THE BEE.

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JEROME BAYON.
STATE PRINTER.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1834.

IMPORTANT EUROPEAN NEWS.

LATE FROM SPAIN.—An extra of the *Lucero y Noticioso*, published in Havana, supplies dates from Madrid up to the 28 h of May last. Isabel II. and Donna Maria, the dowager queen, in the name of her daughter has called a meeting of the general cortes for the 24th instant. After several encounters with the Spanish forces, both Miguelites and Carlists laid down their arms on the 27th of May under stipulations of personal guarantees. Don Miguel has chosen the port of Sines for his starting place, and taken shipping on board of an English vessel; his destination is not ascertained; Don Carlos placed himself under the protection of the secretary of the British legation and repaired to Lisbon with his family.

NEWS EXPECTED—This day's mail will bring late news, as the ship Elizabeth, which left Liverpool on the 1st of June, was off Charleston on the 12th instant.

CHS. M. CONRAD, Esq., for reasons assigned in a letter which we publish below, has been compelled to decline the invitation of the committee of arrangements to deliver an oration at the contemplated solemnity of the 26th instant.—We are gratified to be able to state that O. P. Jackson, Esq. has, at the request of the committee, promised to supply his place. The time remaining for preparation seems to us to be full short; yet we expect justice to the subject from the acknowledged talents of the gentleman who has assumed the task.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 16, 1834.

Gentlemen—It is with regret I find myself compelled to decline the honor (which I should otherwise have been proud to accept) of delivering an address on the interesting occasion referred to in your note of yesterday.

In three or four days I leave this for the north and that circumstance will prevent my participating with my fellow-citizens in the tribute of respect which they are about to pay to the memory of the illustrious benefactor of our country.

The regret which, on my own account, I feel at my inability to avail myself of your polite offer is diminished by the confidence I feel that you will have no difficulty in finding a substitute who will be much more capable of doing justice to so noble a subject, than myself.

Accept, gentlemen my thanks for the compliment you have paid me by your polite offer and believe me

Respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
C. M. CONRAD.

The Louisiana, in a jocose article of yesterday's paper, informs its readers that a duel was fought on the other side of the river, which was attended by *several hundred spectators;* and that, considering the profits which accrue from the crossings, the steam ferry company would do well to offer a premium for every such affair.

Our ferrymen, to this new *Pre aux Clercs*, would, no doubt, as greedily improve such opportunities of turning a penny as the watermen of the Seine; but for our part, believing in the march of improvement down stream, we would, without any detriment offered to the better knowledge of the Louisiana, recommend the race ground to amateurs. It is not much more than a couple of miles down the coast; the area is spacious, the judge's stands are there, from which the spectators may decide, stock and thrust, of the emprise of doughty knights; and while the sign-board over the ticket office points to place where entrance may be obtained, booths still dot the grounds and may supply refreshments to both champions and spectators. We are decidedly in favor of the preeminent claims of the race course. What does the Louisiana think? *Experto credit Roberto.*

MOBILE, July 19.

The Steamboat Convoy arrived here on Thursday night from New-Orleans; reports that they were hailed as they came up the bay, by the British Brig Canadian, at anchor. The brig, it is said, had been struck with lightning, which, in its course, carried away her fore top gallant mast and sail, rent down her fore mast, struck the windlass and passed off, without other injury to the vessel or crew.

We give the following extract from the Address of the Aurora to the American People, as a sample of the firm, manly and disinterested spirit, which may be expected from the editor of the most celebrated paper that the United States have ever produced:

"A certain public character has given his ideas of the importance of names to parties. The party which aimed to overturn our public institutions has assumed different names at different times; under the name of Constitutionalists they sought to undermine the Constitution—under the name of Federalists they opposed the State Governments; and, under the name of law, they sought to destroy popular and responsible democracy and the liberty of the press; and this was the title under which they wrought deliberate mischief for too many years.

After the executive discomfiture in 1800, though there was a bitter spirit manifested for two or three years, or while their desperate hopes had left one of the Tarasons of that day to predict the return of the Federalists to power in ten years, but the faction was extinct in combination acting only like a scattered banditti on some weak or unfriended part of society; resorting to detached or partial conspiracies, and promoting discord where they could not accomplish direct ruin.

"Those fragments assumed different names; they became Independent Republicans—National Republicans; and, after bringing these and other titles into odium by perverting their obvious signification, they have in our day—at the very day—after disgracing and preceding titles, undergone a new baptism; as if determined to destroy every expression which had been delinitied by revolutionary association and to reduce it to its original Scotch insignificancy of Whey-drinkers!

