# THE BEE.

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"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."
WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1833.
*Days of Publication:*
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY & FRIDAY.


FOR GOVERNOR:
## J. B. DAWSON.

We are requested to announce Judge CHARLES GAYARRE as a candidate to represent the first congressional district.

We are also requested to announce M. JAMES M. BRADFORD, of Feliciana, to represent the second congressional district.

The weather continues disagreeably warm. The city is healthy for the season; some cases of yellow fever have appeared, but that sickness does not prevail as an epidemic. Absentees, however, should be in no hurry to return for a while yet. The old adage, that caution is the parent of safety, should not be forgot.

Business is very dull. People have now little more to do than to anticipate the activity of the approaching season when our birds of passage return among us to take up their winter quarters.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 20, 1833.

*To the editor of the Bee.*

Sir—I have just seen by the Mercantile Advertiser of this morning, that an assertion made by a writer in the French part of your paper, of my having expressed an opinion therein mentioned, is denied. I wish you to do me the favor to state that the denial of having expressed that opinion is without authority [illegible]

Very respectfully, your obt. servt.
G. EUSTIS.

The *Louisiana* [illegible] off for awhile.—Well, we hope [illegible] in the attack and are not disposed [illegible] further than to discomfit him. [illegible] again whenever he may, if he thinks a second engagement will be more fortunate for him than the first, and he will find us "*toujours prêts!*"

A gentleman by the name of LACAN, an apothecary, who, for some time past laboured under a mental aberration of mind, put an end to his existence the day before yesterday, by blowing out his brains with a pistol.

The withdrawal of the government deposites from the bank of the United States, it seems from the following, derived from the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, is on the eve of taking place. Public confidence having become impaired in that *institution*, no one honestly disposed can question the propriety of the measure. For our part we highly commend it.

"*Amos Kendall* is now here making arrangements with the state banks preparatory to the withdrawal of the deposits and winding up the United States bank. He will remain several days."

Jamaica papers have been received at New York to the 19th of July. Great commotion and excitement existed throughout the island. An attempt had been made to show that the Toleration Act, by which in the mother country other sects than those of the established church are permitted the free exercise of their religion, did not extend to Jamaica. The grand court decided otherwise, but that Sectarian preachers must comply with the provisions of the law, and apply to the magistrates in the parish where they propose to exercise their calling, for a license to preach.—At the magistrate's court, at St. Ann's a methodist preacher named Walters, while applying for a license, was mobbed, and compelled to make his escape through a back window of the grand jury room.

The report brought to Pensacola by a French vessel, that the cholera had appeared at Vera Cruz, must be premature and without foundation, as our files of papers, from that city, to June and July, make no mention of its existence.

We find in yesterday's *Bulletin*, some choice *non-sense* under the head of "latest from Mexico," which is worthy the attention of the *curious*. We extract a *few* specimens for the amusement of our readers:

"Gen. Moctezuma is *known* to have routed the insurgents of *Matamoras* [Queretaro,] *so that* THIS *combination of circumstances*—[whatcombination, &c?] PRESAGED the prompt termination of the revolution *a protective* of religion, and PRIVILEGES, and PRIVATE property"!!!

"Gen. Felisola succeeded in escaping (*a mystery to us*,) [is it possible that it should be a *mystery* to the editor of the Bulletin?!] and has taken charge of commanding at New Leon"!!!

"It is officially announced by Don Guadaloupe Victoria and Patricio Furlong, at Puebla, July 17, that one thousand infantry and five hundred horse would arrive on the 13th at Zacatecas from Durango, *and would be speedily at the gorges of Queretaro, the vanguard of an army composed* of 7000 freemen between van and centre, who will occupy the cities of Allende and Leon, the reserve remaining in camp: a greater force which in the event of disaster can soon repair it."!!

"All the states [illegible] great resources, and nothing will be wanting; [illegible] the principal cities are well garrisoned, and the citizens [illegible] frequently assemble. *They then proceeded to encourage the people, and expose the baseness of* the insurgents. The authorities watch over the public safety, tranquility, &c."!!!

"The famous [illegible] Lazaro has moved on Tlalpam with a gang of thieves *collected* on the *estates* of the royalists.—*He* came to *protect* the *exit* of some money needed by the rebels; but in lieu of coin, as the *government* took precautions, the villians will meet with a squadron of 400 horses, who will punish them as they deserve."!!!!

"Last night a *correspondence* from the camp of the assassins Arista and Duran was *surprised*.—July 22."!!!!!

"The president's division has moved from Huehuetoca for Tula, *whence* fled the assassins Arista and Duran, towards Arroyozarco as [illegible] towards Otapa according to others. Some deserters from the revolters have presented themselves to his excellency, manifesting to him the *dejection* with which *these* march along, without plan, without money and starving."!!!!!

"The Zacatecas division sent to reinforce the *ranks of liberty* has already reached Lagos; it consists of more than a thousand picked men, with a due compliment of artillery."!!

"*General Pedro de Lemus had been beaten and taken prisoner at Tampico, early in July.*"!!!!!!

"*The sergeants and soldiers of the 10th regiment were not to be trepanned.*"!!!!!!

Our dates from Mexico are *three* or *four* days *later* than this "*latest news*," contained in the Bulletin.

We present to our readers in another column, a most singular case of absence of mind, almost too wonderful to be believed. It is derived from the Philadelphia Gazette introduced by the following remarks.

"Of all the wonders of this wonderful era, the account of Mr. Frothingham, who left his home in absence of mind, and never waked up until he found himself in Montreal, and again in a vessel near England—is the greatest. We commend it to our readers in a full belief of its truth. If they can remember any thing more astonishing, in any romance they have ever read, we shall have new cause for surprise."

The latter part of the above introduction, beginning with the conjunctive "*if*," reminds us forcibly of the conclusion to the tale, to be found in the Arabian Nights, to which it bears a remarkable affinity.

THIBODAUXVILLE, Aug. 2.

It is understood to be the intention of a number of gentlemen of the neighborhood, to associate themselves for the purpose of organizing an independent company of cavalry.

