THE BEE.

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THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1833.

Days of Publication:

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY & FRIDAY.

FOR GOVERNOR

J. B. DAWSON.

The packets—Mail's last—for the last publication have arrived, furnishing regular dates with late intelligence from Europe, liberal extracts of which will be found in our columns.

The President's Health.—We are gratified to learn that the health of the President which has been seriously affected, has been almost completely re-established. The *Boston Courier* of the 8th instant says:

"We learn from a gentleman from Salem that the President was in much better health, yesterday morning—that he was out in the morning early, and walked to the East India Museum. He afterwards rode through the streets, and was visited on his return to his lodgings by a great number of persons. He left Salem at 9 o'clock, for Andover, Haverhill, and Lowell."

Rise of Coffee and Cotton in the European Markets.—By reference to the commercial head of our paper, it will be seen that a considerable rise in the value of coffee and cotton, with some other articles of minor commercial importance has taken place in the European Markets, and in consequence those articles have become in great demand in New-York.

RICH CARGOES.—Upwards of half million of dollars have been received here by the late arrivals from Mexico—and besides $200,000 expected by the Halcyon!

It is said that during President Jackson's progress through the streets of Providence, the carriage in which he rode was literally covered with roses, showered upon his venerable head from the fair hands which waved above.

The *Richmond Enquirer* observes, "We have no sort of affinity with Mr. Webster, his cause, his principles or his prospects."

It is stated that Col. *Drayton*, whose firm and patriotic course during the Nullifying excitement in South Carolina, elicited the warm commendations of the friends of the Union, has been compelled to abandon his native state by the intrigues and cabalings of his political adversaries. It is known that Judge Smith, formerly a Senator from South Carolina, was induced from a similar cause to expatriate himself. It (as judiciously remarks a Philadelphia editor commenting upon the subject) must be a ruthless spirit of persecution, which would endeavor to destroy the domestic quiet of men who are so less eminent for their private and social virtues, than for their patriotism.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

The schooners *Express* and *Lafayette* arrived day before yesterday from Tampico with papers to the 1st and letters to the 3d instant. The intelligence furnished is somewhat more favorable. On the 18th of last month the garrison at Matamoras declared against the general government of Mexico, and in favor of the plan proposed by *Escalada*—The "commandant" *Vicerse Filesola*, was taken prisoner by the insurgents, but the "political chief" made his escape.

The general government had transmitted circulars to the state governors, requiring them to put in the field all the disposable militia. The militia of Tamaulipas were organizing.

According to the *Gaceta de Tampico* of the 28th June, the military force of the insurgents is not considerable; it consists of one hundred and fifty men under the command of *Escalada* at Morelia, three hundred men under the command of *Gabriel Duran*, who were going towards the coast of Cuanila d'Amilpas, and eighty-five Indians, assembled at Temascaltepec under the command of the *priest Joseph Cenabrie*, who had been sworn to defend religion and exterminate free masons. But this statement has too much the air of pleasantry, and besides does not accord with the other accounts to be true.

A late proclamation of the governor of San Luis de Potosi, makes known to the people of that state, that he has received advices from the president at Mexico of the 20th ult., by which he is informed that that officer has resumed the execution of the duties of his office; and that "the traitors" *Arista* and *Duran* with five hundred men were prognosted by general *Lemos*, with a division of more than two thousand men. General *Mejia* with a force equally strong was marching towards *Queretaro* and *Morelia*. General *Cuelka*, it is further added, had also left Jalisco with a strong force, "and you know, adds the governor, that the valiant militia of Potosi are forming the 12th battalion, with the intention of placing themselves under the command of the brave *Moctezuma* to chase away the enemies of our country; and to chastise the slaves of Ferdinand VII.

The legislature of Zatacecas have rendered a decree in which death is pronounced against any person who opposes the present form of government whether by words or writing.

It was understood at *Tampico* on the 30th ult., that the insurgents of Matamoras occupied San Fernando with one hundred horsemen. It seems that the secret object of that insurrection was to proclaim the central government; some persons intimate that Arista, Duran and Escalada have no other intention but to re-establish the Spanish authority.

A report, to which we can attach but little belief, prevailed, that Tampico was menaced by three thousand men that were marching from Matamoras. All the information, derived from our journals, represent that the insurrection at Matamoras was composed only of a handful of vagabond soldiers. *Proof whence then is this great force?*

The cholera, it is said, has entirely stopped its ravages in Tampico; the report of deaths state that twelve hundred persons have fallen victims to it since its appearance. According to other information the number of victims has been less than one third of the whole population of the place. It is spreading, it is mentioned, in the interior, our papers, however, do not notice its existence there.

Extract of a letter, politely furnished the editor, dated

"TAMPICO, 3d July, 1833.

"Again are we in another revolution. We are menaced here by the insurgents of Matamoras, who intend to march against our city. As you probably know, villians among us desire to proclaim in this enlightened country the canons of Peter, the hermit, but I hope that upon they will be scrutified like the patron whom they have chosen."