"They are entitled to change their names, like the camelion, by the courtesy of nature and usage. The people of America are content with their significant and sacred name of the Democracy; holding government to be founded thereon, and to be exercised by universal and free suffrage at elections for short periods and responsible agents.

The distinctive difference between the conduct of Federalists of the former day and this day, is, the difference of position, the conspiracys of the former period possessed the powers of the Government—in the present, the power of a chartered bank, which had its original incept ion with the hostility to the Constitution and the most infamous speculations, takes the helm of faction and proscription now. This Bank is, in effect, the commanding power of public discord, the generator of corruption, the declared foe of the Government; and the principle of action, which in former times was audacious and uncompromising, is now insidious, treacherous, and extravagant in the lavishment of its largesses.

"The offices of public trust, at the former period, were confined on men whose treachery to the public cause indicated their fitness as instruments of hostility to freedom. Nominations for public stations are now interdicted by a Senate, too notoriously influenced by the Bank, if the nominee be conscious for any public virtue.

The same foul and filthy prostitution of the press, which characterized the Gazettes of Fenno and Porcupine, have their identity in the present day. The slander spewed out against Jefferson, which is to be found re-echoed by English travellers, upon the authority of federal malignants, has, from the first hour of his nomination to the Presidency, been poured forth in unceasing torrents against Andrew Jackson, with this difference, that the disregard of truth and the countenance and currency which falsehood obtains, has no example in the history of the world."

"In those days, (of the former Aurora,) the constituted authorities conspired against the Constitution. In these days, a bloody, privilege in violation of the Constitution, has set the constituted authorities at defiance, and derides the Constitution which has been perverted in their favor.

"The present times, indeed, present some novelty; some orgies, in the vicinity of Philadelphia, whose fathers and kinsmen earned an honorable livelihood, and loved their country, who thought it neither crime nor treason to huzza for the Hero of New Orleans, and the protector of beauty and chivalry, were, with their fathers, dismissed from employment. Though all the minor departments of civic administration, the same practices which prevailed in 1798, are congenially imitated, though not yet outstripped.

"The space which separates the system of 1798 and 1834, is therefore, narrow; a few short strides, which the adversaries are not yet prepared to take, and outrage would renew the same scenes which formed the last act of the strange eventful drama of the reign of terror.

"The Constitution must be maintained," faction must be resisted, its artifices unveiled, its mysteries unravelled, and those who have abandoned the cause of their country and democracy, must be replaced by better men."

Such is the Ally, which the Bank, the Senate, and the monstrous Opposition in all its branches, expected to find in William Daniel. They have indeed caught a Tartar.

AN ACT concerning the gold coins of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the gold coins of the United States shall contain the following quantities of metal, that is to say: each Eagle shall contain two hundred and thirty-two grains of pure gold, and two hundred and fifty-eight grains of standard gold; each Half Eagle one hundred and sixteen grains of pure gold, and one hundred and twenty-nine grains of standard gold; each Quarter Eagle shall contain fifty eight grains of pure gold, and sixty four and a half grains of standard gold; every such Eagle shall be of the value of ten dollars; every such Half Eagle shall be of the value of five dollars; and every such Quarter Eagle shall be of the value of two dollars and fifty cents; and the said gold coins shall be receivable in all payments, when of full weight, according to their respective values; and when of less than full weight, at less values, proportioned to their respective actual weights.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all standard gold silver deposited for coinage after the thirty first of July [illegible] under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, within five days from the making of [illegible], deducting from the amount of said deposite of gold the silver one-half of one per centum. Provided, That no reduction shall be made unless said advice be required by such depositor within forty days.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all gold coins of the United States minted anterior to the the thirty first day of July next, shall be receivable in all payments at the rate of ninety four and eight-tenths of a cent per pennyweight.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the better to secure a conformity of the said gold coins to their respective standards as aforesaid, from every separate mass of standard gold which shall be made into coins at the said mint, there shall be taken, set apart by the Treasurer and reserved in his custody, a certain number of pieces, not less than three, and that once in every year the pieces so set apart and reserved, shall be assayed under the inspection of the officers, and at the time, and in the manner now provided by law, and, if it shall be found that the gold so assayed, shall not be inferior to the said standard heretofore declared, more than one part in three hundred and eighty-four in fineness, and one part in five hundred in weight, the officer or officers of the said mint whom it may concern, shall be held excusable; but if any greater inferiority shall appear, it shall be certified to the President of the United States, and if he shall so decide, the said officer or officers shall be thereafter disqualified to hold their respective offices: Provided, That, in making any delivery of coin at the mint in payment of a deposite, the weight thereof shall be found defective, the officer concerned shall be responsible to the owner for the full weight, if claimed at the time of delivery.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after thirty first day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty four.