So laudable a design deserves encouragement; and we hope it will be promptly seconded by an ample number of names. We would therefore suggest to such as may feel disposed to co-operate with the projectors of this company, the propriety of embracing an early opportunity to enrol themselves. A list for that purpose, will be deposited at the office of M. TAYLOR, Esq. in this village.—*Int.*

The steam-boat FACILITY, newly fitted out and repaired, passed here on Sunday in her regular trips between [illegible] Donaldsonville and Plaquemine. The light draught of this boat presents great advantages for the carrying of freight and her commodious cabin offers every inducement to passengers. She intends connecting herself with some other boat outside the Park, and thus renew the regular line between this and New-Orleans, broken in upon by the loss of the Monticello.

The advantages of an uninterrupted intercourse between the Attakappas and New-Orleans, at this season, are well known, and we hope that captain Irwin will meet with sufficient patronage to reward him for his enterprise.
*Franklin Rep.*

BOSTON, Aug. 2.

It was currently reported yesterday that there was a case of cholera in the city, which had been attended by two of our eminent physicians. On enquiry however, we learn that there was no foundation for the rumor, and that the city is unusually healthy.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 3.

The U. S. ship Delaware, has arrived off Sandy Hook, having touched there on her way from Norfolk to the Mediterranean, to take on board the Hon. Edward Livingston, appointed Minister to France, and suite.

*From the Baltimore Gazette.*

One of the New-York papers, in announcing the arrival of the United States ship of the line Delaware from Norfolk, states that she will probably sail from New-York in about two weeks from France. The National Gazette, however, informs us that Mr. Livingston has now determined to sail for Havre in one of the New-York packets.

It is said that the President, on visiting the Delaware at Hampton Roads, expressed his regret at finding her there, and remarked that Mr. Livingston ought to have been in Paris two months ago; and the Washington Globe, of yesterday, contains a letter from the editor of that print, dated at the Rip Raps, in which mention is made of the President's dissatisfaction at the delay in the departure of the ship. No blame, however, is imputed to Mr. Livingston.

*It is evident from this*, that the state of our relations with France is now such, in the opinion of the Government, as to render the presence of our Minister at Paris a matter of more than ordinary necessity. The conduct of the French Ministry, with regard to the late Treaty of Indemnity, is well calculated to awaken suspicion. There can be no doubt of their ability to have carried the bill thro' the Chambers, assisted by the influence and cordial support of General Lafayette, and that they did not do so, is a proof that they were deficient in inclination. The pretext of want of information cannot be urged by the Ministry; and the same information and explanations upon which the Treaty was negotiated and concluded, would have been sufficient for the Deputies to make up their minds as to its expediency. If the Ministry had entertained any friendly feelings towards our country, the protest of the draft for the first instalment would have called forth sincere expressions of regret, and would have rendered them anxious to hasten the execution of the Treaty; but the Chamber of Deputies continued in session some months after that occurrence, and no steps were taken in the matter until they were on the eve of adjournment. This alone is sufficient to induce the belief that if there is a party in the Chamber of Deputies, actuated by hostile prejudices towards this country, the Ministry is in collusion with them. In fact, the remarks of Gen. Lafayette on the subject, when urging the immediate consideration of the Treaty upon the Chamber, prove that, in his opinion, the delay was occasioned by *inimical feelings*, and not by any doubts as to the justice of the Indemnity. He appealed strongly to their sense of national honor and justice, and of what was becoming towards a friendly nation—remarking that our country was the only one in 1814 and 1815 did not unite with the enemies of France, and that, *if she had dane it, her claims would have long since been liquidated, as were those of all hostile powers*—and expressed his opinion that if the treaty was not decided on that session, Congress would, at its meeting in December next, take *measures to replace things* where they were before the late Treaty.

There is enough, therefore, in the matter as it now stands, to awaken the attention of our citizens, and in the present *relative position* of the French government and people, we may freely express our dissatisfaction with their Ministry or King, without any diminution of respect or good feeling towards the nation.

*From the Baltimore Republican.*

*Visit of the President of the U. S. to the Delaware 74, and her sailing from New-York.*

When General Jackson arrived at the Rip Raps, he found this noble line of battle ship, riding at anchor, her "star spangled banner" gaily floating in the breeze, but in all else; when viewed in the distance, motionless and silent as death, but under that silence reposed the strength of more than ten thousand sleeping giants, waiting only the word of her gallant commander, to deal the work of death to any who may dare invade the rights or attempt to sully the honor of his country! How wonderful the concentration of destructive power within the walls of such a ship! and again what value and variety of the products of the fields and the forests, the mines and the manufactories of our country are employed in her hull and equipment! How noble the science that conducts her through every sea, asserting the independence and protecting the commerce of the Union!—who would tear a stripe—who would strike a star from her flag?

The veteran victor in many a battle *field*, having expressed a wish to visit the ship on Monday, Lieut. Buchanan was appointed to accompany him. On reaching the ship 800 men, cleanly and uniformly dressed, were strewed with magic quickness over the yards, and as the war-worn General walked "aft" on her quarter deck, the "red artillery" under the word of her first Lieut. Wyman, thundered the salutation due no less to the old warrior than to the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

When the President came on board, Capt. Ballard hauled down his own, and hoisted the *Union* flag, as the highest honor that could be paid, and to indicate his surrender of *the ship to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy.* In pleasantly reminding the old gentleman of the relations which resulted from his visit, and his readiness to receive his orders, the President promptly answered; sir, I will not wait until the hour of danger to discover my inadequacy on this theatre—I at once resign and order *you to resume* the command.

Besides the President and his Suite and a few friends, invited by Capt. Ballard, the General-in-Chief of the Army, his Lady, and his Aids-de-Camp were present—all went through the ship, politely conducted by officers, as affable and as polished in their manners, as they are accomplished in their profession. But that was not all—Captain Ballard was prepared to show his company as poor Sam Patch used to say, that "some things could be done as well as other things." Re-assembled in his cabin a light cloth was removed that covered we knew not what, and behold—there was a most sumptuous collation, served up in a style of elegance that convinced those who knew his taste that even that had not escaped the eye of the commander. Refreshed by what they ate, and *feeling in no wise sorrowful* for what they *drank*, of sparkling and choice wines from his own stores; after a *bumper* to the health of the captain and the officers of the Delaware, the party left this noble ship under *another salute to the President.* To most of them the sight of such a tremendous war battery, was altogether new, and on all, the occasion left an agreeable and enduring remembrance.