It is intimated that Bishop *England* of Charleston, at present in Rome, is busily engaged in writing, at the request of Cardinal Weld, a critical and polemic explanation of the extensions of the Catholic church. His work will, probably, be printed there first, and afterwards reprinted in this country.

The Boston papers mention that the honorable degree of L. L. D has been conferred upon our venerable and venerated President, by the government of "old Harvard." We think with a Philadelphia editor, that his proclamation alone was in itself sufficient to entitle him to that honor—it will not do after this for "the Nationals" to speak lightly of the attainments of the President.

Hymen.—A controversy has been commenced between some of the New York and Philadelphia papers with regards the grammatical correctness of the new expression, "the happy married pair," &c.

A New York paper says that "the phrase a house is the happy married pair" is incorrect, because a house is not a house till it is entirely built. A Philadelphia paper commentingupon this, says "this is certainly plausible, but it strikes us it would seem to put the whole question into a state of impossibility, for we cannot say that 'the little is being built' because it is the matter and not the little which is being built; the truth, the difficulties of the English language are already little appalling, both to natives and foreigners, and if they continue to be accumulated in this manner, [illegible] be [illegible] of perplexity. [illegible] questions which we should like to see settled, for whether a house destroyed by fire, is properly said to be 'burnt up or burnt down.'"

The Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* reprobates very properly the insolent manifesto adopted by the convention of the free people of color, recently met in that city. It very correctly observes, that "the sinister influence of hot-headed or hairbrained enthusiasts seems to have distilled a poison into the minds of these delegates, ill-adapted to their own amelioration, or to the peace and security of our citizens—and counter to the best devised schemes not merely for their emancipation, but for their ultimate and permanent security.

The report of one of their committees in explanation contrasts with a resolution which we subjoin, and which displays a spirit of rabid acerbity quite in consonance with the enthusiasm of ignorance and presumption.

"Resolved, That this convention discourage, by every means in their power, the colonization of our people, anywhere beyond the limits of this CONTINENT; and that those who may be obliged to exchange a cultivated region, for the howling wilderness, we would recommend, to retire back into the western wilds and fell the native forests of America, where the ploughshare of prejudice has as yet been unable to penetrate the soil—and where they can dwell in peaceful retirement, under their own vine and under their own fig tree."

Among the most prominent items of intelligence furnished by the *Friends* at New-York, is the proceedings at Birmingham, and the stand in violent opposition to the Ministry, taken by the Political Union of that place, and its representative in Parliament, Mr. Atwood. The Ministers have been denounced in the Political Council for "violating the constitution, and destroying the liberties of Ireland—and betraying the confidence of the people of England."—The state of the country is pronounced to be without a parallel for many years. General meetings throughout the United Kingdom have been recommended in order to petition the King to dismiss from his councils men who have shown themselves utterly unable or unwilling to extricate the country from the difficulties and dangers by which it is surrounded. A great public meeting of the population of the district is summoned for the 20th May, by an address from Mr. Atwood, the Birmingham member of the House of Commons, commencing thus:—

"My dear friends and compatriots—The Ministers whom we have brought to power upon the shoulders of the people, have betrayed their trust.

We left them in the field open, but they have sadly disappointed us. They have done nothing of what they ought to have done, and almost every thing which they ought not. They have given us slavery for Ireland, and power for England. Misery in our homes, and shame abroad.—Twice in year they have demanded the last shilling for the payment of taxes. Twice a year they reach us for the payment of taxes.

Never will they raise our resources to the level of burdens, or diminish our burdens to the measure of our income. We speak to them of our distress, they deny its existence. They answer much as the tyrants of Egypt, "Ye are idle, ye are idle, go to your work."

HEALTH OF THE PRESIDENT.

BOSTON, June 26.

We are happy to announce that the health of the President was better last evening than on the previous day.—His illness was the result of cold and fatigue, and there is every probability of his being sufficiently fortified to enable him to proceed on his journey, as soon as the weather shall assume a character sufficiently attractive to invite him forth into the open air. He remained in his room yesterday.—We learn, that yesterday, the Vice President, the accompanying Secretaries, and other gentlemen, visited Faneuil Hall and the Armories over it, and other places worthy of a passing glance in the city.—*Centinel.*

It affords us much pleasure to state that the health of the President is so far restored that he contemplates leaving town to-morrow—if the weather should be fair—on his journey to the eastward. His visit to this city has made a most favorable impression, and been productive of very beneficial results. It has brought with it an "era of good feelings," the grateful influence of which is felt among all ranks and classes. Men who have been long divided in politics, and estranged from each other, have been brought together in harmonious action; and we most sincerely hope that the good feelings which prevails at this moment may continue—at least three weeks!—*Com. Gaz.*

Yesterday was on the most uncomfortable north east storms, with which Boston is ever besieged at this season. Great coats in the streets and fires in the parlor grates, were indispensable comforts.