JNO. BELL,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, June 28th, 1834.
ANDREW JACKSON.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

(From our late French Journals.)

During the funeral of Lafayette, about 100 young men bearing a stand of colors, attempted to interrupt (says the ministerial paper) the procession, but their flag was taken from them. A person also on the Boulevard St. Martin, fell from a tree, which produced some sensation among the crowd.

In presenting the sword some time since subscribed to General Count Geraud for the capture of Antwerp, the president of the committee, speaking of France, says, other nations will know how to appreciate "the honor of having her for an ally, and the danger of having her for an enemy!" Talk no more of the vanity of the Americans.

The general elections in France are to take place the 21st of June.

The Journal des Debats speaks of the disturbances at Paris in April, as "the foolish attempts of republicanism." The torying of Louis Philippe's government appears to be of as rank a quality almost as that of our Kitchen Cabinet.

The French government has concluded a favorable commercial treaty with Venezuela.

In consequence of the war with the Emperor of Morocco, Tangiers is being blockaded with a French and Neapolitan fleet.

The Cardinal Curate, the Abby Sinet, is dead, aged 80.

Louis Philippe continues to enjoy himself at his favorite estate of Neuilly, on the Seine, just outside the Barriere d'Etoile, in the environs of Paris, and where he was wont to amuse himself in horticultural pursuits while Duke of Orleans.

The Lyons paper of May 18th observes that there were no demands in silk from the United States.

M. Le General Bertrand, the faithful companion of Napoleon, in a few observations, inveighed with eloquence against the restrictions upon the press. In the course of his remarks he said "the reign of 1830 was the coin, late expulsion of tyranny. This great event and French liberty also have perished in the same breath."

A steam frigate at Toulon, of 160 horse power, built by the French government, bears the honored name of our fellow citizen, Fulton.

In the celebration of the king's birthday at Algiers and Bona, the Arab cavalry, in alliance with the French, took part in the manoeuvres; also "the national guards of Algiers."

SPAIN.

At Madrid affairs were by no means tranquil. The courts of Vienna and Berlin are indignant at the Queen for having sent an army into Portugal. The Cortes is to assemble on the 24th of July. The Carlists continue engaged in hostilities to the government. Zumalacarregay, their General, is represented as a man of ferocious temper.

GERMANY.

The Augsburg Gazette of the 17th May, has the following, dated Prussia, May 10: "The passage of couriers between St Petersburg and Vienna is very frequent, which seems to be owing to the appearance of the Spaniards on the Portuguese territory; this has given much dissatisfaction, and our Ambassador, M. de Liebermann, has been ordered to quit Madrid. The convocation of the Cortes is an event full of importance to Spain; it is the first step taken by the present Government in a decidedly liberal course. The Queen may have cause to lament having resorted to it. She had been warned against it; and had the Powers possessed a guarantee, in the person of M. Zea, I doubt would have been acknowledged. The removal of this Minister, however, showed what course the Regent was pursuing, and rendered such acknowledgment for a time possible. The Cortes are now summoned, and efforts are employed to prevent the Queen Regent making further concessions by the recall of our diplomatic agents. The Gazette states, after accounts of the 12th, from Frankfort, that the Legislative Assembly had held an extraordinary sitting, relative to giving up the command of the troops of that city to the officers of the Federal troops on the 17th inst., being the day appointed by the Diet for a decision upon the subject. This journal has also a letter from Hesse-Darmstadt, dated the 14th, from which it appears, that although the Address made by the new Chamber to the opening Speech was in a conciliatory spirit, yet the first sittings had been somewhat of a clouded nature, an ill omen for a satisfactory termination of the session.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

MORE TROUBLE AT HARVARD.—Soon after the refractory conduct of the two lower classes at Harvard College, the President issued a manifesto against the offenders, which the members of the senior class took in dudgeon, and replied to it in a counter declaration of facts, which was drawn up with great ability and apparent fairness and impartiality. This document was approved by nearly the whole class, which is an unusually large one. We learn by the Boston Transcript that the Faculty have since sent for the members of the senior class, six at a time, and asked them categorically whether they approved the circular issued in the name of the whole class, and all who answered yes, (and they are all of the class but the four or five who originally refused to sanction it,) have been dismissed, will be deprived of their degrees, and there will be no commencement. A more high handed and tyrannical measure (says that paper) never exercised its baleful influence at Cambridge. It has settled the decree, by which the Institution is thrown back ten years, and has inflicted a wound from which it will be long, very long, ere mother Harvard, vigorous and sound as her constitution is believed to be, will fully recover.

