THE BEE.

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STATE PRINTER.

"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 20, 1833.

Days of Publication:
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY & FRIDAY.

FOR GOVERNOR
J. B. DAWSON.

Statements in the Catholic and Protestant Cemeteries.

	Catholic.	Protestant.
Sept. 13	27	10
" 19	33	10

We are requested to notify those patrons of the Lottery Courier, residing in the faubourg St. Mary, who may not receive their papers that the carrier for that ward is sick, and that the person employed to take his place is not fully initiated in the duties. The omissions thus may make evil, however, be remedied by calling at the office of that paper.

We noticed in our paper of Monday last, a partial cessation of the violence of the epidemic among us: the list of mortality for the two last days shows an increase of mortality. We agreed with our contemporaries that the fluctuations of deaths, some times more—sometimes less, is no criterion of the malignancy of the disease.

We again caution strangers not to return among us 'till the public papers announce a total change in the sanitary state of our city.

The Baltimore *American* of the 6th inst. contains the following intelligence, which will no doubt give pleasure to all who feel an interest in the regular transmission of the mail between our city and Mobile:

"The steamboat *Watchman*, Lieut. GEDNEY, of the U. S. Navy, commander, sailed yesterday at one o'clock for Mobile, intending to stop at Charleston to take in fuel.—This boat was built at Washington, D. C. and is to transport the U. S. mail on Lake Ponchartrain between New-Orleans and Mobile. The Watchman is a staunch boat of 216 tons, with elegant accommodations for passengers, and a low pressure engine, constructed by Messrs. Watchman & Bratt of this city. It is expected that the efforts which the contractors on that route are now making, will enable them to convey the New-Orleans mail with regularity. On the arrival of the Watchman at Mobile, Capt. Edmonson will assume command."

The Convention which recently assembled at Harrisburg, to consider the changes necessary in the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and which was presided by Mr. George Kremer, have proposed several important reforms. Among which are a diminution of the power of the Executive in relation to appointments, a limitation of the tenure of all offices, an extension of the right of suffrage, a curtailment of the term of office of Senators, and a provision for the mode in which future amendments shall be made. Some other alterations are proposed, which are to be submitted to a convention to be held during the winter, of which the most important are, restrictions of the power of the Legislature as respects the granting of charters, and the borrowing of money for the use of the State.

How many of these changes could be introduced beneficially into the Constitution of Louisiana? Yet our people seem to be in a lethargy upon the subject. When will they awake to a sense of the necessity of reforming the abuses and evils under which they labor, and which, perhaps, are more intolerable than those of the people of any other state in the confederacy?

A letter from Liverpool, of the 5th ult. says—

"We have CHOLERA enough about town, but not so malignant as last year.

It is worthy of especial remark, that July is a month fatal to despotism. The declaration of independence of our happy country was published to the world in July; France threw off the oppressive yoke of Charles the X., and was regenerated from regal despotism in July; Mexico became free from Spanish thraldom in July, and last, though not least, the Constitutional cause in Portugal has triumphed in July.

A warning to delinquent Jurors.—At the meeting of the Superior Court in the city of New-York, on the 1st inst., twenty of the jurors who were absent when the list was called over were fined $25 each for non-attendance.

NATCHEZ, Sept. 13.

PORT OF NATCHEZ.

OUR EXPERIMENT HAS SUCCEEDED!!

It is with much satisfaction that we announce the arrival, on Monday last, of the ship ST. LOUIS, *W. Story, Master*, at this Port, in 32 days from New-York, *and 50 hours from New-Orleans—the running time having been only 45 hours!*—5 hours delay in consequence of a heavy fog. The St. Louis was brought up by the Towboat Whale, in gallant style, without having met with the least accident or difficulty to dampen the rejoicings of our citizens. When the vessels hove in sight, five miles below the City, "Old Saratoga" gave them a noisy welcome from the Bluff—she spoke loud and joyously until the St. Louis was made fast to the Wharf, when the citizens gave her three hearty cheers, which were returned as heartily by the crew.

In spite of the cold water thrown upon the enterprize by a *few* interested individuals at home, and the open opposition by many, in New-Orleans, a ship with a full and valuable cargo, is lying at our harbor! On her inward cargo alone, our merchants save 2½ cents per foot on the freight, 50 cents on each package (the usual price charged by the Commission Merchants of New-Orleans for receiving and forwarding,) and the drayage in New-Orleans from ship to store, and again from store to steam boat. What the ship's extra profits will be, cannot yet be determined, but they will doubtless be very handsome, notwithstanding the charge for towing was higher than was expected, and higher than it will ever be again. So much had been said in New-Orleans against the practicability of towing a ship to Natchez, that the tow boats were induced to charge more than they otherwise would. The people of New-Orleans, who have made themselves busy in the affair, have paid dearly for their opposition. No less than $25,000, we understand was bet against the time that it would take the *Whale* to bring the *St. Louis* to *Natchez*, and against the practicability of bringing her here at all. Those who bet against time, gave her from 60 to 80 hours to perform the trip. The trip was made in 45 running hours, or 50 hours between port and port, so that the friends of Natchez won every bet.