The serious indisposition of the President, which was an attack of pleurisy, has yielded to the medical treatment of Dr. Warren, and he was represented last evening as being much better. When he will appear in public is uncertain, but doubtless in a day or two, when if his health allows, he will proceed toward New Hampshire.—*Daily Adv.*

SAVANNAH, July 4.

"*Cholera at Amelia Island* (Geo.)—A letter from Dr. Holmes, of Darren, to Dr. A. Y. Nicell, Acting Health Officer, announces that this disease had appeared at the above mentioned island. This statement was made to Dr. Holmes, on the authority of Dr. Bacon, of St. Mary's.—The letter was communicated to the Board of Health, who were in session yesterday, when resolutions were passed, appointing a committee to confer with the Mayor upon the most proper measures to be adopted.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE.

NEW YORK, June, 28.

The ship Fredonia, Captain Page, arrived at New-York on the 26th, bringing Havre dates to May 22d, and Paris to the 21st, both inclusive.

PARIS, May 20.—5 per cts. 103f. 15, 3 per cts. 78f. 75.

LONDON, May 18.—Consols 88¼.

It is the old story about Belgium and Holland, viz. that things are nearer a settlement, which, if ever the dispute shall terminate, is of course true. In England a union meeting was soon to take place, at Birmingham. Mr. Atwood denounced the present ministry, in an address to the people, openly declaring that they had betrayed their trust.

PORTUGUESE accounts are only one day later than last received, and nothing new.

The tenor of the last communication from the Hague is not yet known; but it is believed that a preliminary convention is solicited, and that an armistice and the free navigation of the Scheldt are yielded until the conclusion of a definitive treaty.

PARIS, 21st May.—The Quotidienne of yesterday has been seized, in consequence of the publication of a letter from M. de Kergolay to the minister of the Interior, and in which the ex-peer speaks of the accouchement at Blaye as a falsehood.

It is not true that a duel has been fought in London between the duke of Orleans and Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. The duke of Orleans having made use of language at a ball, which being repeated to prince Bonaparte, was thought offensive by him, the latter demanded satisfaction. Colonel Marbot having replied, on the part of the duke, that being heir presumptive to the throne of France, he had more to risk in a duel than the exiles of the imperial family, it became a personal affair between M. Achille Murat and colonel Marbot, who, by the by, is one of the inviduals remembered by Bonaparte in his will, and who, after the death of the emperor, received through the liberality of the great man, 100,000 francs. No meeting has as yet taken place between Messrs. Marbot and Murat, though at the departure of the post, matters were fast approaching to an appeal to arms.

The last letters from Bordeaux state that the duchess has almost entirely recovered, and that her departure for Palermo will take place early in June.

SPAIN.

PARIS, May 17.—It is affirmed that sir Stratford Canning, charged by the cabinet of London with a mission relative to the affairs of Portugal, has been entirely unsuccessful with the Spanish cabinet, and is on the point of returning home.

M. Colomarde, ex-minister of Spain, who in consequence of the late revolution in the cabinet of Madrid took refuge in France, has received orders to quit Toulouse, where he had taken up his residence, and proceed to Orleans. This step has been taken at the solicitation of the Spanish government, who are doubtless uneasy at having the ex-minister, who is a most zealous partizan of Don Carlos, so near the borders of the Spanish territory.

The Lisbon Gazette of the 9d May, states that the schr. Caroline and schr. brig Fayalance, loaded with provisions for the Constitutional army, were sunk by the Miguelite batteries at the north of Douro, as they were attempting to make their way into port.

LONDON, May 18.—It is stated that the squadron of Sortorius was still at anchor in the beginning of the month, near the Bayonne Islands, Sartorious having received a part of his arrears, but the sailors being yet discontented.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 25.

(By an extraordinary conveyance.)—Ibrahim still insisting that the district of Adana shall be conceded to him, and the Porte refusing to yield the point, the hope which had been entertained after the return of Mr. Varennes from Kintaia, and the publication of the manifesto calling the Pachalics of Syria to the Viceroy of Egypt, that the Turco-Egyptian affair would be amicably settled, is unfortunately disappointed: for Ibrahim has suspended the retreat of his troops.

On the 22d, the 3d division of the Russian fleet, consisting of one three-decker, and two two-deckers, entered the Bay of Bujudere, together with a number of transports having on board the second corps of auxiliary troops, 5,000 strong.

These troops are going to fix their camp on the heights of the Asiatic shore, opposite Bujudere.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 27.—A new division of Russian troops arrived yesterday from Odessa, and has landed on the Asiatic coast of the Bosphorus. The camp at Scutari has received considerable reinforcements, and it is said that the Ottoman Porte at present considers all further aid unnecessary, and wishes the troops which are arriving in the Dardanelles, to suspend their march. A despatch to this effect has been forwarded to Gen. Kiselaeff.

