THE BEE.

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"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

FRIDAY, MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1833.

Days of Publication:
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY & FRIDAY.

FOR GOVERNOR,

J. B. DAWSON.

We are authorised to announce JAMES M. BRADFORD, Esq., of Pointe Coupee, as a candidate to represent the second congressional district of this state in the national congress.

Appointment by the President.—Major H. D. PIERRE to be surveyor of the Port of New-Orleans, in the place of Maj. Spotts, deceased.

We have the pleasure to announce to our fellow citizens that General JOHN B. DAWSON arrived in our city yesterday morning in the steam-boat *Bonita*, from his residence in St. Francisville. General Dawson, as our readers know, is the candidate whom we have chosen to support in preference to the others in the field, as the one most capable of filling with honesty, capacity and intelligence, the station of governor of the state for the ensuing term. With a great number of the people of this parish General Dawson is already intimately acquainted: these will we are confident be gratified to renew their intercourse with him—an intercourse which has heretofore been rendered so agreeable by that gentleman's urbanity of manners, and by the fine qualities which characterize him: and to those who have not had the gratification of enjoying his society, and personally appreciating his merits, an opportunity now presents itself of doing so. No honest man need fear from him a rebuff—he is a plain unsophisticated republican. With equal freedom and affability he has always taken his fellow citizens by the hand, whether dressed in the finery of riches, or in the simple habiliments of a mechanic or a farmer. That he has never disdained any class of his countrymen all know who have had his acquaintance, so that to-day *all* will feel confident that his openness is not affected, and that it is not his way to canvass for votes to-day, and to strut about after the election with overbearing pride, and suddenly assumed consequence. Our citizens will, we doubt not, find General Dawson a real gentleman—one who can base his claims to his countrymen's confidence upon his own intrinsic merits. He comes not here to bargain away public offices that he may procure influential supporters—he crawls not at the feet of those whom he might think could procure him votes, nor does he rely upon any rich nabob, and would-be-lords of the manor, who would sway the people, for support. On the contrary he is emphatically the people's candidate; at their *call* he come forth as their champion, and in them he confides: we hope that all the real FRIENDS of the STATE, and the UNION will without distinction rally around him. We hope also that the same hospitality which has always been one of the prominent qualities of the citizens of New Orleans will show itself forth on the occasion; that Genl. D. will be treated by all with that consideration and respect which is his due, and that none of his angry and envious opponents will, (as we have heard they have threatened) render his visit among us disagreeable and painful.

It is with pleasure we understand that H. D. PIERRE, Esq. has been appointed by the President, Surveyor of the Port for the District of Mississippi, in the place of the late SAMUEL SPOTTS, removed.

This is decidedly a most excellent appointment, and one that meets the general approbation of our citizens.

The Criminal Court sentenced on Wednesday last the following individuals, found guilty by a jury.

Jean Soler, convicted of larceny, to two years imprisonment at hard labor.

Lewis Alcock, also convicted of larceny, to two years imprisonment at hard labor.

Laurent Thomas, f. c. m., convicted of murder, on the person of Gentilly Dreux, to death.

On motion for a new trial, of counsel of Christian Nelson, convicted of murder, by the jury, the court granted a rehearing for Monday next.

Actions have been recently brought by the Post Master General against the members of a firm in the city of New York, for a violation of the law of Congress in regard to the conveyance of letters. The defendants kept a bag and made up bundles of letters regularly for themselves, and sometimes for others, which they were in the habit of sending by passengers in the steamboat, to Providence, where they had another office for business. This was contended to be a breach of the law, which forbids the setting up of a *foot or horse post* for the conveyance of letters or packets on post roads. The jury found a verdict for the *defendants*, and a motion for a new trial being refused, judgment was entered accordingly.