At the dawn of the ensuing day, order was given to weigh anchor, immense sheets of canvass were quickly spread to the favoring breeze, and by eight o'clock the Delaware was passing through the mouth of the noblest inland bay in the world, to traverse once more the "glad waters of the dark blue sea." The same wind would have carried her off the hook by the next afternoon, for though not strong, it was what the sailor calls a good "*sea breeze*," driving her on even keel, sometimes more than ten knots an hour—but it shifted *suddenly* about midnight, as if to show to the "land lubber" on board, how manageable is so vast a bulk and how readily she would "go about" when required—the next day she was decisively pronounced by the officers a *fine "sea boat."*

Nothing could have offered so novel and deli[illegible] this *miniature cruise*, in a line of battle ship, t[illegible] had never been fairly out of sight of *terra firma*, [illegible] ruffled dark *blue* surface of the ocean, finely co[illegible] the clear sky blue of the heavens above—th[illegible] panded prospect, yet bounded by a well-defin[illegible] distant horizon, the refreshing and delicious [illegible] the salt sea air; and then withdrawing you[illegible] the boundless ocean to the little world with[illegible] hundred or a thousand men all busily en[illegible] derful tact of the officer on deck, the [illegible] embracing a a glance every rope and [illegible] rigging of masts that seemed to touch [illegible] pregnant brevity of [illegible] pidity with which [illegible] the [illegible] ly as the [illegible] *visiting* etiqu[illegible] the exact grad[illegible] most "ordinary seamen [illegible] polite bu[illegible] tive assertion of command by the senior, and [illegible] respectful acquiescence of the sub-ordinate—[illegible] here so imperfectly referred to, presented as they [illegible] by the writer on board the Delaware, a picture of efficient organization of power and advanced science, that cannot be regarded without the liveliest admiration. But nothing was more gratifying than the kindness displayed towards the young midshipmen, who for the first time were undergoing the horrors of sea sickness—every officer appeared to feel for these young gentlemen as if they were their own brothers or children. The little fellows were looked after and advised how best to alleviate that "peculiar suffering, which is said to make us forget the dearest ties and almost to loath existence—assurance may be felt, that under the paternal roof itself, the young midshipmen of the navy could not be treated with more tenderness.

One incident only occurred to mar the pleasure of this little cruise from the Chesapeake to the Hudson—at noon on Thursday, enjoying under a serene sky the delightful breeze which was wafting us along about five miles an hour, the scene was suddenly shifted at the shocking cry *a man overboard! a man overboard!*—scarcely was it uttered when the order was given and as quickly executed "cut away the life buoys"—"lower the boats"—but humanity electrified to extraordinary exertion at the sight of a perishing fellow-creature, could not avail against the resolution of *despair*, the poor man who had *thrown himself overboard*, refused and still himself of the large buoys that floated within his reach, and before the boats had came up to him had sunk a lifeless unresisting prey to the tenants of the deep. I could not help but feeling pleased that his *corpse* was not recovered to unavailingly gazed on as an object of curiosity and conjecture. Where indeed can a heart, broken with secret sorrows find a better cemetry than the "deep caverns" of the ocean, unless to be given in ashes to the winds of heaven? Why in the name of humanity, should we reproach with madness and stigmatise the name of the wretched fellow creature, who, under the resistless impulse of despair, stops short and refuses to proceed in a path whose vista discloses nought but agony, without one ray of hope to beckon him onward? The victim of undeserved misfortune, perhaps worse of ingratitude? Charity would prompt us first to place ourselves in his stead, to see as *he* sees, to feel as *he* feels, to suffer as *he* suffers.

This poor man was said to be from Philadelphia, by name, Gale, and by trade a printer. The first enquiry of Capt. Ballard was whether any thing had happened to afflict him on board? It was found that he had been kindly treated as he was seen from the first, to be in low spirits.

I might add some reflections that occurred to me [illegible] beneficial effects which may result to the Navy from the President's visit. The creation of the much wanted rank of admirals in our service—the effect of nautical life on the mind and character of our young officers; compared with the education at West Point and the army service—but I am quite sure that you, and your readers, should you publish this, will not wish to have another long yarn from a
LANDSMAN.

QUAKER TRIAL.

TRENTON, NEW-JERSEY,
Wednesday Evening, August 2d.

To the editors of the Philadelphia Gazette:

The argument of Mr. Wall, on behalf of the Hicksites, closed this morning. Mr. W. on this occasion displayed a zeal, ability and research, which the highest credit on his professional character. His speech was fraught with touches of eloquence, which astonished his greatest admirers. The audience was large during his argument, and he was listened to by all with the utmost attention.

This afternoon, Mr. Wood opened on behalf of the Orthodox party. This gentlemen does not display that animation, which we think neccessary to constitute an accomplished orator, but possesses a readiness in delivery and an acquaintance with his subject, together with a fund of legal knowledge and classic learning, which cannot fail to rivet the attention of his hearers.

We imagine there never was a case of a civil character, in our State, which has elicited such general interest in the populace, and the result of which is looked to, with such universal anxiety as the one now before our Court of Appeals. The parties concerned, the members of the court, and the counsel engaged, will stand connected with one of the most interesting cases, in the judicial proceedings of N. Jersey.

From the opening of Mr. Wood, we think he cannot finish his argument before Monday. He has, so far been engaged in endeavoring to illustrate his views of the rules and constitution of the court, in relation to such cases as the one now before it; and when the court adjourned this evening, he was showing the consistency between his clients and the ancient Quakers in relation to doctrines.

Respectfully yours, &c.

The New-York Commercial Advertiser states that the Chevalier C. J. DE FIGANIERE, for many years Portuguese Consul in that city, has been appointed Charge d'Affairs near our government, by Don Pedro. This appointment, we suppose, is what is called a French compliment—a sinecure without emoluments.

*From the New York Commercial Advertiser.*

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

ATHENS, (Greece) 4th April, 1832.

The circumstances of this interesting country have taken a most happy change. It is impossible to express the universal joy that prevails—all are elate with hope. The King and Regency arrived at Nauplion on the 30th January last, and entered the city on the 6th February. I send you a *programme* of the entree. They have since been occupied night and day, with the organization of the government.—All the ministers whom the king found in power, he has retained for the present. Although a general amnesty has been granted, for past offences, the most rigorous measures have been adopted to secure future tranquility among the fierce and lawless soldiery. The whole country, up to the arrival of the king, was overrun with these undisciplined troops—who were all banditti. Some of the leading *Capitani* will be punished—and the soldiers disarmed.