Our Natchez neighbors seem to be in ecstacies at the apparent success of their novel enterprise. The manifest difficulties which stand as insurmountable barriers to their wild scheme, have been declared all overcome; and in a haughty spirit, little becoming their recent dependent situation, they begin "to calculate the value" of the undertaking, and to arraign our good citizens for having thrown impediments in its way!! Such a charge is so very ridiculous that it scarcely needs the least attention: our citizens are too high-minded and liberal to throw obstacles in the way of their less fortunate neighbors, who seek to improve their situation, and to give themselves a little consequence—besides, nature opposes too many barriers to the Quixotic design, to make it necessary to use such frivolous and despicable exertions, were there the disposition to do so.

We think our neighbors above are doomed by nature's laws to depend on New-Orleans for a market, and that we desire to throw "cold water on their enterprise" on account of their spirited exertions, exceed even to their most sanguine expectations, but because the feasibility of the *project* is quite impossible. The mere operation of towing up vessels from the mouth of the River to Natchez, is the *least* impediment to making that city a port of entry; the other difficulties are insuperable and cannot escape the notice of the dispassionate observer. We regard it as supererogatory to enter minutely into a view of them, as they will now be daily developing themselves to the confusion of those who determined upon such an experiment, without weighing in their minds the difficulties that render it impracticable, naturally and physically.

We shall refrain from saying more at this time, feeling assured the few observations we have made, will be taken as the offspring of an improper spirit, which we do here most positively disclaim. Experience teaches wisdom, as our "liberal" neighbor, Natchez, will find.

New-York, Sept. 4.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

LISBON IN POSSESSION OF DON PEDRO.

By the arrival of the packet ship United States, Capt. Holdredge, we are in possession of our regular files of London papers to the 7th ultimo, and Liverpool to the 8th, the day Capt. H. sailed. They bring the important intelligence that Lisbon was in possession of the troops of Donna Maria de Gloria. Villa Flor, the Duke of Terceira, entered Lisbon on the 23d of July, after a battle with Telles Jordao, whom he defeated.

Accounts from Oporto of July 26th state that an attack was made by the troops of Don Miguel, in which they succeeded in getting possession of the high road from the city to the Foz, but were ultimately dislodged at the point of the bayonet. At half past 9 the attack was renewed but the Miguelites were again defeated.

CAPTURE OF LISBON—PROCLAMATION OF DONNA MARIA.

PLYMOUTH, August 1.

The Confiance government steamer, has just arrived at this port, with the following intelligence from Portugal:—She left Lisbon on the 25th July, and Oporto on the 27th. Villa Flor entered and took possession of Lisbon on the 24th, without any *coup de main*. The English prisoners confined in the city, having burst their bonds and procured arms, speedily liberated all the prisoners confined, and afforded the Patriots great assistance. The police, 5,000, retreated outside the wall, without firing a shot, and nearly all the inhabitants immediately declared in favor of the young Queen. Admiral Napier entered with the fleet on the 25th, and thus completed the capture of the place.

Oporto was attacked on the 25th, as reported by the African steamer, and although not immediately under the command of Marshal Bourmont, still with his advice and instruction, indeed, he had fixed his intentions of coming in Oporto on that day. They entered the place, but were repulsed with tremendous slaughter, having lost 1,400 men. The Patriots lost 700, among whom was the brave Capitan Cotter, who fell by a random shot after the heat of the action. One regiment of Miguel's Cavalry was nearly all cut off. Don Pedro left Oporto for Lisbon, on the night of the 27th, in the steamer Britannia, and was saluted by the English men of war outside. The following are the official details:—

AUGUST 2.

Despatches have been received from Lisbon, dated the 25th ultimo, containing the important intelligence of the establishment of the authority of the Queen Donna Maria II. in that capital, where she was proclaimed on the morning of the 24th ultimo, by the Portuguese themselves, without the aid of a single foreign soldier.

On the 23rd, the Duke of Terceira, advancing from St. Ubes, had met, and totally routed the force sent from Lisbon against him, under the command of the notorious Telles Jordan, who is said to have been killed in the action.—Upon this intelligence in Lisbon, the Duke of Cadaval, and the rest of Don Miguel's Ministers, decided on withdrawing from the capital, which they did, in the course of the same night, taking with them about 4000 troops, and retreating to the north. The town's people, on the following morning, [the 24th] finding their oppressors gone,—without consent, hoisted the standard of Donna Maria and proclaimed her Majesty in due form, with every appearance of enthusiasm. Their first step was to open the prisons and liberate the numerous victims of Miguel's tyranny. About the same time, the colors of Villa Flor's army appeared on the opposite heights, and in the afternoon, he himself, crossed the Tagus, in the midst of the salutes and issued a proclamation in the name of the Queen.