TRIBUTE TO GENIUS.—The citizens of Albany are about to place in the rotunda of their new city hall, a tablet, six feet square, inscribed to the memory of the great Scottish poet and novelist, Walter Scott. It is in *alto relievo*, and on the left side represents Genius, holding in the right hand the vital torch, and pointing with the left to the Medallion of Scott, and directing History and Biography, the figures of which are underneath, to record the fame of the great poet and author. On the right of the statue of Genius is the national plant (the Thistle) and in the back ground, the emblem of perpetuity, the Pyramid. It has other appropriate devices, and under the whole is a small marble table with the inscription, "The Citizens of Albany, to the Memory of Walter Scott—1833."

The editorial critics have begun to argue the impropriety of using the word "*talented*," and we may expect to see a "*warmy*" discussion. Now "talented" is a very good word and for our part we do not see the necessity of putting it "*hors du combat*," although it has been proved to be an "interloper." The judgment of the *National Gazette* weighs heavier in a literary than in a political point. It has made war on the word, and concludes its argument as follows:—

"We shall not dispute further his authority, nor place any 'veto' against the neologisms or archaisms of that great master of the vernacular tongue, our worthy friend Major Jack Downing, the most *capacitated* of chroniclers."

The New York Standard thus meets the question:

"Lady Morgan and her allies were very fond of the phrase, and some of the better brothers have used it occasionally. Scott and Byron have both used it, but their authority is not conclusive in its favor; the former could not speak English at all; and his inaccuracy in writing it was proverbial. Byron *could* write correctly, and his prose was for the most part remarkably pure and idiomatic, but he was often careless. He has repeatedly used the vile word 'lengthy,' which as a reputed Americanism has brought so much reproach on our country; and his example is therefore of little weight. But if William Cobbett himself, who writes the purest English now-a-days, were to stand up in its favor, we should still side with the National Gazette in spurning with our foot such a vile taffeta phrase. We should as willingly submit to the atrocity of 'judgmented,' 'intellected,' or 'wealthied,' as to this perniciously cockneyism. No reasonable man doubts that to the apathy which permitted the spirit of innovation in language to diffuse itself so widely, are owing the political revolutions which devastated Europe, the English debt, the holy alliance, and the cholera; and now that the thing is understood, it is the duty of every philanthropist to set his face firmly against the revival of the germ of evil. The Philadelphia counterfeit 'is being,' is a sprout from this pernicious root, and the heel of every true man should be heavy upon it."

The dictum of the New York Commercial runs thus:

"The editor of the Gazette very properly rejects any and every authority for the employment of a word manifestly improper. We do not believe, however, that it is any longer possible to eradicate the word from the language. It has been heard upon so vastly pretty, by all the *lackadaisical* and *sub-nancy-ical* writers; and no other word in or out of the dictionary, so frequently intruded into conversation—even in respectable circles. It was a favorable word with the late Governor Clinton, and it was in one of his messages that we first saw it. Not long since, however, we chanced to detect it in one of Mr. Jefferson's letters, written some thirty or forty years ago. But no matter for high authority. The word is a bad one, and can never be appropriated by so intellectual a man as the editor of the Gazette, unless, notwithstanding the march of mind is progressing so rapidly, he can consent to *compromit* his character for purity and *propriety* in the appearance of our language, by *levelling* upon the old Saxon."

And the Evening Post, too, so far, is not behind its contemporaries:

"A controversy is going on between the National Gazette and a writer in the Baltimore Intelligencer with regard to the word "talented," which the former contends is improper, and the latter defends. We think the Philadelphian has at length found a subject more within the sphere of his powers than those political questions which sometimes employ his pen. He is a veteran word-catcher, and has probably more thumbed his dictionary, and laid by more small fragments for future occasions, in the way of quotation, than any other man of his tribe. He answers Shakspeare's description of the man who had been at a feast of languages, and stolen all the scraps; he

——'has a head planted in his memory
An army of good words; and I do know
A many fools that stand in better place,
Garnished like him, that for a tricksy word
Defy the matter.'"

From the Montreal Gazette, of the 12th ult.