But the most interesting circumstance that has occurred, as far as we are concerned, is the evacuation of the ancient city, by the Turks. It was surrendered on the 1st instant to the army of the king of Greece, and we are now at last delivered from the noisome presence of the barbarians. The 1st April, 1833, will long be remembered in Athens. How many ages have elapsed since the Athenians could say, "We are free?" Now only do they begin to enjoy the fruits of the long and desperate struggle they have maintained. The administration of Capo d'Istria was like an incubus upon the people of Greece. The anarchy that had succeeded his fall added to the general misery. Athens was suffering the additional burden of *being left* under the yoke of the conquered Turks—tantalized with the expectation of being united with free Greece, but doomed to daily disappointments. As long as *free Greece* was in a state of anarchy, there was not much to be gained by a change of rulers. Her situation, in many respects, was even enviable. But after the arrival of the king, (which had been strangely delayed,) ev[illegible] an age, to wait the moment of release, [illegible] the Turks increased, as the hour of t[illegible] ed, and the people became very i[illegible] of state for religion and public i[illegible] as appointed by the king at last, a[illegible] the territories of A[illegible] cording to the [illegible] and opened a ne[illegible] missioner of the Sultan, wh[illegible] prevail on the haughty Turk[illegible] the Bavarian troops, in the [illegible] ceremony, march[illegible] town, without [illegible] The [illegible] left with the [illegible] who await the [illegible] mail Bey. [illegible] will rid us of them en[illegible] Our new go[illegible] nos, is a particular friend of ours, and h[illegible] his friendship for us. It will no doubt be [illegible] several of my fellow countrymen, wh[illegible] Greece, to be informed through your paper [illegible] has been appointed to the important [illegible] Zubea—he has just called to take leave [illegible] ell of an administration that selects such [illegible] Psyllas, to fill important stations. The [illegible] ians, on the 1st instant, was a most intere[illegible] I am sorry I have not time to give you a det[illegible] marched immediately, on entering the [illegible] the Temple of Theseus, in front of which they were rec[illegible] by the bishop of Talanti and [illegible] surrounded by [illegible] priests. I had been invi[illegible] was [illegible] able to hear the excel[illegible] made to his fellow ci[illegible] printed at our Mission [illegible] grephed, and the whole corps un[illegible] nted arms and shouted "Long live [illegible]

[illegible] for a line or two, to say, that we are [illegible] ell with our schools and press, and are [illegible] ce and respect of the government and [illegible] under my direction and Mrs. Hill's, [illegible] hree hundred children of both sexes.—[illegible] hool (a new thing in Greece) of near [illegible]

[illegible] your ob't serv't and friend,
JOHN H. HILL,
Missionary to the Greeks.

[illegible] four, five and six of the new Gazette of [illegible] the Royal Gazette; and I have already [illegible] numbers. It contains all the laws [illegible] king; and is the only authentic re[illegible] medium of making them known to the [illegible] you, also, one or two other interesting do[illegible] ents.

[The papers alluded to by our respected correspondent [illegible] in modern Greek and German, have been placed in the hands of a translator, and we hope to be able to publish their contents early in the ensuing week.]

[illegible] the autumn of 1831, Mrs. Mary Austin Holley, [illegible] of the late president Holly, of Transylvania [illegible] —visited Texas with a view to the settlement of [illegible] On her return Mrs. H. has published a small volume [illegible] the country, in which all previous ac[illegible] natural beauty and resources, its remarkable [illegible] variety of its productions, the salubrity of the [illegible] mild temperature during all seasons of the [illegible] iterated, and enlarged upon with enthusiasm.—[illegible] rived at Brazoria, on the Brazos, in October. [illegible] was founded about three years since, and contains about fifty familes, some of which are intelligent emigrants from New England. Subsequently the writer penetrated the interior. The climate is described, in general terms, to be a perpetual summer. As an evidence of the fertility of the *soil, it is said*, that sweet potatoes yield at times 500 bushels to the acre, and some of them weigh from 4 to 7 pounds. All other vegetables and the most delicious fruits grow in great abundance. There are large tracts heavily wooded with live oak and other valuable timber.—Some portions of Austin's Colony are well settled, it is in short, according to our fair author, the very *El dorado* of romance, and the Saturnian era is at last fully realized.

"The people are universally kind and hospitable. Every body's house is open to the traveller. There are no poor, and no rich; that is, none who have much money. All are happy, because busy; and none meddle with the affairs of their neighbors, because they have enough to do to take care of their own. They are bound together, by a common interest, by sameness of purpose and hopes. As far as I could learn, they have no envyings, no jealousies, no bickerings, through politics or fanaticism. There is neither masonry nor antimasonry, nullification nor court intrigues."

It is said by a *gentleman from the state of Ohio*, who had every opportunity and anxiety to be correctly informed on the subject, that the emigrants into that state, during the last year, were possessed of money to the amount of between six and eight millions of dollars. *A few years more*, of such emigration, and Ohio will be one of the most wealthy and prosperous states of the union.

The following letter has been addressed from Liverpool, Eng. by Mr Joseph Frothingham, to his parents in Salem, Mass. It will be recollected that Mr. F. disappeared from Utica, N. Y. several months ago, under very mysterious circumstances, and was supposed to have been murdered.

*Atlantic Ocean, 12th May, 1833.*
*About 500 miles E. of Newfoundland Banks.*

MY DEAR PARENTS—

What can you have thought of my sudden disappearance? Many conjectures must have passed through your minds all ending where they commenced, in dark and anxious uncertainty. But the God of Heaven has been my protector through unknown dangers; and now on the unfathomed ocean, in health and safety, I hasten to explain the perplexing mystery.

