy, gin, wines, teas, coffee and a variety of other articles, the whole to be sold without reserve. aug 1

BY Jos. LECARPENTIER.

THERE will be sold on Saturday, 2d of August inst., precisely at 11 o'clock, A M, at his auction store to close an account—

Forty barrels of rum from the north; forty of gin do.
Conditions at the sale. aug 1

BY JOS. LE CARPENTIER.

WILL be sold on Thursday, 4th of September, 1835, at 12 o'clock at noon, at Hewlett's Exchange, by virtue of an order of the Probate Court for the city and parish of New-Orleans, dated 26th February, 1834, the following property belonging to the succession of late Anthony F Thomas Hypolite Leriche.

A lot situated in this city, corner of Basin and St Louis streets, of 31 feet front on Basin street, on a depth of 60 feet, fronting on St Louis street, on which lot there is a wooden house.

Conditions—6, 12, 18 and 24 months credit, by good endorsed notes, with special mortgage until final payment.

The acts of sale to be passed before Octave de Armas, at the expense of the purchaser. aug 1

BY JOS. LE CARPENTIER.

WILL be sold on Tuesday 5th of August, at twelve o'clock, noon, at Hewlett's Exchange,

Negress Annette, 27 years of age, good washer and cook, with her child Noel seven years old, guaranteed against the vices and diseases provided for by law.

Terms:—One half payable in March, 1835, and the other in March 1836, by good endorsed notes, with special mortgage until final payment. The act of sale to be passed in the office of L T Caire, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. aug 1

BY FRANCOIS DUTILLET.

Theodore Reynoir and his creditors.

BY virtue of an order of the honorable the parish court for the city and parish of New Orleans—

There will be sold on Monday first of September next, at twelve o'clock at noon, in Hewlett's Exchange the property hereinafter described, making part of that which was given up by said Reynoir to his creditors.

A slave named Noel, 38 years of age.

Five lots of dround situated behind this city, marked on the plot marked on the plot made by Jh Pilié, city surveyor, on the 15th of March 1832, by numbers 7, 8 and 9, in the square D, and by the numbers 10 and 13, in the sqare E, measuring in French measure as follows—For the 1st square the lots Nos 7 and 8, forty feet front on Urculine street, on 110 feet deep, each between parallel lines, and the lot 9 making the corner of Ursuline and Eerbigny streets, forty feet front on the former—on 110 feet front on the latter.

For the second square the lot No 10, making the corner of Ursuline and Derbigny sts, measuring 40 feet front on the former and 117 feet on the latter street—and No 13, measuring 40 feet front on Ursuline street, on 117 feet deep.

Two lots situated in Washington suburb, behind the cotton press, marked on the plot marked by Jh Pilié, city surveyor, on the 17th of April 1833, by No 11, and 12, of the square No 5.

The said lots bein7 contiguous to each other, and measuring each, American measure 24 feet front on Amour st, on 100 feet deep.

Four lots of ground marked by No 1, 2, 3, 4, to the plot made by L Jh Pilié, city surveyor's deputy, on the 27th of September, 1832; the numbers 1 and 2, contiguous to each other, and each measuring 35 feet front on Canal Carondelet street, American measure, on about 138 feet deep; the Nos 3 and 4 measuring each 34 feet front on St. Louis street, on about 188 feet deep.

A lot of ground No 9, of the square No 2 in the town of Madisonville, St Tammany, forming the corner of Main and St Joseph sts, measuring 60 feet front on the first street, on 120 feet deep, which fronts on the other corner.

Lot No 10 on the same square, measuring 60 feet front on St Joseph street, on 60 feeet deep, between Main and Water streets.

CONDITIONS.

The slave payable at four months credit, the lots at 6 and 12; the purchasers will furnish good notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the syndic, with special mortgage until final payment.

The acts of sale to be passed before Louis T Caire, notary public. july 30

BY F. DUTILLET.

BY virtue of an order of the honorable parish court in and for the city and parish of Orleans, dated 24th of July, 1834, there will be sold on Saturday, 9th of August next, at ten o'clock A M, the furniture of the house at the corner of Royal and Orleans streets, given up by John Toussaint to his creditors.