From the N. Y. Times.

The mad immediate abolitionists held their meeting on Friday at Chatham street Chapel. There was a full and fragrant congregation, rendered doubly fragrant by the melting heat of the day. The pews presented a beautiful specimen of Mosaic work, composed of all colors and shades, from the hue of the lily to that of the coal. Clear, red and white were placed in unctious communion with dingy black, and the rose of the West, and the coal black rose of Congo, bloomed side by side mingling their mutual sweets. There no wasting of fragrance on the desert air, for the delicate aroma was inhaled by hundreds. The Reverend Dr. Cox presided, and opened the meeting with prayer. A hymn composed for the occasion by J. G. Whittier was sung by the promiscuous choir. The declaration of American Independence was then read, and then Mr. Lewis Tappen read the declaration of independence by the abolition convention. Doctor Cox then rose to announce that the Orator of the day, David Paul Brown, Esq. was about to hold forth. He was interrupted by hisses, scraping of feet, groans, and other audible signs of the feelings of the audience. As soon as there was a pause in this expression of the audience, he stated that it was for the spectators to decide whether or not Mr. Brown should make his speech. There were a few faint cries of "go on," but they were followed by such a full deep chorus of groans and hisses, as left not a doubt that it was the wish of the audience that Mr. Brown should be excused from delivering his oration. Mr. Brown, however, rose, commencing his holding forth with—"I feel highly honored that I have been selected from"—when his exordium was cut short by groans and hisses. As soon as there was a pause in the storm, he recommenced in nearly the same words; but his voice was again drowned, and after another fruitless attempt, he took advantage of a moment of quiet to remark, that he felt vastly indebted to New-York for her hospitable reception. The uproar then rose to a tremendous pitch, and Mr. Lewis Tappen left the chapel, and went in search of the Mayor, who shortly after came to the chapel with a number of police officers. The authorities, however, did not think fit to interfere. There was no riot, nor the slightest attempt at personal violence, and it was hardly considered a proper exercise of authority to compel the audience to listen to an orator whose doctrines they abhorred. As it was found impossible for Mr Brown to proceed, the meeting was adjourned, and the spectators quietly left the building—and thus was the end of the 4th of July grand abolition celebration. Will the fanatics learn wisdom from this lesson, or must they be taught a harsher one?

From the New York Transcript.

Thomas King, of Dublin, was brought up yesterday forenoon, for an assault and battery on his landlord, Mr Pettit, of the Philadelphia Steamboat Hotel. The latter stated that Mr King was the son of Sir Abraham Bradley King,—who for many years has enjoyed the shameful patent right of supplying the Irish Government in stationery, by which he has realized $50,000 per annum.—This youth came here a fortnight since with the Solicitor General of Upper Canada: and was to have travelled on to Toronto with that gentleman, but got drunk and could not be found, when the city without him. Since that time he has been constantly drunk, and on Wednesday evening he strolled out and returned yesterday morning minus his hat watch and pocket book, which latter had been cut from his coat, the bottom of which bore ample evidence to the fact. In addition to this his eye was blacked; and he fell foul of Mr Petit, accused him of the robbery, and knocked him down. Mr P. then took him, still drunk, to the police office, where the following scene occurred—in the back room while he was waiting till the Magistrate was at leisure to examine him:

Merritt.—Well Mr King, where are you from?

King.—From the banks of the Ligey, my boy.
Sweet Dublin city,
So nate and so pretty:
It out-boats old Bantaker, which bates the world.

O, Sir, there's no mistake in me—I'm Tom King, the son of a wise father.—I'm the friend of the Solicitor General, who is the Lork of Upper Canada; but you see the bench-ely has been to work and stragged my broadcloth—holding up the tatered tail of his coat—see, what a sent the envious Casca made!—and as he plucked the cursed steel away, mark how my pocket-book did follow it! Oh! what a loss was this to me, my countymen! No, d—n ye, ye're none of my count ymen—ye're Mohawks— all, of ye.

Sparks—Is it coal ye're talking of? Oh, then it's
Rose, Rose, coal black Rose.
I say, my watch run upon a rose diamond; it was warranted to go, and da—me, it's gone—
Gone, never to return.

Merritt.—When did you return home from New South Wales?

King—Is that Van the Demon Dutchman's Land?
By my soul, come out and fight me, you blackguards.