The Hon. Mr. Cass, Secretary of War of the United States, accompanied by the Honorable Isaac Hill, United States Senator for the State of New-Hampshire, and Lieutenant Prentiss, of the United States Army, returned from Quebec yesterday in the St. George steamer, took up their residence at the Exchange Coffee House, and proceeded this morning by the Upper Canada Stages on their way to the Falls of Niagara, &c. It is to be regretted that the short stay made by the Secretary of War, as well as the strict privacy maintained both here and at Quebec, should have prevented his receiving the attentions (which he seemed so studiously to avoid) the citizens of both places would have felt happy in bestowing upon this distinguished ornament of the present American Cabinet.

NEW-YORK, July 17.

THE REVENUE.—We understand that the amount of duties secured at the Custom-House in this city for the first quarter of the current year, was about $5,500,000, and that since the present law went into operation, the monthly amount here has been about one million of dollars. So that the importations which have taken place since the 4th of March shall prove a fair average, the receipts in New-York for a year from that time will be twelve millions of dollars.

From these premises it would appear that lowering duties does not necessarily decrease the revenue. We have no exact data by which we can ascertain the fact, but presume there can be little doubt that, when it is considered that tea and coffee now come in duty free, as well as many other articles, the increase of importations has been considerable in some species of merchandize, otherwise the duties could not amount to a million of dollars per month.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 17.

The Board of Commissioners, under the act of Congress to carry into effect the late Treaty with France, having disposed of all the memorials before them, adjourned on Saturday last to meet again on the 3d Monday of October. The Board have been, we understand, very laboriously engaged, having acted upon more than two thousand memorials.—It may be interesting to those concerned, who are at a distance, to know that those cases which have been suspended on the question of salvage, have been duly examined; and, after mature deliberation, have been ordered to be received—known to the claimants as No. 81; and likewise those cases which were suspended on the question of compromise, were ordered to be received—known as No. 45.

It will be perceived by the orders of the Board, that persons who have not filed their claims according to the late directions of the Board, do file their cases by the 3d Monday of October, (the 21st,) with a statement verified why they did not file them earlier. We would suggest that this is matter not to be neglected by those interested. The Board cannot act on the cases in the time prescribed by law for their existence, if the claims are not filed in proper time.—*Globe.*

BOSTON, July 15.

FRENCH OPERA COMPANY.—We understand that on Friday evening next, the French Opera Company of New-Orleans, under the direction of Mr. John Davis, will open the Tremont Theatre for a few nights. The company consists of upwards of fifty ladies and gentlemen, comprising several of distinguished talent. Some of them visited this city a few summers since, when the performances of the company were deservedly admired, for their discipline and strict attention to the business of the stage. They are attended by a full and very effective orchestra.

There is a great demand in New-York, for brick layers and stone masons. Their wages are fifteen shillings a day. Persons of these trades now unemployed in other cities, will get good rewards and enough to do, by visiting the Commercial Emporium.

Extract of a letter, dated Kinderhook, N. Y. July 15:

"A most tremendous thunder shower visited this part of the country yesterday (Sunday afternoon, prostrating houses, barns, fences and every thing in its course. An Irishman employed in the print works of Messrs. Marshall, at Columbiaville, was struck down by lightning, while stooping down at the fire place to light his pipe—his name I do not recollect, but understand that he has a large family.—The effects of the hurricane were most disastrous on the farm of Mr. Lupin Warner, near Canaan Four Corners, in this county; two of his barns being almost entirely demolished, and their contents scattered to the winds—a third considerably damaged; his dwelling house unroofed, and orchard prostrated and destroyed. A barn in New-Lebanon and another near Sand Lake, were almost demolished, and in every direction more or less damage has come to my knowledge.

NEW-YORK, July 18.

"OLD HICKORY."—We have seen *twelve beautiful axes* from the factory of Alexander Harrison, New-Haven, which were presented to General Jackson on his recent visit to that city. They were made by twelve different workmen in said factory, each doing his best, and are of different models, according to the taste or genius of the workmen.—A HICKORY box, varnished, and lined with silk, contains them, in which, after being exhibited a day or two at the Exchange, they are to be conveyed to Washington.