And on Monday 11th of August there will be sold in Hewlett's Exchange, at twelve o'clock at noon, for the same concern, an interest of three-eighths in the gambling house of St Mary's suburb, directed by Mr Ursin Disels this last sale is equally made by virtue of the same order.
Conditions: cash. july 30

BY F. DUTILLET.

BY virtue of an order of the parish court in and for the city and parish of New Orleans, dated 24th of July, 1834, there will be sold on Saturday 30th of August next, at twelve o'clock at noon, at Hewlett's Exchange, the following property given up by John Toussaint, to his creditors, to-wit:

A brick stone house built on a lot of 23 feet 6 inches, front on Royal street, on 103 feet 11 inches deep, fronting on Hospital street, forming the corner with a brick stone kitchen, according to a plot made by Mr Pilié, city surveyor.

Besides a negro man named Abraham.

Conditions: The property payable $6000 on the 12th January next, and the balance in 9 and 12 months credit from the date of the sale, by good endorsed notes with mortgage.

The slave payable in 6 and 12 months credit, by good endorsed notes and mortgage.

The acts of sale to be passed before A Ferand, notary, at the expense of the purchaser. july 30

BY F. DUTILLET.

Frederic Reynoir vs his creditors.

BY virtue of an order of the honorable parish court for the city and parish of New-Orleans, there will be sold on Saturpay 9th of August next, at five o'clock P M, in a store lately occupied by the insolvent, nearly opposite the water works, a case of blacking, a sugar copper, a vat, and window glass, making part of the property given up by the said Reynoir to his creditors. july 30

BY P. A. GUILOTTE.

THERE will be sold on Wednesday, 6th of August next, at 10 o'clock, A M, at the corner of Robins and Auunciation streets, thirty Spanish mules, among which there are some tame ones. They are generally in good state.

Conditions—All sums below $120 will be paid down; those above $120 in sixty days, in furnishing notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the seller. july 30

PROCLAMATION.

BY A. B. ROMAN,

Governor of the State of Louisiana.

WHEREAS, by the resignation of Edward D. White, a vacancy has been created in the office of Representative in the Congress of the United States, of the First Congressional District of the State of Louisiana, for the twenty third Congress, composed of the counties of Orleans, German coast, Acadia and Lafourche, and whereas it is the duty of the Governor to cause an election to be held to fill said vacancy,

I therefore issue this my Proclamation, directing an election to be held throughout said District on Monday, the 11th day of August next, and on the two following days, notifying the electors thereof of the election aforesaid, and commanding all parish judges, sheriffs and other officers therein concerned, to hold said election on the days aforesaid, at the several places of holding elections, within their respective counties, parishes and precincts, and to cause the same to be conducted and due returns thereof to be made, in the manner and within the time prescribed by law.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at New Orleans, on this 15th day of July, 1834, and in the year of the Independence of the United States, the fifty-ninth.

By the Governor, A. B. ROMAN.
George Eustis, Sec. of State.

PROCLAMATION

PAR A. B. ROMAN,

Gouverneur de l'Etat de la Louisiane.

ATTENDU que par la résignation d'Edward D. White, une vacance a eu lieu pour le vingt troisième congrès, dans la place de Représentant au congrès des Etats-Unis pour le premier district congressionel de l'Etat de la Louisiane, composé des comtés d'Orléans, de la côte des Allemands, d'Acadie et de Lafourche; et attendu qu'il est du devoir du Gouverneur d'ordonner qu'une élection ait lieu pour remplir cette vacance;

J'ai en conséquence jugé convenable de publier cette proclamation, ordonnant qu'une élection ait lieu dans tout le dit district, le lundi, 11 d'août prochain et les deux jours suivants, donnant avis aux électeurs de l'élection susdite et ordonnant à tous les juges des paroisses, sheriffs et autres officiers que cela peut concerner, de tenir la dite élection les jours susdits, aux lieux où se tiennent ordinairement les élections dans leurs comtés, paroisses et districts respectifs et que la dite élection soit conduite et les retours en soient faits de la manière et dans le tems prescrits par la loi.

Donné sous mon seing et sous le sceau de l'Etat, à la Nouvelle-Orléans, aujourd'hui, 15 juillet 1834, et la 59e. année de l'indépendance des Etats-Unis de l'Amérique.

A. B. ROMAN.

Par le Gouverneur.
G. EUSTIS, secrétaire d'Etat.