Ibrahim holds his troops in readiness to march; but still remains in his position near Konieh. Cannon, munitions, and several thousand regular troops, have been sent from this capital to reinforce the Russian camp. Still, the negotiations continue, and it is presumed that the Sultan, by means of a courier, has invited Ibrahim to send a special commissioner to Constantinople, in order to discuss orally the points in dispute.

LONDON, May 19.

It is said that the last communications from Holland indicate an approach towards a satisfactory arrangement.

It is stated that the squadron of Sartorius was still at anchor in the beginning of the month near the Bayonne Islands, *Sartorius having received a part of his arrears*, but the sailors being yet discontented.

A great assembly is to be convened on the 20th in the neighborhood of Birmingham, like that of last year, called by Mr. Atwood. His address to the people begins thus:—

"My dear friends and compatriots—The Ministers whom we have brought to power upon the shoulders of the people, have betrayed their trust.

NEW YORK, June 30.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Our news schooner Eclipse arrived in town this morning with London papers to the evening of the 22d May, brought by the packet ship Philadelphia, capt. Champlin.

The question of the expediency of the British Corn Laws had been again discussed in the House of Commons, and although it resulted in retaining all their objectionable features for the present; it is evident, we think, that some alteration will eventually be made.

Mr. E. J. Littleton, member of the House of Commons for the southern division of Straffordshire, has been appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland.

On the order of the day being read in the House of Commons for going into committee on the Irish Church Temporalities Bill, Mr. Gilles moved as an amendment "that it be an instruction to the committee that the revenues of the Church in Ireland be applied to purposes of general utility after the demise of the present incumbents." He contended that the church establishment of Ireland was unjust in principle, and indefensible in a matter of expediency. The amendment was seconded by Mr. Rippon, who characterized the present measure as a wily attempt at reform, whilst its real object was to perpetuate the grievance of compelling the majority of the people to pay for the support of a church to which they did not belong. Lord Althrop defended the principle of the bill, which would remove an admitted grievance without invading vested rights.—On the division, the votes for going into committee were 126; for the amendment, 95. Majority for ministers, 110.

On the subject of Negro Emancipation, a question being put in the House of Commons to ministers, Lord Althrop said that he was glad of an opportunity to state, that ministers were determined to persevere with the question with all possible dispatch.

The great meeting of the Political Union of Birmingham called by Mr. Atwood, had passed over without any disturbance. Mr. O'Connell was present. Some strong resolutions were passed condemning the course pursued by ministers, recommending the repeal of the Legislative Union with Ireland.

KEAN, the actor, died at London, on the 15th May.

The most important intelligence on foreign affairs is that relative to the Dutch and Belgian question. It would appear that the King of Holland has, at last, agreed to an indefinite armistice.

On Portuguese affairs the London Courier says:—We are inclined to speak with great caution of the contest now going on in Portugal between the army of the Queen of Portugal and the army of Don Miguel; and we should hesitate to spread reports which might either create unnecessary alarm, or inspire delusive confidence in respect to the success of the expedition of the Duke of Braganza.

We may confidently say, however, from private communications which we have received, that the cause of the Queen of Portugal has not yet presented so favorable appearance as it does at this moment. We cannot at present enter into details, the publicity of which tend to mar the very success so ardently desired by all the friends of constitutional liberty throughout Europe; but we can state the fact, that brighter prospects are now opening to view; and that a very short time may show that the silent measures of general Solignac and the friends of Donna Maria will produce highly important and favorable results.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

To the editor of the Courier & Enquirer:

BRUSSELS, Monday evening, May 13.

The king of Holland* and the influenza have been conspiring together to interrupt our correspondence, but I have at length, with equal satisfaction, escaped from them both, and from a position within twenty-four hours of London, and less than eighteen of Paris, I hope to be able with the assistance I have secured in other quarters, to keep you in advance of your contemporaries on every point of general interest in Europe.

During my short stay in London, the town was so completely absorbed with questions relating to pounds, shillings and pence, that *it was in vain to suggest* any subject for consideration beyond the reduction of the malt duty, the abolition of the assessed taxes and the apprehended substitution of a property tax and its indispensable companion the inquisitorial impost on mercantile, manufacturing and professional income. The resignation of sir John Hobhouse of his Secretaryship for Ireland, and of his seat for Westminster has furnished a curious episode in this financial drama. I have heard of no one who approves of this double danegation, but after all the clamor it has excited, it can scarcely be ascribed to any other sentiment than a sense of *honor so high-toned and romantic in its character as to meet* with [illegible] The probability seems to be that in the issue Sir John will not merely be defeated in Westminster by the more formidable of his two rivals Col. Evans, but that he will be prevented from lending his official support to an administration of whose general course of policy he conscientiously approves. Should he thus be laid on the shelf, as present appearances seem to indicate, the loss to the administration, the house of commons and the country will be matter of serious regret. In speaking so strongly on the subject I express the result of a long and intimate private knowledge of Sir John Hobhouse's personal merits.