Ferrins is but a fool to me, sir—O, it's I'm the boy that can
Turn about, and wheel about,
And jump Jim Crow.

(Here he squared off at Lyons, the officer, who caught the sturdy son of Erin by the wrist and spun him round like a top.)

King—Do you call that fair fighting when he wont let me hit him? Tame that, you thief of the world—tie back of my hand and the hair of my head to you, said he, taking off his scratch wig and exhibiting a short stubbed crop of fiery red hair—

Am I the boy for bewitching 'em?

Here, take that noisy fellow until he gets sober, said Mr Wyman, whose attention his noise had arrested, and he was taken by Benj. Hays, to sleep off the Sherry he had drank, in Bridewell.

COMMERCIAL.

SAVANNAH, July 12.

COTTON.—Since our last, there has been but a moderate demand for Uplands, and the sales of the week will not exceed 500 bales at from 11 3-4 to 13 3-4 cents, principal sales at 12 a 13 cents for good to prime quality. The receipts continue small, and the quantity on hand for sale quite light. We quote 11 3-4 a 13 3-4. Yesterday Liverpool accounts to the 26th May were received, which are considered favorable, and no doubt will have a tendency to give firmness to the market.

NEW YORK, July 5.

COTTON There was a fair business done consisting the season, and at full prices. The sales extend to about 1600 bales, of which 900 were Upland at 12 a 14 7-2c, a little fine at 15c, 600 Florida at 12 1-2 a 15c, only a small quantity at the latter price, and about 100 Mobile at 14 a 15c.

SUGARS Good Porto Ricos sell freely at 8c lb. 200 hhds Orleans were sold at 6 3-8c lb. 500 boxes brown Havana at 7 1-2 a 5-8c lb. There is a good trade demand for refining, and there were large sales of Brazil for that purpose at prices which we copy, not learn.

MOLASSES Good Havana molasses sold at 23c; some Martinique at 27c, and Orleans at 28 a 29c. The article is quite heavy. On the trade are on the market for immediate supplies.

FREIGHTS to Europe remain very dull. The packets to Liverpool only get half and 1-4 d lb for cotton, and they get almost nothing back. In other directions there are constant shipments at moderate rates, but the produce of the last year is nearly all exported.

BUSINESS GENERALLY.—The sales of the week were not large, yet the feeling in the market is getting better; and the best informed merchants expect a fair business for the fall.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED:

Ship Mississippi, Robinson, New York, Foster & Hatton
Brig New Castle, Hall, Charleston, Tolman, Cuddy & Co.
Schooner Elizabeth, Gutierrez, Tampico, Hermana & Co.
Schooner San Juan, Padron, Tampico, E. Forstall & Co.
Schooner Blooming Youth, Hubner, Campeachy, Master
Schooner Rose in Bloom, Terry, Pensacola, Master

ARRIVED.

Steamer Huntsman, Phoebus, from Louisville, with cargo to Bar & Sevier; Walker, Lambeth & Pope; Gray & Dutray; Wilcox & Fearn; N & J Dick & Co, and order.

Steamer Huntsman, Phoebus from Louisville, cargo 1-2 sacks corn, 35 bbls flour, Bar & Sevier; 11 kegs butter, 13 sacks corn, Helford & Sanxaubby; 1 bbls castor oil, Andrews, Gray, Dussuze & Co; 1 hhds tobacco, Walker, Lambeth & Pope; 20 kegs lard, Towne and Beckwith; 6 bales cotton, Marion, Pleasants & Co; 1 hhd tobacco, Brander & McKenna; 6 bales cotton, 325 sacks corn, Wilcox & Fearn; 2 bales cotton, N. & J. Dick & Co; 170 sacks flour, owners on board. 11 cabin and 21 deck passengers.

MEMORANDA

Hence at New York, 6th July, ship Caroline, Barstow.

A Portuguese frigate from port 6th inst. ship Arabella and brig Ann and Lucy.

"Legion of Louisiana, New Orleans, July 31, 1834.

CONFORMABLY to general orders, on Saturday, 26th inst. at 5 o'clock, A. M. the Louisiana Legion shall take up arms and assemble at the place of arms, for the celebration of the funeral honors due to Major General Lafayette.

Major Roy, commanding the battalion of artillery, shall order successively and rapidly to fire twenty-four discharges of cannon, and afterwards to discharge every half hour from sunrise to sunset.

The first and second squadrons of horse shall celebrate on foot the funeral honors, and furnish the guard that is to precede the hearse of Lafayette.

The officers shall wear crape on their right arm and on the hilt of their swords.