On the 26th, when the letters were dispatched, Lisbon was perfectly tranquil again, and but few excesses had been committed, considering the excitement which must naturally have attended such a crisis, and the wrongs to which so many of the inhabitants had been so long subjected. Napier's fleet, with the Duke of Palmella on board, was then entering the Tagus.

The news of these events having reached Oporto, on the 26th, Don Pedro embarked that night for the Foz, on board a steamer for Lisbon, leaving Saldanha the supreme command, both civil and military. Up to the 27th, Marshal Bourmont had not renewed his attack on the town, and as troops were observed to be passing over the Douro, it was supposed that he was about to raise the siege.

PORTUGAL.

Proclamation of the Duke of Terceira.

LISBON, July 24.

"Inhabitants of Lisbon.—The division of the Liberating army, with the command of which his Imperial Majesty the Duke of Braganza, Regent in the name of the Queen, was pleased to entrust me, with the sole view of liberating you, has crossed the provinces south of the Tagus, and come to the margin of this river, to cause the standard of the Queen and liberty to wave before you. But this standard, under which the loyal supporters of the throne and the charter took shelter, amidst the persecutions of exile and combats, never was the emblem of war and vengeance, but that of the peace, concord and reconciliation, of the whole Portuguese family, and of clemency and pardon for the deluded and unfortunate. Therefore, inhabitants of Lisbon, order, respect for the rights of each, the tranquility and peace of the capital, are what I hope and exact from you. I have taken care shall continue to take, measures for you to be regularly armed by re-establishing the same corps that were once the support of the Queen and the charter: in them, and in others which I shall immediately organize, you will have an opportunity of sharing the glory of restoring the nation, and of maintaining order and the tranquility of our hearths.

"Duke de TERCEIRA.

"Head Quarters, Lisbon, July 24."

LONDON, Aug. 6.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. O'Connell wished to know whether, in consequence of the recent events which had taken place in the kingdom of Portugal, it was the intention of his Majesty's Government that Donna Maria de Glora should be recognized by this country as the *legitimate sovereign of Portugal?*

Lord Althorp said that the events to which the honorable and learned member alluded proved that the people of Portugal were not so much attached to the government of Don Miguel as had been supposed; but as to the question he had asked, he (Lord Althorp) hoped that the hon. and learned member would see the expediency of postponing it.

Sir R. Peel said he also had an inquiry to make as to another branch of the foreign policy of the country. He wished to be informed of the present state of the discussion between the United States and North American colonies which had been referred to the King of the Netherlands.

Lord Althorp said that it was a matter not yet decided, and the inquiry of the right hon. baronet had been so unexpected that he was unprepared to give a specific answer.

DESPERATE ATTACK UPON OPORTO.

The following are the particulars of the attack upon Oporto, July 25th.

Shortly after 5 o'clock on the morning of the 25th ultimo, a heavy fire of artillery from all the batteries upon both sides of the river, bearing upon Lordello, and the Quinta de Vanzeller, announced the intention of the enemy once more to revisit the scenes of his previous defeat; and to hazard his last stake in attack. Between six and seven o'clock, a large body of men issued forth from their lines,—who opened a tremendous fire of musketry against the positions in question, endeavoring to carry the battery within the Quinta, and to possess themselves of the village of Lordello, with the object of cutting off the communication between the city and the sea. The attack, which extended to the left as far as Pasteleiro, was most vigorously supported, and at one time, the enemy succeeded, in spite of all opposition, in gaining possession of a part of the high road from the city to the Foz, whence they were dislodged at the point of the bayonet, by a charge from the brave fellows under the command of Colonel Dodgin and Lieut. Colonel Shaw, who afterwards assisted in repelling them to a considerable distance, when the firing, for a short period almost entirely ceased.

At half past 9 the attack was renewed with much fury, and the assailants advanced up to our batteries, and obtained temporary possession of a covered way forming a communication between the Pastelleiro and a new redoubt to its right; which latter they surrounded, but in the end there success was no greater than on the previous occasion, as they were shortly afterwards again compelled to retire to their lines, the field strewed with dead.

On this occasion the enemy's cavalry was brought into action for no other purpose that can be guessed at but to intimate their infantry; the former were, however, cut to pieces; a troop of them actually attacked the last mentioned redoubt, and when I visited the spot in the afternoon, the carcasses of eleven horses were lying in its front, two of which were not six yards distant from the flank of the works.