As for the Grey administration as a body, I sincerely hope that it may still hold together; for my firm belief is, that *its intentions are honest*, and that *if permitted to carry them* into effect, the greatest good would result not to England alone, but to the whole civilized world.

The greatest danger to which the English ministry is at present exposed seems to me to consist in the caresses and coquetry of Sir Robert Peel and his adherents. It is evidently the policy of the tory to trip up the heels of lord Grey, by means of such dangerous aid as that which his *lo dship* has condescended to accept on more than one occasion, when what lord Castlereagh used to call an ignorant impatience of taxation had produced an unnatural coalition between the country gentlemen and the London shop keepers. What chiefly surprises me during my late visit to London, was the levity with which the character of lord Brougham was assailed by his tory opponents, and the feeble defence which was made for him by his friends. It has become the fashion to treat him as a sort of political charlatan and to deny him even a title of the merit which is undoubtedly his due.

The accouchement of the duchess de Berri which took place at Blaye on the 10th inst. is by far the most prominent point of intelligence from France. The infant is a daughter though probably not a princess, so that her preux chevalier Chateaubriand may still address the duchess as formerly, without any danger of ambiguity:—"*Madame Votre fils est Mon Roi!*" One of the Paris correspondents of the Times, announces that the act of marriage between the duchess and a certain prince, Ruffo Silla, by birth a Neapolitan, will shortly be published. Of the correctness of this announcement I have no means of judging, but certain it is that nine months ago her Royal Highness was wandering in the wilds of La Vendee, and it is to be feared that the company with which she associated was not of the most select description.

The Carlist journals of Paris are not quite agreed as to the policy to be followed on this occasion. The Gazette de France takes no sort of notice of the telegraphic communication announcing her accouchement, but the Quotidienne persists in boldly denying the fact, and treating the whole affair as fabulous. The count de Kergoolay is still more determined in his incredulity. The ex-peer addresses a letter to the president of the council, Marshal Soult, which contains the following extract from a previous letter addressed to the duchess herself:—"Jamais, Madame je ne croirai qu'un enfant soit né de vous dans la prison de Blaye, qu'apres que je l'aurai vu attaché encore a votre corps, comme il y fu vu publiquement, par votre heroique volonté, notre Henri, lorsqu'il a Dieu de le donner a la France."

The notabilities of the Paris bar on the consultation of the count de Survilliers have unanimously concurred in opinion that the arms of Napoleon which he bequeathed on his death bed to his son are now the property of the paternal relatives of the duke de Reichstadt and not of the ex-empress, his mother. The ex-king of Spain as the chief of the family has addressed a letter to the French authorities requesting that the arms may be attached to the column in the Place Vendome, and adds his wish that the ashes of Napoleon may be deposited beneath the monument and that the pillar be surmounted by his statue. The resolution, however, is announced that the arms of the great captain of the age are to be placed as a trophy on the high altar of the Hotel des Invalides, which is undoubtedly their most appropriate destination.

I observe that the duke of Wellington, sir Charles Wetherall and other leaders of the tory clique, have been among the first to offer homage to the duke of Orleans on his Royal Highness's arrival in London, where his reception appears to have been cordial in the extreme.

The state of Belgium at this moment appears to me to be extremely interesting. The experiment now making of unlimited license in the publication of political opinions, and the patient endurance on the part of the king and his government of every specious personality form a problem, the solution of which has long been a desideratum on this side of the Atlantic. It would occupy an unreasonable portion of your giant columns were I to offer you the most summary abridgement of the unmerited outrages which my arrival in the country a few days ago. He has been charged with every conceivable offence from the foulest murder down to the most venial solecism in good manners. It has been said and printed in every possible form, that in order to make room for his present queen he had drowned his mistress in the canal which adjains the palace of Laeken, this mistress being no other than a natural daughter of earl Grey. By another version of the story the lady has been recalled to life and brought back to the palace to insult her majesty the queen, who by the same veracious account is exposed to every species of brutality at the hands of king Leopold. While the real fact is that the king since his marriage has shown himself less than formerly in public, in consequence of his queen's attachment to Laeken, and his own well known preference of the charms of domestic life to the pomp and glitter of royalty. The independent press in the interest of government seems to me to treat these atrocious calumnies with too much of that silent contempt which is natural and becoming in the king himself. If the tattered hirelings of a foreign pretender to a crown which was never his, either by conquest, by descent or by popular election, be permitted this unrestricted freedom of attack, it is right that care should be taken that no charge however grave, no assertion however trivial should ever pass an hour unanswered. Within the last two days this wholesome principle has begun to be acted upon. In the course of the king's tour of inspection through the provinces of Flanders an accident occurred in the village of Westminster, which by a singular coincidence is situated on a rivulet called the Thames, by which an old woman in her eagerness to see the sight of the day, was thrown down and suffered some slight contusion by being pressed against the wheel of a carriage which followed in the train of the king. An Orange newspaper of Antwerp, the Journal du Commerce after emblazoning the accident in most exaggerated terms winds up the story in the following strain:

"Leopold in these distressing circumstances displayed the rarest impassibility; instead of amusing himself as a weak and vulgar king might have done, by extending relief and consolation to his victim, he in a firm and tranquil tone directed his postilions to whip on their horses with all possible expedition so as to carry him out an instant out of sight of this scene of distress. From that moment the courtiers forming the cortege of the king of the barricades, never ceased to applaud their master's firmness and stoicism. In truth the courtiers are right, we have a king who gives himself no trouble about any thing."