While at the institute, having nothing else to do, and wishing to get ahead, I applied myself very closely to study, (particularly the Latin grammar,) leaving off only when absolutely necessary. You recollect I arrived during vacation, before the regular course of labor had commenced, and thinking I should have plenty of it in a few days, contented myself with taking very little exercise. The effects of this close application from sunrise till nine in the evening, I soon perceived, and several times was sensible that my thoughts for a moment or two were rather wandering. Yet I did not feel at all anxious or discouraged, reasoning with myself that so sudden a change of pursuit must necessarily cause me at first to fell rather unwell and that after a few days my mind would recover its wonted tone. After the 5th or 6th of April, the little momentary aberrations became more frequent, and how I spent much of the time intervening between that date and the 8th, I am wholly unaware. Some things which I did I recollect distinctly, [illegible] only as we recall the vagaries of a dream. But [illegible] 8th every thing was wrapt in confusion—"shadows and darkness rest upon it," I have a vague, [illegible] collection of feeling somewhat as if standing near a mountain when a volcano burst from its side. To escape the fiery deluge I travelled by sea and land—but onward it seemed to move and ever to rear itself a wall of living fire. Only one thing I can recollect clearly. Finding myself in a strange street near a large stone building, I inquired of a stranger the name of the place, and was answered "Montreal." For a moment I wandered what could have brought me there, but then came confusion over my mind again, and not an idea or incident can I recollect until yesterday, about 10 a. m. when I found myself in the steerage of a ship bound from Quebec to Liverpool. I immediately communicated every thing to my fellow passengers (a young man and wife) and from them learnt the following particulars. They first met with me on the 13th April in a steam boat on its trip from Montreal to Quebec. Landed in Quebec about 3 o'clock, p. m. I then followed them to a public house close at hand, and they told me they were about to take passage in a ship for Liverpool. On their inquiring of me if I remained in Quebec, I replied "O no, I am going with you." They then told me they were glad of it, as the vessel lay at Condre Island, 72 miles down the river, and there was no way of getting to it but by hiring a small boat with a pilot, which would be expensive, but by sharing the expense between us we could do very well: (The ship sailed from Quebec last fall, but being blocked up by ice, was obliged to lie at the Island until spring.) I then went with him to engage a boat, after which he went to a broker's to get his notes changed for gold. On his asking if I had any, I replied "Yes," and got mine changed also. (I remember getting the amount of that check [$70] at the Utica Bank, Saturday afternoon, 6th April.) We then returned to the house, remained there during the night, and early the next morning set sail for the ship. The wind being unfavorable we should not have gone but for the fact that the vessel was ready for sea, and only waiting a fair wind.

We sailed till about 4, p. m. when we stopped at a small rocky island to wait for the next tide, it being impossible to stem the coming [illegible] tide with a fair wind.) We then kindled a fire, for the weather was intensely cold, and at 10 p. m., without a moon or star to light the way, again embarked in our little skiff. The next afternoon (Sunday) commenced a tremendous snowstorm—and the sea running very high, (the river at that place is about 25 miles wide) obliged us to retrace our course 15 miles to find a safe harbor—for the shore is generally rocky and dangerous. Landed about sunset, and then walked two miles through the pathless woods, the snow averaging 18 inches in depth.

The next morning tide found us again on the water, and we tacked to and from till 2 the next moring, when the excessive cold compelled us to cast anchor and wade through water knee deep to the shore, and from there to travel half a mile to a hut occupied by a French family, who understood not a word of English. The next afternoon arrived in safety to the ship, and sailed next morning. (Wednesday, 24th.) While in the Gulf we were detained five days by the ice, and afterward were in great from icebergs, some of which were two or three hundred feet in thickness and several miles in circuit.

The captain informed me that I engaged as a cabin passenger, but as he found I had only a small amount of money, I was obliged to take passage in the steerage.—Such passengers must find their own bedding and provisions, but as I had none he sold me or lent me every thing necessary. I was taken sea-sick as soon as we had a very high sea, and was just able to get upon deck after a weeks' confinement, day before yesterday morning, and had just come down into the hold, when my mind *is an instant* was as clear and as rational as ever.

The captain remarked that he had *sometimes* suspected me to be a little deranged and my fellow passengers thought my appearance very odd at Quebec, but as I was frequently engaged on board in reading their books, they concluded it was owing to absence of mind, and a natural eccentric character." They could hardly believe when I *first* made known to them my utter ignorance of every transaction since the time I met with them on the St. Lawrence. They told me I had been uniformly courteous and cheerful, and that when we walked from the shore to a house during the storm, I carried her in my arms about half the way, she being too cold and wearied to walk. They were well wrapped up in blankets, but I had nothing but my cloak, and got two of my fingers frozen.—You can better conceive than I can express, how strangely I felt when reason first told me that I was in the cabin of a vessel, and when I knew from the pitching and tossing that that vessel was on the ocean. I am in hopes of meeting with some vessel bound homeward, and if I cannot return in her, to send this letter. If we speak no vessel in which I can return, I shall probably take passage immediately after arriving in Liverpool. Till then I leave all other incidents connected with this almost incredible loss of reason. I do not doubt that study was the cause, and thus are all my hopes of going through college blasted—for I should not dare to make a second attempt. But I think nothing of that—*I am lost in wonder* that such a journey could be performed in safety in such a singular absence of mind—and to think too that I even went through all without even losing my money, is most strange. My preservation appears indeed *miraculous*—but I know not what to say. How thankful I should be to the Great Being who has guided and directed my wanderings—"thankful?" tis too tame a word—no words cannot express my feelings, and I leave all—for the contemplation, almost overwhelms me.

Ever your affectionate Son.
JOSEPH.

*Liverpool, May 27th.*—Arrived here at 3 o'clock this morning. Spoke several vessels during the passage, but none bound to any port nearer home than St. Johns and New-Orleans. We had, on the whole, a pleasant passage. My health of body and mind was never better than now. I have been on shore and have now returned to the ship, *where I am writing.*

If my life is spared you may expect either to hear from me or see me in 2 or three weeks, after you receive this; but if it should be longer, you must impute the delay to the packet or vessel, as possibly it may be detained by contrary winds.