The attempts upon this part of the [illegible] proved unsuccessful, the enemy determined to [illegible] from the direction of Bom Fim, between which [illegible] they showed themselves in great force, and drove in our outline pickets. A [illegible] of the 9th and 12th Cacadores, with a [illegible] and some lancers, were sent out against, [illegible] their advanced force, and compelled them to retreat. In this affair Don Fernando de Noronha, nephew to general Saldanha, was unfortunately killed, and general Bento da Franca, and three other officers wounded. On the left colonel Cotter was killed, his head being partly carried away by a cannon ball. His son-in-law, captain Cotter, was wounded in two places, and his leg amputated during the action. Volunteer Lacy killed, captain Robinson and ensign Russell [illegible] wounded.

[illegible] number of Portuguese, and six German officers were killed or wounded, and judging from the numbers already brought into the hospital, I should imagine pretty certain that the day's amusement will have placed [illegible] *de combat* on the part of the besieged alone, and that of the besiegers more than double that number. The spirit of the inhabitants was strikingly shown through out the day, and many of them lost their lives in the action, or carried home honorably wounded. Four women passed me bringing in a wounded man upon a litter, and I was almost ashamed of myself at hearing a girl of twenty exclaim to a companion, "We will bring in the wounded, that the men may defend the lines." At the Quinta de Vanzeller women carried out powder to the troops amidst the thickest of the fire.

"ACT OF ACCLAMATION.

LISBON, July 24.

"On the 24th of July the people in a large body, free from all influence, internal or external, without compulsion, the King being forsaken by the troops, being assembled in the Hall of the Council, of this very noble and loyal city of Lisbon, with a free and spontaneous will, and an unanimity never till now seen, acclaimed and declared the Senhora Donna Maria II., daughter of the immortal Dom Pedro IV., for whom the people are ready to spill the last drop of their blood, as all loyal Portuguese are ever ready to do for their lawful Sovereign, as their legitimate Queen, and in order that this should be made known, the present act was drawn up, which was signed by all present.

"MANUEL IGNACIO DE SAMAAIO E PINA, Brigadier.
"MAXIMILLIANO JOSE DA LEONE, Brigadier.
"JOSE SOARES VIANNA.
"LUIZ TEXEIRA HORNE DE BREDOM.
"ANTONIO JOAQUIM FIRMINIO DE CASTRO."
(Thousands of signatures follow.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.

It is reported that the Regency of Portugal will be entrusted to the Infanta Donna Maria de Assumpcao, (Donna Isabel Maria being very sick at Coimbra) according to the 12th article of the charter. The ministry and council of the regent will be as follows: The Marquis of Palmella for the Foreign Department; Count Saldanha for the War Department; the last Chancellor of Oporto, Francisco Lourenco d'Almeida, for the Home and Justice Department; Col. Margiochi for the Finances; the Marquis of Valence for the Marine.

It is promised that instructions will be forthwith furnished to Lord W. Russell, at Lisbon, to act as the accredited Minister from our Court to that of her most faithful Majesty.

Translation of the Proclamation issued by the Duke De Cadaval at Lisbon on the 23d of July, on the 23d at night he fled northward.

PROCLAMATION.

"Loyal Portuguese, inhabitants of Lisbon! valorous soldiers, whom I have the honor to command. Despairing of the rebels to land on the coast of Algarve, a party of adventurers, who seeking in rapine the support which the country denies them, and avoiding the 5th division, which is stepping their step to Setubal, relying on the asylum which their ships afford them. General the Viscount de Molelos, with double forces, pursued their rear, and dispositions have been made that they should meet with a valiant resistance in front. The towns, &c. which may cease to oppress with their detestable presence, [illegible] with the greatest enthusiasm proclaim the King my lord. There is nothing to fear—we have only to take measures against the intentioned and against the perverse abettors of the enemy of the altar and the throne.

"Honorable inhabitants of Lisbon—run to arms in defence of the holy religion which we profess, and the legitimate King we have sworn to. Let cowards disappear, let traitors fly; and let honorable men alone present themselves to render their services to the justest of causes!

"Soldiers, what have I to say to you? To recommend valor! You have valor superior to all the soldiery in the world. To recommend love and loyalty to the royal person of Don Miguel? Who is there amongst you who is not ready to shed his blood for him? The most perfect discipline and subordination? You well know how necessary it is. With it small forces overcome great armies—without it, great armies are destroyed with few enemies.

"Soldiers! I am at your front, and rely upon the Divine mercy that I shall not prove unworthy of the name I have inherited with my blood.

"To obtain, therefore, the end to which we all propose to ourselves, and for the good of his majesty's service, I determine the following:—

"1. The city of Lisbon is henceforward to be considered in a state of siege by land and sea, and therefore the military authority is superior to every other.