It was stated in a London journal not long ago that Joseph Buonaparte was about to return to this country. We see no announcement as yet, of his arrival, and it is fair to infer that he has made up his mind to remain longer abroad. The cause of his visit to Europe has been supposed by many, and very plausibly, to have been the restoration of his family and their fortunes in France. This was an idle scheme, and the death of the young Duke Reichstadt, put an end to all hopes of its success. It would require a second Napoleon in all respects, to reinstate the family of that hero in their ancient consideration. In Joseph Buonaparte, especially, the warmest adherents of his illustrious brother would recognize nothing worthy of any particular distinction. The opinion which his brother expressed of him, would outweigh against him in the opinion of every Buonapartist, while the present state of French sentiment, and the manner in which he is interdicted from his native country, under the Bourbons, prevent the realization of any ambitious views.—*Phil. Gaz.*

The British East India possessions extend, with few interruptions and those only of tributary or allied states, from Cape Cormorin to the Himalaya mountains. This immense territory comprehends the richest part of the continent of Asia, contains a hundred millions of inhabitants, and yields an annual revenue of about 22,000,000*l.* or a *hundred millions* of dollars. The land forces consist of 250,000 native and 35,000 British troops. The debt of the company in 1832 was 49,210,000*l.* The civil and military servants of the company do not exceed 4000, with whom all the business is transacted and the armies officered. The total number of whites who exist among the hundred millions of Indian inhabitant does not exceed 40,000. This enormous, says a writer in Blackwood's Magazine, is the *disproportion* between the British rulers and the native subjects, that it is litterally true what the Hindoos say, that, every one of the followers of Brama, were to throw a handful of earth on the Europeans, they would be buried in the midst of their conquests. Only sixteen years have elapsed since the Mahratta Confederacy was finally broken up and destroyed, and the Indian government peaceably in possession of these dominions. The gross receipts and disbursements of the East India Company since 1814 have amounted to the enormous sum of 4,803,336*l.*, or nearly *two thousand four hundred millions of dollars.*—*Balt. Patriot.*

Extract of a letter from Dr. Waterhouse, to the Boston paper.

PUTREFACTION.—How many of us, [illegible] led by the *nose* into error! It is a common [illegible] trefaction, and the bad smell thence arising [illegible] generate contagious and infectious distempers. [illegible] actually the case, what would become of us [illegible] butchers, glue and cat gut makers—not to [illegible] gooths? The putrefaction of animal substances [illegible] dangerous to human life than *confined* air, or the effluvia of any one body whatever; whether the body be a rose, a skunk, a lilly, or a dead rat. The nose is a faithful sentinel to the outpost of life; but neither that nor the other [illegible] the eye, and the tongue, are infallible guards. I had rather sleep after all, to the leeward of B———s famous piggery, than in a canopied and curtained room, in which were placed *pots full* of the most beautiful and sweet smelling flowers our gardens afford. They have an effluvia, especially the yellow ones, pernicious to health and dangerous to life.—Nor would I sleep in a close room, with several dishes of chloride [illegible] because, if it chase away a stench, it [illegible] poison.

[illegible] SPANISH DUEL.

[illegible] duel fought between two South American [illegible] on board a schooner belonging to Cumana, [illegible] Main. She was lying at the time in St. [illegible] Martinico. The combatants were the owner and [illegible] of the vessel, both large muscular men in the prime of life.