EXTRAORDINARY HUNGER. Anna Denise L'Hermina, born at Noyon, July 23, 1786, from the first moments of her life was remarkable for her voracity; exhausting her nurses, and sucking more than four children of her own age. Towards her seventh year all attributes of puberty were developed. As she advanced to her tenth year her gluttony kept pace with her age, and obliged her twice to quit her foster parent, because she ate the bread of all the *children in the school.* After a variety of vicissitudes and troubles, during which she passed through several hospitals *she died in 1831.* She had three sorts of hunger:—I, the hunger which from 1820 to 1822, was appeased by 12 pounds of aliments in 24 hours; 2, that hunger which took place three or four times a month, more frequently *still on the least* contradiction, and during which she ate from 20 to 24 pounds of bread; 3, *her great hunger*, which occured on the 5th of February for five years in succession, and once on Good Friday, because she *thought of fasting.* It was then she devoured, in 24 hours, from 30 to 32 pounds of aliments, as much bread as soup, eating and vomiting blood alternately—until completely exhausted. One year, being in the kitchen of the Marchioness de Latour de Pui on the 6th of February, Denise was seized with her great hunger, and swallowed up, in a few minutes, the soup destined for 20 guests, and 12 pounds of bread. On being taken home, she continued eating a great part of the night, and almost all the next day. To resume, we might assert that this woman lived solely for disgestion.—During the first month of her life she exhausted several nurses; as a child she devoured the bread of her school-fellows; as an adult she ate day and night, becoming less voracious, she was continually in a state of drunkeness; stuck with death, she wished to recover only to eat;—at last, *some minutes* before death, being no longer able to eat bread, 'because,' said she, '*le pain produisait mal au cœur*,'—she forced her sister to eat near her, almost in her mouth, and died saying, 'Since the good God wishes that I *should no longer eat*, at least I may have the pleasure of seeing eating!—*Lond. Med. Jour.*

*Daring Robbery.*—We learn from the Rutland, (Vt.) Herald, that an extensive and daring robbery was committed in that village on the night of the 24th inst. Some villains entered the dwelling house of William Page, esq. cashier of the bank, and stole money to the amount of nearly $7000. The money was contained in a small trunk, which was carried to the bedroom of Mr. Page for safe keeping, regularly locked, and the key deposited in his vest pocket. The rogue must have entered the bedroom, taken the key from the pocket while the family were asleep and departed with the trunk, which was found rifled in the north parlor, and the bank keys in a small yard in front of the house.—The bills were, we learn, *mostly of the Rutland bank.*—One thousand dollars reward is offered for the recovery of the money.

BOTTLED TEARS.—In some of the mourning assemblies of the Persians, it is the custom of the priest to go about to each person at the height of their grief, with a piece of cotton in his hand, with [illegible] the falling tears, and which he [illegible] a bottle, preserving them with the greatest caution. This practically illustrates the 56th psalm, viii. "Put thou my tears into thy bottle." Some persons believe that in the agony of death, when all medicines have failed, a *drop of tears* so collected put into the mouth of a dying man, has been known to revive him; and it is for such a use that they are collected.

MARRIED,

In New-York, on the 1st inst. Mr. JOHN RICHARDSON, of New-Orleans, to Miss AMELIA, eldest daughter of Capt. Waterman.

## Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED SINCE OUR LAST,
Brig Pilgrim, Page, N York, Peter Laidlaw

ARRIVED DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY,

Towboat White, Wheaton, having towed to sea ships Concordia and Brant, brig Harriet, and schrs Puebla and Francisca, brought up brig Everett, schrs Matamoras and Empress—reports nothing in the offing; nothing in the river; schr Bonita went to sea at 4 P M on Saturday: schrs Halcyon and Two Brothers on Sunday.

Brig Everett, Fitch, from Boston, with a full and assorted cargo.

Schr Matamoras, Noyes, from Matamoras, to Geo Wilbor, cargo $30,000 specie—3 passengers.

Schr Empress, Thompson, from Vera Cruz, to J W Zacharie; cargo, $4000 specie, 1 piano forte, 1 bale huacn, mahogany boards, etc to Carriere & Bouduzat; J W Zacharie & co Whitall, Jaudon & Co; and the master. Bro't despatches from the Legation of the U. S. at Mexico, for Washington.

Steamer Bonita, Swain, from Vicksburg, with flour corn, &c &c.

MEMORANDA.

Up at Gibraltar, for this port, brig Isabella, to sail in the beginning of July.

Up at New-York for this port, ship Robert Boone, Baker, to sail soon; ship Louisville do.

Ship Canton, hence, arrived at Bath, Aug. 1.


LOST.—A note of Selphide Lastour, to the order of T. Nicolet, and endorsed by F. Frey & Co., dated 10th August, 1832, payable *one year after date*, for the sum of eight hundred dollars, and secured by mortgage before Carlile Pollock, notary public; said note was receipted, and measures had been taken to render it no value to any but the owner. The person who may have found it, is begged to return it to Mr. Petitpain, at the corner of Chartres and Toulouse streets. aug 21

CITY BANK,
NEW-ORLEANS, August 17th, 1833.

NOTICE.—Those persons who have neglected to pay the instalments due on the stock of this Bank, are hereby notified, for the last time, that if said instalments are not paid up before Saturday next, the 24th of August instant, the Board will, on that day, declare the forfeiture of all stock in the name of said delinquent stockholders.
aug 21 H. LAVERGNE, Cashier.

CARTS of different sizes, *CART WHEELS, CART WHEELS, DRAYS, WHEELBARROWS*, now on hand—for sale by
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
august 21 15, New Levee

BILLS on Marseilles for sale by
JULES LE BLANC,
aug 21 No. 103, Royal street.

BILLS on New-York, for sale by
JULES LE BLANC,
aug 21 No. 103, Royal street.

12 boxes fresh Sardines; 25 casks Medoc Wine; 25 baskets chablis; 25 baskets do. 1st quality, for sale by
aug 21 JULES LE BLANC, No. 103, Royal street.

DOMESTIC SHEETINGS, &C.—4-4 brown sheetings, suitable for the Mexican markets; also a few bales brown Russia sheetings entitled to debenture, for sale by aug 21 LINBOLN & GREEN.

PARISH OF ORLEANS—Court of Probates—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the succession of Alexander Gordon Widow Etienne Laroste, Pierre Pevergne, Thomas Fullam, Louis Charles Mallard and Sabina McPherson, to present their accounts at the office of the Register of Wills, within ten days from the present notification, to the end that the undersigned administrator *to said successions*, may be enabled to present his accounts and make distribution of the funds in his hands.
aug 21 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, reg. of wills.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Sale by the Register of Wills.—On the 23d day of September, 1833, will be sold at the Exchange Coffee House, at noon, the slave named Douglass, belonging to the succession of John C. Wallace.

Terms—Six months' credit for an approved endorsed note secured by special mortgage.

By order of the court,
aug 21 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, reg. of wills.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Sale by the Register of Wills.—On Monday the 16th September, 1833, will be exposed for sale, at noon, at the Exchange Coffee House, on account of the succession of James Duffy, the negro man slave named Elias, aged about 21 years: also, the interest of the deceased in the following slaves, owned jointly in equal proportions by said Duffy and Aaron G. Wilson, viz: Solomon, a negro, aged about 16 years, and Nero, a negro, aged 57 years.