"2. All those inhabitants of Lisbon who voluntarily wish to concur towards the defence and security of the capital, are to present themselves either at the quarters of the corps of Royalist Volunteers, or at those of the Urbanos, in order there to be chosen for the service that may be most convenient according to circumstances.

"3. Any person who, by any act or seditious words, promotes dismay or revolt, will be immediately seized, judged, and executed, if condemned to death, within 24 hours.

"4. Foreigners shall enjoy the protection which the laws and treaties confer on them, and which shall be most scrupulously observed, provided that they interfere not with the political concerns of this nation; for in that case they shall be proceeded against according to the law of nations and treaties, and with equal scruple.

"5. No person will be allowed the use of arms without authority from their respective military superiors, except the magistrate and officers of justice.

"6. To those who employ themselves in military service and in patrolling, I recommend not only the greatest care in order that the disintentioned should not be able to attain their ends, but that tranquility should be preserved, since one of the objects of the wicked is to promote anarchy, and one of the first duties of a government is to maintain order.

"Portuguese soldiers and civilians!—Confidence, in God, whose cause we defend, valor, loyalty, constancy, and no fear, and the victory shall be ours, because justice is on our side.

"Duke de CADAVAL, marshal of the army.

"Head quarters, Rocio, July 22."

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

We have received intelligence that a Treaty has been concluded between the Porte, [no longer sublime] and the Emperor of Russia. This document we have not seen, but of the general statements which have been communicated to us, concerning its contents, are correct, the one epoch government of Turkey is humbled to the dust, and must sink into a state of separate existence. It is probable that Turkey will go through the same stages, and experience the same fate, as a much worthier nation—Poland—has now reached, unless some unexpected turn of affairs prevent the consummation. The policy of Russia, it has ever been doubtful, is now becoming manifest. It has been the interest of that power to prolong the trumpery dispute between Belgium and Holland, after any real ground of difference has ceased—it would have been its interest, if it could by its influence in the Spanish Cabinet, or by other means, have succeeded in doing so, to have given aid to the Miguelite party in Portugal—it has been its interest, and we believe, its policy, to keep alive disputes which engage the attention and prevent the union of the Powers of the West of Europe, while it pursues uninterruptedly, its schemes of aggrandizement— destroying one side, the nationality of Poland, preparing the way on the other for the extension of its empire to the Mediterranean, and, perhaps, for encircling the whole Black Sea within its dominions. The progress of Russian power, must evidently be soon the principal object of the attention of those who turn their eyes to foreign politics. Hitherto it has kept its course onward—has known no retiring ebb. But besides the positive extension of its frontiers and the reduction of its once independent and powerful neighbors, to a state of vassalage or insignificance, the most formidable part of its power arises from the moral or immaterial influence which it has acquired over States which might otherwise check it. Austria and Prussia [illegible] its accomplices in a great political crime—the [illegible] of Poland, and their sense of common guilt, reduced [illegible] practically to a state of dependence which they [illegible] reduced to by timidity, or a sense of weakness. Both these Governments have, however, lost much more than they have gained, by the partition of Poland. Both we trust, will sooner or later, awake to a sense of their true interests. In the mean time, the hopes of Europe are, in the cordial union of this country and France; on the maintenance of these friendly relations depends, in fact, the security of Europe, against the establishment of an overwhelming despotic government—if not absolutely barbarous, civilized enough to give its mischievous away a greater chance of perpetuity than could be dreaded from an irruption of mere barbarians.

Globe.

PARIS, August 4.

From the Journal de Paris.

We have received the following from Bayonne: "Two thousand of Don Miguel's soldiers have taken refuge in Galicia, they have been disarmed and subjected to the quarantine laws. This news, however, has not been confirmed.

From Galignani's Messenger.

Dr. Antommarchi has addressed the following letter to King [illegible]

"PARIS, Aug. 2.

"SIRE,—When celebrating the anniversary of the great days of July, your Majesty heightened the enjoyment of the festival by the homage paid to the memory of the Emperor Napoleon; but the feelings which dictated this august ceremony will not be fully satisfied until the remains of this great man shall cease to repose in a foreign land—it belongs to your Majesty to claim them from England.—The success of your demand, Sire, cannot be doubtful, and I offer myself to your Majesty to go to St. Helena to collect and bring back these glorious relics. I am with respect, &c.

"F. ANTOMMARCHI,
"Médecin de l'Empereur Napoleon à Sainte Hélene."

From the correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial.

LONDON, Tuesday evening, Aug. 6, Half-past 7 o'clock.