In this last instance some young officers who had witnessed the accident, who knew that Dr. Lebeau, the physician in attendance on his majesty, had been directed by the king to remain at Westminster, for the purpose of attending to the object of it, and that Mr. Conway, the king's secretary, had been afterwards sent here to her with pecuniary assistance, were so incensed at the calumny, that they proceeded to Antwerp, and, under the influence of the horsewhip, compelled the editor, M. Delrue, to write, print and publish a circumstantial retraction.

When at Antwerp the other day, I had occasion to witness the increased activity of its trade, in spite of its continued restriction to foreign flags. The present state of the navigation of the Scheldt, presents the most pointed practical commentary on the injustice which the Belgians have suffered by those provisions of the treaty of the twenty four articles which have given to Holland the command of the mouth of that river, by the possession of the insular territory on the side of western Flanders. It is true that the ninth article of the treaty has stipulated for that free navigation so vitally necessary to the very existence of Belgian commerce, but the radical error was in not making the river itself the international boundary and thus giving to the Dutch king a pretence for the continuance of that determined system of chicanery which so strongly marks his personal character. Within these few days several articles have appeared in a London evening paper, which habitually supports the administration of Earl Grey, and which is supposed, in this country, to receive occasional inspirations from persons in office, the object of which has evidently been to impress on the minds of the Dutch authorities the somewhat tardy conviction that England and France would not much longer endure the evils which, in common with the rest of Europe, they have so long been suffering, thro' the dogged pertinacity of a single individual. It should not be forgotten, however, that the strong language employed by a journal which professes to speak the sentiments of the government, whatever good effect it may produce in Holland, can scarcely fail to be attended with corresponding evils on this side of the frontier. The war party has accordingly been stimulated to new exertions; and if the returns at the approaching election were to be sensibly affected by their efforts, the consequences to this country would be most pernicious. My opinions on this point are, in some degree, formed from the clamor I hear among the gentlemen of the war party, and the propagande guard same against the wholesome advice which his excellency the British ambassador loses no opportunity of administering. They complain of the severity of his strictures on their political opinions, and thus, in effect, pay the highest compliment to his vigilance, firmness and penetration.

As to the general trade of this country, I have every reason to believe that it is steadily on the increase. The diligences on all the roads are constantly filled with travel ers, and the fast going vans of the country, for the expeditious conveyance of goods, are daily increasing in numbers. The internal waters of the country, the canals, and especially the Upper Scheldt, as far as my observation has hitherto extended, are in a state of extreme activity, and consequently a source of a great national advantage. The new buildings which you see in progress in every village through which you pass; the enlargement of the brick works, and the increase of the wages of labor, form a striking contrast to the state of things in Holland—the dilapidated warehouses of Amsterdam, the dwelling houses which are pulled down to avoid the payment of taxes, the crowds of idle workmen which encumber the quays of every port throughout the kingdom, and the burdensome octrois which it has become necessary to levy to save these great masses from absolute starvation. Yours, &c. K. Y. Z.

Commercial.

From Levy's Price Current, July 12.

[illegible] and Mississippi 77 bales, North Alabama and Tennessee 369, Mobile 144; together 590 bales Cleared, in the same time, for Liverpool 2575, Cowes and a market 459, Havre (189), Marseilles 121, New-York 840, Philadelphia 883, Baltimore 168; together 6,235—making a reduction in stock of 5646, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on ship board not cleared on the 11th inst., a stock of 7791 bales.—The sales of the week amount to 696 bales, viz: 150 at 10¾ 100 at 10½; 50 at 11, all Alabama and Tennessee, and 130 at 12¼, 100 at 12½, 130 at 12¾, 19 at 12, 11 at 12, and 15 at 12¾ cents per pound, all Louisiana and Mississippi. There is no Cotton in first hands, and little or none for sale—a few straggling bales yet remain behind; they are expected to arrive, and with them the season closes.

SUGAR.—As we remarked last week, this article is becoming very scarce, and the city grocers give 8 and 8¼, and as high as 8¾ cents for that of fair quality—considerable operation have taken place at these rates this week,—Cleared, for New-York 44 hhds., Philadelphia 5 hhds. 5 byls., Richmond 1 bbl.