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

By order of the court,
aug 21 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, reg. of wills.

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

*In the matter of the succession of the late Pierre Clapier.* In the Court of Probates in and for the city and parish of New Orleans.

IT is ordered that a meeting of the creditors of the late Pierre Clapier take place before Gustave Legardeur, esq., notary public, on

*Wednesday, 28th instant,*

for the purpose of appointing a syndic or syndics to administer the property belonging to this succession, and to determine upon the terms and conditions upon which the same shall be sold.

By order of the court,
a 19 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, reg. of wills.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Sale by the Register of Wills.—On Monday, second of September next, at ten o'clock, A. M. will be sold at the domicil of Mrs. Jeanne Dessalles, deceased wife of Pierre Dulcide Barran, in Condé street, between St. Philip and Ursulines streets the furniture and other moveable effects, belonging to her succession. Terms of sale, cash.
aug 19 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, reg. of wills.

SUGAR.—30 hhds. Sugar in store and for sale by
GRAY, DURRIVE & Co.
july 15 38, New Levee

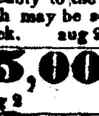
CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against trading for or receiving eight prommissory notes signed by me and endorsed by the widow Casteirn, dated the 3d of August, 1831, for $245 each, and given to Louis Allard and the Ponchartrain Lake Road Co., the consideration of said notes having entirely failed, I am determined not to pay the same.
aug 16 J. L. RABASSA.

NOTICE.—The creditors of the estate of the late J. B. DOUBLET, are requested to file their accounts with their accounts with the undersigned executor, and all those who are indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment to
aug 16 MAURICE PEZETTA.

NOTE LOST.—Was lost a note for $500, drawn by J. B. Voisin, to the order of Mr. Joseph Dolliole, and endorsed by the latter, dated 24th October last, payable one year after date. The person who may have this note in his possession, which is no value to any one but the owner, as payment has been stopped, by returning it will receive sincere thanks and a suitable reward, if required.
POPOTTE DUPUY,
aug 16 Dumain street, No. 150.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscription books to the capital stock of this institution will be closed on the 29th inst. at three o'clock in the evening.
By order of the Board.
aug 12 E. BARAU, Sec'y.


TO LET.—A house situated in St. Anne st. between Royal and Condé streets, lately occupied by Mr. A. Dupey. Apply to Mr. Felix Labatut, Royal-st. No. 175. aug 12

UNION BANK OF LOUISIANA.

SEALED proposals will be received until the first of September next, for building a BANKING HOUSE, agreeably to the plan adopted by the Board of Directors, which may be seen at the Bank every day from 9 to 12 o'clock. aug 9 J. B. PERRAULT, Cashier.

85,000 feet of lumber just landing and for sale by
aug 2 BLANC & BRUGIER.

ANTOINE BEL, having determined to leave the city about the end of this year, respectfully informs the public, and his friends in particular that he will sell at the most moderate prices the dry goods he has in store until the last of August when he gives up his store. He requests those that may be indebted to make payment or satisfactory arrangement. july 19

FOR SALE.—45 to 50 hhds. sugar of the first quality—for sale a few miles below the city. Apply to
july 12 P. DUBERTRAND, St. Louis street.

NOTICE.—The subscriber being about to absent himself, informs the public that Mr. B. Lohre has taken charge of his affairs until his return.
aug 9 G. ORAIN.

BOTTLES.—Porter and wine bottles in store for sale by [may 20] B BOOTH & CO.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY THE 29TH INSTANT, and the succeeding days, by order of the Probate Court, at the residence of the late PIERRE MIRE, in the Parish of Assumption:

A SUGAR PLANTATION,

having about seven arpents front, of which two and a half arpents have eighty arpents depth and the remainder forty arpents; together with the crops of cane, corn, etc., at present growing thereon.

The purchaser by cancelling an existing mortgage upon THE SLAVES, belonging to the estate, and executing a new mortgage to the Union Bank on the like number, and also by paying to the said bank, the sum of $5,250, secured by mortgage on the above mentioned property, may become a stockholder in that institution. The residue of the purchase money will be made payable in four annual instalments, commencing on the 1st of March, 1834.

The price of the slaves will be divided into three annual instalments. For the

*Cattle, Farming Utensils and Household Furniture*, terms will be: all sums below twenty dollars, payable in March, 1834; and all sums of twenty and upwards, one half in March, 1834, and the residue in March, 1835.
aug 21 A. GUILLET, Subrogé Tutor.

BY J. LEVY & WHITING.

ON Friday the 23d inst. will be sold at auction store No. 20, St. Louis street, at 11 o'clock, (without reserve,) 100 cases of boots, shoes, brogans, &c.—Just received and in fine order, well adapted for the present season. Terms—4 months' credit for approved endorsed notes. aug 21

BY H. J. DOMINGON.

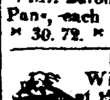
CREDIT SALE of boots, shoes, and clothing—to commence at the auction store, on Tuesday next, 27th inst., and continue on Thursday and Saturday:

200 packages of the above articles, well selected and suitable for the present and approaching season, now landing. Terms at sale. aug 21

BY T. MOSSY.

ON Saturday, the 25th inst., will be sold, in Common street, faubourg, St. Marie, at the back of the house of Mr. Baron Tunier, at 5 o'clock, P. M., 2 Setts of Sugar Pans, each 5 pans. 68. " 24. 54. " 26. " 68. " 68. 68. " 30. 72. " 32. Terms at sale. aug 25

BY TRICOU & CANONGE.


Will be sold on Thursday 22d of August, instant, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Exchange, the fast sailing schooner ARGO, now lying at Freeport.

Terms—4 months credit, for approved endorsed notes, and mortgage until final payment. For articles on board, apply to the auctioneers, No. 45 St. Louis st. a 19

BY H. J. DOMINGON.

ON Saturday, the 24th instant, at Hewlett's Exchange, will be sold a PLANTATION, situated in the parish of Ascension, 25 leagues distant from New-Orleans, containing 16 acres front on Lake Verret, with a depth of 40, in all 627 in superficie. The said plantation is entitled to the second concession; there [illegible] possesses two valuable saw mills; one a steam [illegible] power of forty horses, the other a horse mill; the [illegible] feet by 30, the whole new and well done. [illegible] valuable slaves engineers and sawyers, the aratory, utensils boats, horses, &c. &c. There is a ferry, to [illegible] kept as long as may suit the convenience of the owner, and what may be very profitable. On each side of the bayou there is a valuable cypress swamp. For further details apply to the auctioneer, who has got a plan of the land.