The colors shall wear the insignia of mourning.

The drums shall be covered with black cloth.

The commandants of corps are made answerable for the execution of this order.

By the command of the Legion of General,
J B PLAUCHE,
D Avezac, Commanding the Legion.
Adjt-de-Camp. 19 v 2

CITY COUNCIL OF NEW ORLEANS.

The Committee of the City Council appointed in conjunction with the Mayor and Recorder, to determine on the form of the funeral honors to be paid to the memory of Lafayette, report

DECREE AS FOLLOWS:

The ceremony shall take place on Saturday, the 26th instant.

The Governor is requested to call out the Louisiana Legion, and to order a salute to be fired according to the Ordonnance concerning funeral military honors to be paid to Presidents of the United States.

The Curate of the Cathedral of St. Louis is invited to celebrate funeral service, in the parochial church, on said day, at 10 A. M.

Messrs. J. J. Mercier and F. Conrad are invited to deliver funeral orations in the Cathedral.

The procession will be organized at 9 o'clock, A. M. precisely, at the State House, under the management of a Grand Marshall and of Twelve Masters of Ceremony, whose names are as follows, to wit:

J. H. HOLLAND,
GRAND MARSHALL.

Masters of Ceremonies:

CHAS. GENOIS,	MANUEL WHITE,
E. A. CANON,	S. J. PETERS,
B. Z. CANONGE,	H. C. CAMACK,
HORTAINE ANDRY,	R. LAYTON,
E. F. BEISSON,	JAMES FOSTER, Jr.
CHAS. REVOILE,	LUCIEN HERMANN.

The Grand Marshall and the Masters of Ceremony, will be on horseback.

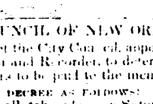
The procession shall be formed in the following order:

Military Escort, preceded by Music.
Lafayette's bust, escorted by 21 citizens, in mourning, each bearing a escutcheon, inscribed with the
Name of the 21 States.
Revolutionary Soldiers.
The French Consul escorted by four Citizens of France, bearing muffled tricolored flags.
Governor and Suite.
Officers of the Army and Navy.
State Secretary, Treasurer, and Attorney.
Judges of the Supreme Court.
Members of the Legislature.
Judges and Officers of the United States, State and City Courts.
Foreign Consuls.
The Mayor and Recorder.
Orator of the Day
City Council.
Officers of the General Government.
State Officers.
City Officers.
Fire Companies No 1, 2, 3 and 4, with their Engines.
Militia Officers.
Mechanics Society.
Citizens.
Military Escort.

Masters of vessels in port are invited to hoist their flags half mast, on the above mentioned day.

J. BERMUDEZ, Chairman.
Committee—R. C. Pritchard, G. Schmidt, S. D. Dixon, J. J. Mercier. July 15

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 an election on the days aforesaid, at the several places for 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 14th day of July, 1834, and in the year of the Independence of the United States, the fifty-ninth.

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

NOTICE.—The gentlemen who have been appointed to act as masters of ceremonies on Saturday next at the funeral honors to be paid to the memory of Lafayette, are respectfully invited to meet this evening at 7 o'clock, P M, at Mr Hewlett's Coffee House.
july 22 J H HOLLAND, Marshal.

"Office New Orleans and Carrollton Rail Road Company.

NOTICE is given to the subscribers to the capital stock of this company, that an installment of Ten Dollars per share will be required to be paid by them to the Banking House of the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company, on or before the 15th day of August.

By a provision of the charter, such subscribers who shall fail or neglect to pay any installment thus required to be paid for the period of ten days next after the same be due, the stock on which it is demanded, and the installments paid thereon, or all be forfeited to the Company. By order of the Board.
L P CENERES,
Secretary.
july 22

STOLEN!

A THIEF or some thieves, entered Mr Trasfour's dwelling, in Royal street, broke open his desk and stole therefrom, a small pasteboard box, with a glass inside, containing 11 Spanish doubloons;—the box is covered with rose colored paper,—A green morocco pocket book containing 20 five franc pieces, some family papers and memorandum on the mines, with a furnace drawing made with a pen;—two hundred dollars, bills on the Union Bank, and about $300 in Bank notes of $15, and $30 of the State Bank. The last article were in the payment book. A liberal reward will be given to whoever will stop the thief or will return the whole or part of the articles above mentioned. july 22

$20 REWARD.