At the commencement of money business to-day in the city, great activity and confidence was manifested in every material advance, was firmer than at the close of yesterday, and in all the foreign funds a great demand and a proportionate increase of price took place. Later in the day, the aspect of affairs was changed by a report which got into circulation, that it is the intention of government to send troops to Portugal to support the Queen against any meditated attack on the side of Spain, and which was very generally credited. The first intention of it was from a notice at Lloyd's that two transports of 300 tons were wanted by the Admiralty for three months certain; but it is affirmed by persons who are likely to possess good information on the subject; that the contract will be for the conveyance of 300 horses, for which eight or ten transports will be necessary. This circumstance is considered conclusive of the intention of government to send troops to Portugal.

ST. FRANCISVILLE, Sept. 14.

THE MAIL.—We feel ourselves called upon to perform a duty which is exceedingly painful, the more so, as we are among the sufferers. The irregularity in the transportation of the United States mail from New Orleans to this place, is intolerable. During the week preceding the present, we only received One Southern Mail, when we were entitled to Three. This week we have received two. The causes which produce the frequent failure of the mail, at this place are beyond our comprehension. We are well aware, that the Post Master at this place—over [illegible] of his duties, of his office—has repeatedly given notice to the head of the post office department, yet no relief is offered—Mr Barry is still an 'efficient man.' We shall from time to time, notice the failures of the mail, and by doing so, we hope to receive relief.

The Washington City Globe, is respectfully requested to publish the above.

Phoenix.

[illegible] Boston, August 31.

[illegible] that Daniel Foster, naval officer of the port of this port, died yesterday morning, aged nearly [illegible] was a subordinate officer of the troops under the command of General Lafayette, during the revolutionary war, for one of his gallant exploits at that time, was presented by his illustrious commander with a sword, which was in the possession at the time of his decease.—*Globe.*

We find yesterday, the conversation with Sergeant Andrew Wallace, [illegible] one hundred and four years. He is, indeed, a phenomenon, highly curious and interesting in every respect. [illegible] mental faculties are in wonderful preservation and [illegible] perception of a strong and constant tremor of the [illegible] the knees, and a stoop, his bodily frame seems [illegible] but little decay. His vision is good and [illegible] of his eye energetic or lively according to his [illegible] his diet has always been simple and moderate, and he has no complaint to make of his digestion. He walks fairly thirty miles (from his residence to Philadelphia) in a few days. In a remote old age, the memory has become, in most cases, weak, faint, or capricious and irregular. But with Mr. Wallace, this faculty remains [illegible] and retentive as to all periods. He answers [illegible] and decision; makes and hears [illegible] significative glance and seems to [illegible] the leading questions of the day.—[illegible] of the veteran is that of a balemaided man [illegible] He enlisted in the military service of [illegible] at the beginning of the revolution, and continued [illegible] without interruption for nearly thirty years. It [illegible] the battle of Brandywine, when Lafayette [illegible] fell, after having contributed to rescue the nation, here him on his back about two miles, to the [illegible] friend.—*Phil. Nat. Gaz.*

[illegible] ADVENTURE.

[illegible] Philadelphia Gazette relates the following recent [illegible] on the part of Major Hurlick the noted militia [illegible]

[illegible] yesterday afternoon, he was observed in the vicinity [illegible] and Front streets, with a roll of militia bills, [illegible] and his [illegible] and no sooner observed, than the whole neighborhood was in commotion. The streets were filled with men and women, cats and dogs; the windows were packed up with human heads—men left their business to view the wonderful scene. For a time silence prevailed, and the multitude awaited the shifting of the scene in breathless attention. "There goes Hurlick," at length shouted a yellow-headed urchin, which was the signal for the commencement of a grand attack. "Hurrah for the mad dog," said another, and "mad dog, mad dog," was heard in all directions. "Deal with him gently," shouted a third, following the cry with a shower of stale eggs, from a barrel full, which had been placed in a convenient spot for the use of the mob. Then ensued such an uproar, such as the people of the Northern Liberties never before witnessed. Hurlick ran—the mob pursued, shouting and pelting—he entered a private house, went through, and made his escape by a back door, but was seen and followed. He jumped into a pig-sty, but was glad to escape with the loss of his coat. Again he ran, and again he was pursued, the mob still shouting "mad dog" still resounding in his ears. As a last resort, he ran into a cellar door, nearly exhausted, he opened a cellar door, and jumped in. The cellar was half full of water, and some weeks an unhappy collector, up to his middle. Here he remained for some time—the mob seeing the predicament in which he was placed, molested him no farther, and after a time he was taken out, and sent home.

MR. CLAYTON, OF GEORGIA.