Terms—Payable in eight yearly equal instalments, with an interest of 6 per cent per year, the purchaser assuming the payment of a mortgage of $6,000, in favor of the Canal Bank, and payable in eight yearly instalments, the first of which became due on the 1st of this month. aug 16

*Sale by the honorable Charles Fagot, judge of the parish of St.-Bernard.*

BY order of the Court of Probates of the parish of Orleans, and by the consent of a family meeting, will be sold on Friday, the 20th September next and on the following days, at 11 o'clock A. M, on the following mentioned property, situated in the parish of St.-Bernard, distant of about five miles below the city of New-Orleans on the left bank of the river, by the honorable judge Chs. Fagot, acting ex-officio as public auctioneer for the parish of St.-Bernard, the following property and all its dependencies, utensils, horses, carriages, &c. &c. belonging to the partnership heretofore existing between Messrs. Augustin Viavant and Pierre Urbain Forestier, to wit:

*BEAUSEJOUR'S PLANTATION.*

A Piece of Ground situated on the left bank of the river, at about five miles below the city of New-Orleans, having (French measure) one arpent front on the river Mississippi and extending in length to the lake, designated by the No. 9 (nine) on a plan which was made by order of the venders of the plantation of St.-Amand, said plan is deposited at the office of Carlile Pollock Esq. notary public, by an act passed before said notary on the 10th of April 1832. The said lot of ground is bounded on the upper part by the lot designated on the said plan by the No. 8 and on the lower part by the limits of the lot N. 10. The said lot No. 9, which was formerly a part of the plantation of Messrs. St. Amand, will be sold without guarantee for all measurement in depth exceeding eighty arpents from the river. Together, all the improvements thereon, consisting of a handsome DWELLING HOUSE, two other buildings attached to it, store house, hospital, four negroes dwellings, chickens' coops, &c. all of which are new, having been lately finished, excepting the dwelling house which is not entirely finished. The whole to be sold as it may stand on the day of sale.

The Beausejour's plantation is sold with a mortgage existing on it, as a security for the payment of a last note drawn by the venders, amounting to $2,533 33¼. The venders will bound themselves in the act of sale to the payment of said last note at the time it will become due, and will give to the purchasers a full and sufficient guarantee for the canceling of the mortgage when the said note of $2,533 33¼ will be paid by them.

Will also be sold on the premises (separately from the piece of ground and the buildings) the instruments, some lots of lumber and fire-woods, a lot of piews and planks, the Animals, a Gig, and other moveable effects.

*Terms and conditions of sale.*—The plantation Beausejour with all the buildings thereon, at 1, 2, 3 and 4 years credit, in equal notes with approved endorsements and special mortgage until final payment. For what will be sold separately from the piece of ground and of the buildings as above described, the terms will be cash for all sums under $100, and at 60 days credit with approved endorsed notes for all sums above one hundred dollars. No moveable effects will be delivered before the conditions of the sale shall be fulfilled.

The acts of sale will be passed before Felix de Armas, notary public in the city of New-Orleans. aug 14

THE price of fresh flour being this day $6 50 per barrel, according to the tariff, the Bakers must give, during the week, 41 ounces of bread for a bit. aug 17

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

H. BONNABEL & BROTHERS, are receiving per Wm. Henry, from Philadelphia—
2 barrels white mustard seed:
3 barrels black mustard seed:
5 gross syrings of every description:
An assortment of medicinal herbs:
1 bale 5 gross sheep skins:
10 dozen ivory turnhead trusses:
210 lbs. white wax.
1 bbls. rasuras quasia:
50 lbs. Cannella Alba:
3 gross assorted tooth brushes:
300 lbs. Gum camphor:
2 boxes manna, &c. &c.
aug 19 Tchoupitoulas street.

BROWN HAVANA SUGAR.—30 boxes brown Sugar, landing from brig Mary Ann, for sale by
F. H. PETITPAIN,
a 14 corner of Chartres and Toulouse sts.

NOTICE.—The certificates for shares Nos. 418 and 419, of the City Bank of New Orleans, (the first for three, and the second for two shares) having been lost, notice is hereby given that application for duplicate certificates has been made to the Directors. D. BOSSIER.
aug 14 J. V. BOSSIER.

MADAM WIDOW DUPAS, at the corner of Chartres and Toulouse streets, has received and offers for sale, Cramberry Jelly and Cramberry Syrup. a 14

LEATHER.—16 rolls *SOLE* and 2 do. fair harness *LEATHER*, just received and for sale by
GRAY, DURRIVE & Co.
aug 9 38, New Levee

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish court for the parish and city of New-Orleans—August 10th, 1833. [No. 7023.] E. Strong *vs. his creditors* and the creditors of Strong & Myers.—The cession of property of the petitioner is accepted by the court *for the benefit* of his creditors: It is ordered that a meeting of said creditors take place before W. Y. Lewis, Esq. notary public, on Saturday the 14th day of September next—then and there to deliberate on the affairs of the petitioner, and in the meantime all proceedings against his person and property are stayed—let also H. B. Cenas, Esq. be appointed to represent the absent creditors.

By order of the court.—Clerk's Office, New-Orleans, August 10th, 1833. [a 12] ARMAND PITOT, clerk.

NEW ORLEANS ICE ASSOCIATION.—The undersigned having undertaken, in behalf of the New Orleans ice association, to supply the citizens with ice the ensuing season, give notice, that they have now in deposit a competent supply and ready for delivery, at the ice house in Poydras street, No. 47, and at the rail road, Marigny's canal, having employed competent and attentive persons at these depots, they feel confident that no citizen shall have reason to complain, but in case any imposition or neglect from any quarter should be discovered, a particular favor will be rendered by making complaint to the subscribers, No. 20, Magazine street, who will at once correct any neglect. Tickets for supplies may be had at either ice house, or of the subscribers. Steam boats or persons remote from the city, by sending orders as above, will have them immediately attended to.
a 27—tf J. THAYER & CO.

BORAX.—5 casks refined borax just received from Liverpool, and for sale by
june 1 THOMSON & GRANT, 41 Levee.