MOLASSES is very scarce—our quotation, 26 cents per gallon, is yet the nominal rate, as the small business doing in the article is hardly worthy of quotation. No clearance this week.

TOBACCO.—The arrivals continue to meet a fair demand, and the transactions of the week have been at an advance of ¼ cent per lb. on our lowest quotations. Arrived this week, 576 hhds. Cleared in the same time for Cowes and a market 952 hhds., New-York 90, Richmond, Va. 139; together 1171—Stock on hand, inclusive of all on ship-board not cleared on the 11th., 5395 hhds.

FLOUR—At the moment of putting our last number to press, this article advanced to $6—it has been since, and is now, brisk at $6,50 per bbl.; it is scarce. Arrived this week, 2256 bbls.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, May 16.

The transactions in our cotton market this day are 1500 bales sold, at very steady prices—There continues to be a disposition to speculate, but from the indifference of holders, the business *doing is only to a limited extent.*

SALES AT HAVRE, May 20.—The sales of cotton were very large, viz: 1364 bales Louisiana at 99f. a 116f.; 957 bales Georgia at 96 102f.; 245 Mobile, &c. 95 a 101f. Total sales of the day, 2837 bales.

HAVRE, May 22.

The sales of cotton for the last three days (the 20th, 21st and 22d) have been large, amounting to 6800 bales, at an advance of from 2 to 4 centimes. Extensive sales of Coffee, St. Domingo at 80 centimes. The sales of this article in London have been at an advance, and there is an improvement *in the northern markets for it.* Ashes have risen.—Sales of Whalebone at 26½ sous.

Extract from another letter.

HAVRE, May 22.

Cotton continues in great demand, and has advanced since the departure of Henry IV. 2 a 4 centimes per ½ ka., and to-day the holders are so firm in their pretensions that buyers hesitate. The business is altogether *unprecedented.*—The accounts from Paris yesterday state that upwards of 6000 bags coffee were sold. Accounts from London and the north are more and more favorable. Our accounts from *London state* that great sales of coffee had been made at advanced prices. Public stocks is advancing in Paris.

NEW-YORK MARKET;

NEW-YORK, June 29.

There has been a stir in Coffee in the New-York market, in consequence of the news from France. From five to six thousand bags were taken on Thursday afternoon and Friday morning. The Journal of Commerce states that the ideas of are ½ to 1 cent higher than before the French news was published.

A large business has also been done in cotton—about 5000 bales having changed hand-.

$10 REWARD

FOR a bright sorrel horse, light mane and switch tail, is slim built and has red hind feet and white face, racks and trots—of the common height. Said horse was taken from the Port of New-Orleans about the 20th of June.

Parish of Jefferson, July 13. J. ELLIS.

FOR SALE.—The fine fast sailing schooner TWO BROTHERS, only two years old, coppered and copper fastened, is well founded and can be sent to sea without expense. She will be sold a bargain if application be made within two days. For particulars, apply to

july 15-2t BENJ. BOOTH & CO.

NOTICE.—The subscriber has opened a store on Toulouse street, in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. C. Oger & Co., in which will be found a complete assortment of *groceries.* OGER, Jr.

SUGAR.—30 hhds. Sugar in store and for sale by GRAY, DURRIVE & Co.

july 15 26, New Levee

JUST received and for sale by the subscribers—Discourses and Addresses on American History, Arts and Literature—by Guliga C. Verplanck, 1 vol.

july 15 E. JOHNS & CO.

No. 113, Chartres st. corner of Camp and Common streets.

Advertisements.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED SINCE OUR LAST,

Schr Eliza Thomas, Jauniguchere, Tampico, A Baron
Schr Emperor, Boylan, Port-au-Prince, Nartigle & Desbois
Ship Lena, Rumney, Cant, Cowes,
Blander, M'Kenna & Lee
Brig Latona, Snow, Philadelphia, Saml Thompson
Brig Kenhawa, Hall, Savannah, J W Zacharie & co

ARRIVED YESTERDAY,

Steamer Whale, with barges, having left the bar on Saturday evening—in the offing a ship and two brigs.

Steamer Post Boy, Crowell, towed to sea ship Delahousse, Castle, schr Julia, and Jessie; towed up brig Progress, Easterbrook, from Boston, brig James and Isabella, from New-York, and schr Louisiana from Soto la Marine.

Ship James and Isabella, Smith, from New-York, to O Aikin, cargo paving stones, hay, [illegible] to Peters & Millard; J Mturn; E R Newcomb, &c.

Brig Progress, Easterbrook, from Boston—cargo, ice, to J Suro; 750 bbls lime to the master.

Brig Ann & Leah, Goldsmith, Philadelphia—cargo,

Schr Mary-Ann, Lambert, Arradas—hides.

Schr Elizabeth, Murry, Matamoros—$27,200 in specie.

Schr Elizabeth, Jacques, Texas—53 bales cotton.