It [illegible] early in the morning—some high words, evidently of an [illegible] tendency, passed between them, and first attracted the notice of the crews of the surrounding vessels. The storm of words increased, and with looks of defiance, and eyes sparling with indignation, they stood face to face, making violent gestures, and applying to each other the most insulting terms which can be found in the Spanish language. This wordy warfare lasted, perhaps a quarter of an hour, and we expected every moment to see them come to blows. But suddenly as if by mutual consent they ceased their reellings, and passed down the companion way together. In a few minutes they reappeared on deck. They was each now lightly clad in a white shirt and trowsers. Around the left arm were wound several folds of some thick colored garment, and in the right hand they brandished that deadly weapon, *the Spanish knife.*

As soon as they stepped on the quarter deck, they confronted each other, and we shall never forget the demeanor of their countenances at that moment. On their hearty frames were forcibly imprinted all those passions which disgrace human nature. Their lips were firmly compressed, and we almost fancied we could hear the grating of their teeth. Their large black eyes, blood shot with frantic passion, seemed like glowing embers. For an instant they gazed upon each other, as if each sought to wither his antagonist with a glance—then they advanced themselves to their sanguinary work. And never did we witness a more extraordinary display of address and agility than by these two Spaniards, thirsting for each other's blood.

They fought foot to foot. Thrusts were rapidly interchanged, and were for some time skillfully parried by the left arm, which was used as a buckler. The blood was all directed to the body, and soon the white vesture of one of the combatants was sullied by a crimson stain. This seemed only to stimulate him to more desperate exertion, and a moment after a stream of blood was seen flowing from his adversary's bosom—and then they fought, more like demons than men, their own crew silently gazing on the fearful scene; meanwhile some captains of American vessels lying near, hastened on board to put a stop to the mortal struggle. But ere they could reach the schooner, the Spaniards were both stretched on this deck, which was flooded with gore. One had received three dangerous wounds in the breast, the other two in the breast, and three in the abdomen.

They were both carried on shore, but whether they lived or died, we never learned, as we left the harbor of St. Pierres a few hours after.

The Reverend Mr. Fiddler or the Long Bow.—There is something worthy of a passing notice in the manner in which this country and its inhabitants are described by the various foreigners who come among us; who fly through some parts of our widely-extended territory, stop at taverns on our public roads, converse with whomsoever they may chance to meet, quarrel with all our institutions, excite in return uncourteous expressions, and having thus completed a journey of some few hundred miles, return home to give vent to their spleen, by detailing conversations and scenes of no consequence to any one but themselves, and representing as the general character of the people of the country, what in fact is nothing more than a picture of their own disappointed hopes, or an unlimited indulgence of their envy and jealousy.

Many of the worst of these, we regret to say, come from England; a country where there are to be found, to our own personal knowledge, large portions of the most bright and shining virtues; and where, among the respectable part of the community, there are also not a few who are disposed to look upon the United States as its institutions in a spirit of liberality, and to give us the credit that is due; making every proper allowance for any deficiency in those peculiar qualities of slow growth which require a greater length of time to mature than has been allowed to any nation only in the fifty seventh year of its existence.

Thos. captain Basil Hall, Mrs. Trollope, and a number of others, whose names are not worth remembering, have made themselves notorious among us, at the expense of candor, if not of truth, and after partaking of our hospitalities, and judging of us by the standard of their own feelings, instead of viewing us relatively, have returned home and written histories of their travels, which would be better named auto-biographies of themselves, with details of their ill-founded prejudices.

Our regret in the premises is not so much on account of what these people write, as the mortification we feel that much of what is most unpleasant, arises from the folly of our own people, who by their manner of treating these smellfungians who come among us, give them an importance of which they would be otherwise wholly divested.

We would not be understood to be opposed to a [illegible] reception of all well-introduced strangers, and an [illegible] of every hospitality towards them. On the contrary [illegible] nified accordance of these rights could not fail [illegible] appreciated; but we do object, in the most decided [illegible] to the disposition manifested among us, to run after foreigners who visit us; to receive them into general [illegible] and to consider them indiscriminately entitled to [illegible] dence—feeling satisfied as we do that this is in a [illegible] gree, the cause why *they consider themselves* in [illegible] become the censors over our manners and customs, [illegible] judges who are to pronounce upon the nature and [illegible] of institutions of which they know little or nothing [illegible] which previously to the notoriety which they [illegible] home from the use of the names of our most respectable citizens, into whose society they are admitted, they would not have dared to have publicly uttered an opinion, lest it should have exposed their own insignificance, and [illegible] their obscurity.