In a letter written in reply to several gentlemen who invited him to attend a public dinner in Georgia, on the 4th of July, and which occupies more than five columns in the Augusta Chronicle, Mr. Clayton announces his intention of retiring from public life. He avows his conviction that our Government is as corrupt "for its age," as any that ever existed; and that, if our liberties are to be preserved, "it must be by the virtue and disinterestedness of the private station." He then proceeds at fearful length, and with all his peculiar eloquence, to expatiate on the beauties of Nullification. He informs us that Mr Madison was originally in favor of establishing a monarchical form of government, or at least, one which might overawe the people. We suspect that this intelligence will be quite new to Mr. Madison himself, as will also the assurance that he [Mr Madison] in his late exposition of the Virginia Resolutions, shews an entire ignorance of their real meaning. If the Virginia resolutions mean no more than Mr. Madison now asserts, why, then, says Mr Clayton,—"their authors deserve the contempt of every honest man, and the hearty detestation of an intelligent posterity;" because they merely made a wordy display about a matter which no one could deny. We believe, that in other latitudes than those of Georgia, the promulgation of even an obvious truth, would hardly be considered as deserving of the contempt of every honest man, or even the scorn of posterity. In treating of the views expressed by the States, respecting the Powers of the General Government—we find the following tribute to Massachusetts, in Mr Clayton's happiest style:—

"Now for the State of Massachusetts; the very [illegible] of Federalism—the State that refused to fight during the late war, out of her own limits; that is, off her own dunghill, and yet maintains that other states have no right to perform a Federal Law unconstitutional—a State that has declared a Treaty unconstitutional and will not be bound by its obligations, and yet denies the right of any other State to Nullify—a State that declared, beforehand, she would not respect a law of Congress, if it repealed the tariff; let us see what such a State said to the Virginia Resolutions."

After having paid this affectionate eulogium, the writer keeps on his way, through three or four columns more, and fortunately arrives at last, at a conclusion, which is thus set forth:—

"Names are nothing—principle is every thing; and the man that trembles at a name, will be treacherous to principle. Nullification cannot be worse than treason; and even under that name, would I embrace the doctrines of '98, and go'ry in whatever consequence it might involve."

We fear that there are some honest people, who will continue to feel a prejudice against nullification, even if, as Mr. Clayton appears to think, it is no worse than treason. His argument is as he states, founded upon "an impregnable battery!" If so, it must be somewhat dangerous to meddle with: and we shall, of course, be excused from laying it before our readers.

Boston Patriot.

CHEESE.—80 Boxes Prime Granville Cheese, for sale at Proctor's Jefferson Coffee House, corner of Jefferson and Chartres streets. sept 20

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Whereas Amelia C. Hamilton, widow of John Dennison has petitioned the court for letters of curatorship on the vacant estate of the late John Dennison deceased intestate: 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.

By order of the court,
sept 20 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, reg. of wills.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Whereas Jean Pierre Dupré has petitioned the court for letters of curatorship on the vacant estate of the late Joseph Truyet, deceased intestate: 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.

By order of the court.
sept 20 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, reg. of wills.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

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

By order of the court.
sept 20 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, reg. of wills.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

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

By order of the court,
sept 20 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, reg. of wills.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Sale by the Register of Wills.—On Wednesday, the second day of October, 1833, at 4 o'clock, P. M. will be sold in Bayou street, No. 20, between Rampart and St. Claude streets, the furniture and other moveable effects belonging to the succession of the late Wm. Vandegriff deceased. Terms of sale, cash. By order of the court.
sept 20 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, reg. of wills.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Notice is hereby to the creditors of the succession of the late Estelle Mayronne deceased, and to all others therein interested, to shew cause within ten days from the present publication (if any they have or can) why the account presented by F. Gardere, administrator of said succession, should not be homologated and approved, distribution made in conformity therewith, and said administrator discharged from his trust.

By order of the Court.
sept 20 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, reg. of wills.

PARISH OF ORLEANS—Court of Probates—*Sale by the Register of Wills*—On Thursday the 24th day of October, 1833, at noon, I will expose for sale at auction at the New Exchange Coffee House, for account of the succession of the late James Duffy, deceased, the interest of the deceased in the following slaves, owned jointly in equal proportions by said deceased and Aaron G. Wilson, viz.—Solomon aged 16 years, and Nero, aged about 67 years.

Terms of sale—90 days credit for approved endorsed notes secured by special mortgage.

By order of the court,
sept 20 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, reg. of wills.

N. B. The acts of sale to be passed before Branch W. Miller, Esq. not. pub. at the expense of the purchaser.

Commercial.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 4.

COTTON MARKET.—The sales since the 31st ult. have been a limited sale, consisting only of a few hundred bales of plands, Orleans, and Alabamas, at about the currency then announced. Holders seem quite willing to realize at present rates. We have heard of no transactions, since the arrival of the packet ship United States, with Liverpool accounts to the 8th August.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 8.