THE above reward of twenty five dollars will be paid to any person who will give such information as may lead to the arrest of the two villains, who on Sunday afternoon last, about 6 o'clock, insulted several ladies and children in a private carriage on the Bayou Road, between Clark's house and the toll gate. The said villains were on horseback. One is a dark mulatto and the other a negro. Apply at this office. july 22

THE subscriber has just received per Chester, from Philadelphia, by the Orion and several other arrivals, Medicaments, which he will dispose of by wholesale or retail. He has also a quantity of leeches of the first quality, which he will sell eighteen cents three quarters a piece; he will also sell all sorts of instruments of Surgery, scarifiators, opaque glasses, instruments for dentist, pot ble coffins of Medicine, and every kind of Medicaments, simple and compounded. D MORALES.
july 22 Apothecary at the corner of Conde & St Philip.

WHISKEY, FLOUR & BUTTER.—589 bbls flour
250 do Whiskey
29 kegs butter, landing from steamboat Oceana, and for sale by ORAIN & MIGNON,
july 22 No 7 New Levee street.

WHISKEY, BACON & BUTTER.—475 barrels whiskey;
35 kegs butter;
57 kegs do;
31 casks bacon; landing from the steamboat Gladiator, and for sale by ORAIN & MIGNON,
july 22 No 7 New Levee st.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

PARISH Court for the parish and city of New Orleans. Present the hon Charles Maurian, Judge.—No 7570 James Jenkins vs his creditors.—July 21, 1834. The cession of property by the petitioner being accepted by the Court for the benefit of his creditors, let a meeting of said creditors be held before Louis Fenaud, Esq notary public, on Monday the 16th day of August next, then and there to declare on the affairs of the petitioner; and in the mean time let all proceedings against his person and property be stayed.
F BUISSON,
July 22 Dep Clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.—First Judicial District Court.—Joseph Verion 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 at the office of Felix de Armas, Esq. on Monday 25th August next at 10 o'clock, a. m. for the purpose of hearing the report of the [illegible] and [illegible] by him presented, and [illegible] all judicial proceedings against the person and property are stayed.

Given under the hand of C. Watts, judge of the said court, this 14th July, 1834.
PLEBLANC,
Dep Clerk.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Sale by the Register of Wills, on Monday 11th day of August next, at 4 o'clock, p m, will be exposed for sale, in front of my office,

The moiety of a lot belonging to the succession of J. H. McKenna, deceased. Terms, cash.
Record of the Court. W F C DUPLESSIS,
July 22 Register.

FOR SALE—One black Dessin vs a gray horse, owner unknown.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued from the office of the City Court of New Orleans, I have seized a cart in bay horse, and I do hereby give all persons interested, to be and appear at our said honorable Court within fifteen days from this date, to claim the demand of Laboumbe [illegible]
July 22 B BEAUREGARD, marshal.

$10 REWARD.

FOR the person apprehending and conveying to any jail in this State, the negro Isaac, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, American in manners—speaks English & French.

The above negro is well known in this city as water seller. He absconded from the subscriber on the 15th inst. july 21 J LAVENUE.

$10 REWARD will be given to any person apprehending and conveying to any jail in this State, or to the subscriber's residence, Dauphine st. No 140, between St Louis and Toulouse streets, the African negro named Rosalia, alias Felicite, about 42 years of age, and five feet high, with a stupid countenance, only speaks broken French, wearing on her cheeks the usual marks of her country, and giving out that she has leave to seek for new masters. She absconded on the 15th instant from the premises of Mr Hosson, owner of vessels, on the right bank of the river. She was seen in Lafayette suburb in the vegetable market, and in the vicinity of the plantation of Jourdan, Lesseps, and Dubos & Brothers, where she has many acquaintances.

Captains of vessels and steamboats are cautioned not to receive the above negress on board, under the penalty of the law. july 21 DR. PH. ALBUZZI.

$40 REWARD.

RANAWAY on Monday last, 15th inst. the following slaves:

Lloyd Hawkins, about 25 years old; 5 feet 6 inches high—straight hair—very white teeth and a smiling countenance—something of an engineer.

Moses Thom, about 32 years old—5 feet 6 inches high;—small eyes—rather dirty in his dress—a fireman and cook. The above boys have been seen about the steamboat landing, trying to get employment on board of the boats.

Ben Fisher, a mulatto, about 25 years old—5 feet 7 1-2 inches high—press hand—sometimes inclined to drink—rather negligent about his dress.

Catharine, a mulatto girl—speaks French and English, about 24 years old—thick hairs—ordinary size.

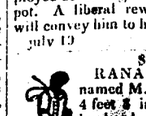
☞ The above reward will be paid for delivering the above slaves at the Levee Steam Cotton Press or in jail—or $10 for either of them. J. B. LEPRETRE,
july 18 President.