Schr Mary Ann, Gibbs, Texas—54 bales cotton.

Schr Zembuca, Cunning, Tampico—$100,000 specie.

Schr Louisiana, Doane, 6 days from Soto la Marino, to J Thompson, in ballast and specie to the consignees.

Steamer Black Hawk, Sheridan, from Bayou Sarah, cargo, 50 bbls lime, 2 bales wool, J Hagan & co; sundries to Puech and Bein; Smith and co; J Darramon; M White; the Calendar; H Florence and co; S W Oakey; W McLaughlin, &c.

ARRIVED DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY,

Brig Mexico, Smith, Liverpool, with an assorted cargo of dry goods, iron, slates, salt, hardware, &c. &c. to Carroll, Kershaw & co; Duchamp & Kennedy; Gordon, Forstall & co. &c.

Ship Humphreys, Crocker, from New-York, to Whitall Jaudon & co—cargo to Allen & Delblois; J B Walton; J Dicks; D H Twegood; Harrison, Brown & co; Wilcox & Fearn; J Hagan & co; J Gallagher; W C Tate; Martin, Pleasants & co; Hyde & Goodrich; White & co; J H Field & co; Chas Adams, jr; J Ogden & co; R Layton; Edgar & Smith; J Le Blanc; F Gillett & co; Hermann & co; Hotchkiss & co; Whitall, Jaudon & co; Carri re & Bordenat; Y Sandford; Puech & Bein; Livaudais, Charbonnet & co; L Lalarde & co; Colles & Hearsey; Bliss & Whellen; F Grandchamp; Forestier & co; B Levy; G Brush; Southworth & McGreal; Babcock, Gardner & co; T Fearns; J H Field & co; L G Sassinot; J Linton; C Adams, jr; W G Hewes; J A Merle & co; Hayes & Durell; Thompson & Grant; J McGee; J Ogilvie & co; Byrne, Ryon & co; Stetson & Avery; J Chastant; J W Meeks & co; Harlow & Hollen; C Squier & co; J P Freeman & co; Bancraft; Lally; Newkirk & Olden; Rogers & Scicomb; Whiting, Stark & co; and S Haynes & co.

Schr Lafayette, Williams, 8 days from Tampico; cargo, $14,500 specie, Harrison, Brown & co; 9,900 do G Y Steven; 1100 do L Pilie; 20,000 do Gordon, Forstall & co; 1000 do W A Gasquet & co; 1600 do Rhodes & Peters; 6000 do J A Merle & co, 6000 Hermann & co; 780 B Duffart; 500 do, 60 hides, B E Bolley; 3000 do A Baron; 7 parrots and fruit to the master—7 passengers. Memoranda—the schr Haleyon was to sail for this port on the 5th instant, with about $200,000 specie on board.

Schr Express, Deladrue, 8 days from Tampico, to Nartique & Dubois; cargo, $7105, J Le Blanc; 10,807, Turyes & co; 19,000, Simon Cuculu; 6088, Girona; 2,886,88, F Frey & co; 38,000, Nartique & Debois; 7,637,50, F Perret & co; 400 H Perret; 412 J A Johns & co; 3000 T T Walden; $9,359 A Lockhart & co; parrots and 3 horses to owners on board—10 passengers.

Brig Ella, Johnson, from Philadelphia, to T Toby & co; cargo, to M Dewoody; Brander, McKenna & Lee; Yerke, Macalester & co; L A Deane; T Toby & co; Rees & Everly; Tourne & Beckwith; E L Tracy; H M Hart & co; Flusuch & co; Sickles & Santo; Thompson & Grant, J Wade & co; Capt E George; J Vairin & co; G Brusle; Wilcox & Fearn; J G Washington & co; Andrews & Brothers; J Labadie; Duconge & Peychaud; N & A D Crossman; J & L Carnier; J G M'Klemm; F P Martinet; Byrne, Ryon & co; and order.

Steamer Experiment, Bostwick, from St. Martinsville.

MEMORANDA.

Hence at Liverpool, 16th May, ship London, M'Lean.
Cleared at Liverpool for this port, 16th, the Martha.
Cleared at *London for ditto*, the Brant, Gregorius.
Hence at Havre, 19th May, ship Zilia.
Hence at Bordeaux, 19th May, ship Ballochan.
Up at Bordeaux for this port, ship Bolivar, 5th June.
Hence at New-York, 27th, ship Augusta, Hatcher; ship Nashville, Rathbonne; brig Duroc, Hood.
Hence at Port-au-Prince, 4th June, schr Elizabeth.
Cleared at New-York for this port, 26th, *ship Florida.*
Up at New-York for this port, 27th, packet ship Alabama and brig Gold-Hunter.
Cleared at Charleston for this port, 2d July, brig Ann.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS,
New-Orleans, July 11, 1833.

NOTICE is hereby given that agreeably to a requirement presented to the Board, and in conform