Our cotton market was more quiet last week than for two months previous, the sales being only 17,010 bales, viz:—490 Sea Islands, at 14½ a 18; 188 Stained, 11 a 15; 5700 Upland, 9½ a 11¼; 3340 Orleans, 9½ 12, (20 a 13;) 3299 Alabama 8½ a 10¼; 2451 Brazils, 10½ a 13½; 40 Egyptian, 9 a 14; 212 W. India, 8½ a 12; 900 E. India, at 7½ a 8½.

Consumers were the principal operators throughout the week, although the American, 300 Brazils, with 200 E. India were for export, and 3860 American, 1350 Brazils, and 240 of other sorts in speculation; there was a decline of ¼ per lb. in the inferior and middling qualities of American, but other sorts quite steady, but if any thing rather higher rates for long stapled Cottons; the imports of the week was 5700. Thus far this week, the business doing has been on the same limited scale, and the sales for four days past, are 11,000 bales, all to consumers, except 3000 on speculation, and the prices of last week are fully maintained.—*N. Y. Adv.*

LONDON, Aug. 6, 1833.

Cotton is firm, though the last week without the excitement in the market, there has been for several previous weeks. We quote fine Georgia and Carolina 9½ to 10½d. Louisiana 10d to 11d; the stocks here are light.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED SINCE OUR LAST,

Schr Pacific, Morelia, J Le Blanc
Schr Pelecano, Vana, Campeachy, J W Zacharie & co

ARRIVED YESTERDAY,

Steamer Whale, Wheaton, from the Passes—towed to sea the Polacre, Viscayna, and schr Wild Cat; brought up brig Juno and schr Elizabeth: reports in the river brig Aldridge, and another brig name not known. The steamer Natchez, from Pensacola and Mobile, had arrived at the head of the Pass.

Brig Juno, ——, from Newport, in L H Gale; cargo assorted produce, etc.

Schr Elizabeth, Brown, 10 days from Port-au-Prince, to Goule & Lambert, cargo, 64 bags logwood, etc.

MEMORANDA.

Cleared at Boston for this port 1st inst. ship Ohio.

Hence at New-York, 3d inst. ship Florida and schr James & Isabella.

Ship Robt Bowne, Baker, for this port, cleared at New-York on the 4th.

Brig Latona, Snow, for this port, cleared at Philadelphia on the 4th.

Hence at Baltimore brig Harriet Gibbs.

Up at do 6th inst. brig J A Robb, with dispatch.

Hence at Liverpool, previous to the 8th August, the Don Liddle; 3d, the Bellona, Hutchinson.

Up at Liverpool for this port, August 6, the Robert Russell, Bell.

Hence at Malaga, July 11, the Samuel, Tucker.

Hence at Marseilles, July 26th, the Columbus, Lake.

Hence at New-York, Sept. 4, ship Mozart, Welsh.

Hence at Boston, Sept. 1, brig Elizabeth.

FOR SALE.

THE proprietor of the Cabaret situated in St. Charles street, No. 283, in front of Tivoli Place, being obliged to quit the city on business which calls him away, offers to sell his stock in trade, should a purchaser make immediate application. The advantages offered for business of that kind in this location is not necessary to be enumerated here. Any one can judge for himself, by taking a view of the stand. If desired, a lease for the store can be had. For further particulars, apply on the premises.
sept 20

WAS LOST, on Sunday, the 18th inst., at the Bayou Bridge, a new MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, in which was contained a Note for the sum of $612 50; payable at 4 months, dated 2nd September, 1833; drawn by E. Gainnie, to the order of L. R. Gainnie, and endorsed by the drawer, as per power of Attorney, of L. R. Gainnie—together with the sum of $30, in notes of Banks of this city. The public are requested not to negociate said note, as it will not be paid. If it is desired by the finder, he can retain the money, upon returning the note. sept 20

NEW MACKEREL, CODFISH & HERRINGS.
150 bbls No. 3 Mackerel;
200 boxes Codfish, white and dry,
300 do Herring;
Received in the brigs Union and Atlantic, from Boston, and for sale by CARRIERE & BORDUZAT,
sept 20 11 St Louis street.

SILKS, &c.—The subscriber has received by the last arrivals, and offers for sale, 4 cases Stockings and Socks of Silk; and a handsome assortment of Gloves and Mitts for Ladies.
J. PRATS & SON,
sept 20 52 St Anne st.

THE Subscribers have received per Ship Tacitus, and offer for sale:—
Blankets, assorted sizes; Cotton Shirtings; Prints; Ingola Shawls; Cambrics, Bombazettes;
Silk Bandannas; Scarfs; Negro Blue Caps;
Drab Kerseys; Printed Muslins; Marseilles Quilts;
Tambooned and Flounced Robes; Hedey Cottonades;
Cotton and Silk Stockings;
Superior English Sail Cloth; &c.
sept 20 KENN