$10 REWARD,

For the apprehension of a negro called THOM BLACK, belonging to Mr Charles Perret, sen. of the parish of St Charles—about 22 years of age;—five feet some inches high—fine appearance; he absconded from the plantation of the above Mr Perret on the 25th June.
BLANC & BRUGIER.
June 19

ABSCONDED from his master about the 28th June, a young negro of 14 years' named John, having the ring finger cut off as well as the top of the right ear; he is an American, but speaks well the French; he was employed at selling milk, and was seen since with his tin pot. A liberal reward will be given to the person who will convey him to his master in Washington suburb.
july 19 ALBERT PIERNAS.

$10 REWARD.



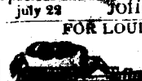
RANAWAY, on Sunday last, a negro girl, named MARIA, of a yellow complexion, about 4 feet 8 inches high, her eyes a little sunk in her head—a short time from Natchez—about 23 years old—speaks English—and the above reward will be paid if she be brought to the subscriber or lodged in jail so that I can get her again.
ROBERT BARR,
July 9 17 Common street.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Brooks & Curtis, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims or demands against said firm are requested to hand them to John W Brooks as they respectively become due, who settles the partnership concerns;—and all persons who owe said partnership are requested to call and liquidate the same with said Brooks.
JOHN W BROOKS,
JOSEPH CURTIS.
july 21

For St Louis and all intermediate Landings.

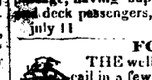
The superior new steamer Oceana, D Daggett master, will meet with the quickest despatch. For freight or passage, having a very spacious and superior upper cabin, apply on board or to
july 22 JOHN G STEVENSON, 94 Camp st.

FOR LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI.



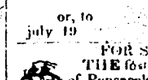
THE light draught steamboat HEROINE, Sparhawk, master, having part of her cargo engaged, will have despatch. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations both for cabin and deck passengers, apply on board, or to
July 11 TOURNE & BECKWITH.

FOR TAMPICO.



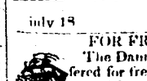
THE well known schooner EXPRESS, will sail in a few days for the above port. For freight apply to PETER LAFAYE,
No 147, Royal street;
or, to O BIGOURDAN,
July 19 Toulouse st.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.



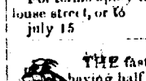
THE fast sailing schooner ROSE BLOOM, of Pensacola—36 1-4th tons.
Apply to the captain on Board, or to
LEFEBVRE & DUREL,
July 18 At the Basin.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



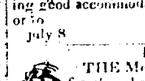
The Danish ship INGEBORG, cap Ronnes, is offered for freight or charter to any port in Europe. She will be ready to take in cargo in a few days. For terms apply to the captain on board, opposite Toulouse street, or to CARRIERE & BORDUZAT,
july 15 11 St Louis street.

FOR HAVANA.



THE fast sailing new Spanish brig EMILIE, having half her cargo engaged will sail very soon; for balance of freight or passage,—said brig having good accommodations,—apply to the captain on board, or to J. PRATS & SON,
July 8 52 St Anne st.

FOR TAMPICO.



THE Mexican brig SANTA ANNA, ready for the above port, will take passengers and the bulk of 200 barrels freight, if immediately applied for to M S CUCULLU, LAPEYRE & CO.
July 8

FOR PORT AU PRINCE.

THE fast sailing copper'd and copper-fastened schooner DORCHESTER, capt. Salvi, will sail for the above port before the end of the week. For passage only, apply to
July 8 M S CUCULLU, LAPEYRE & CO.

ROBBERY.

THE gate of the subscriber's yard was broken open last night, and some one got the means to enter his room, and to steal therefrom the following articles:

A grass linen vest, marked inside B. Z. with a boxwood snuff box, containing some Vanilla beans; a pair of blue cottonade pantaloons, with a brown Morocco pocket book, inclosing a note of hand for $100, subscribed by G. Daigle in favor of E W Taylor, at Opelousas, dated on the 29th August, 1833, payable one year after date, with James Roy & Jean Pointe's signatures as witnesses endorsed and transferred to E W Taylor; a bond for $13 50, at sight, by B Bob, New Orleans, May 21, 1834, one 40 francs gold piece, one $20 bank note, one do do $10, and two fives. A reward of ten dollars will be given for any information tending to have the thief detected, and ten dollars more for the return of the articles stolen.
B ZOBEL,
confectioner, No 62 St Ann street.

The public is forewarned from trading for the notes