We have made these remarks preparatory to a very few quotations from the production of a certain Rev. James Fidler, who was here in 1832; who travelled here [illegible] Upper Canada, in search of a benefice, which [illegible] the latter place, but not to the liking of his w[illegible] which he therefore abandoned, returned to England and [illegible] nothing useful on our "Professions, Literature, [illegible] and on Emigration to our shores."

Our quotations will be confined to but few subjects, because we think the genius of the Fidler will be found to be so eminent in the art which has given such renown to Baron Munchausen and Major Longbow, that but a very trifling display of it will be sufficient for our readers; how, should they wish to be made better acquainted with the narrator, will do the only good that may ever result to Americans from the work, by purchasing the copy reprinted, in this city. One single remark, and we shall proceed to the quotations. Isaac tells us that he was a great scholar, and well versed in the oriental languages, particularly the Sanscrit, which is, in itself, all very well, had it not produced in his mind the opinion that those who are not versed in eastern literature "ipso facto" know nothing. The knowledge of these languages is the grand criterion by which he judges all others subjected to his animadversions. We are all ignorant because we do not know the Sanscit. Indeed, the learned traveller appears to be so entirely employed with his learned erudition, that he considers it beneath him to write good English, his book being a tissue of inelegant and obscure construction, [illegible] grammatical error. But let him speak for his[illegible]

Page 98.—"I ne[illegible] [illegible]rd in the discourse of a[illegible] proper. I h[illegible] report of a[illegible] against [illegible] moral [illegible] perfect[illegible] dollars, [illegible] neaty a[illegible]

Page [illegible] [illegible] of truth and [illegible]

[illegible] chiefly confined to houses [illegible] wood, [illegible] conflagrations, are fast [illegible] ishing. [illegible] in some districts of the city [illegible] has be[illegible]ent, the city inspectors require that a [illegible] be erected in its place, [illegible] many wood buildings, when favorably sit[illegible] and let upon long leases, and annually [illegible] the le[illegible] secret incendiary employed by [illegible] in such case that it is his interest to a[illegible] his tenant, goods and stores are but sli[illegible] [illegible]ge of ground lots has in some [illegible] render a wood tenement a [illegible] house once burnt down. [illegible] either to build a fire proof [illegible] either case the landlord [illegible]

[illegible] replied with warmth that such accusation [illegible] answered to an old American, [illegible] reviled their country, and that [illegible] regarded me as no better than the dust under [illegible]

"Here ended the argument," [illegible] a conviction [illegible] other reasoning rested on my mind, that no [illegible] any individual state of that country, nor the [illegible] where intended suggested a violation."

[illegible] quotations such as these out of number, [illegible] by this time be made acquainted with [illegible] who avers that he "never saw [illegible] saviour nor heard in the discourse of an American [illegible] action morally improper," and that the report of [illegible] bad no weight with him, and then retails the [illegible] slanders we have quoted. In concluding we re[illegible] we have written this article not because it is a [illegible] of the slightest consequence what Isaac has said or [illegible] say about us, but because it mortifies us much, to find [illegible] ignorance of some of our most distinguished fellow citizens [illegible] through the work, in conversations which the veracious [illegible] has had with them; no doubt related in some instances with his characteristic genius—and we would fain hope, a lesson will be taught by this "fidler" in some degree to check the practice of which we complain, and which we are sorry to say is in too general use among us—that of casting our pearls before swine, who have no other claim to their inspection, than that of being foreigners.

DIED,

On the 19th July, in this city, Mrs. MARGARET M'MULLON, wife of Chs. Jarvis, after 12 days illness. Her loss will long be felt by her relatives and friends.

Commercial.

Sales at the New-York Stock Exchange, July 16.—75 shares United States Bank 109¾; 150 do. do. 109½; 190 do. N. O. Canal Bank do. 112½; 100 do. do. 111½; 12 do. City Bank N. Orleans 99½.

NEW YORK MARKET—July 17.

Cotton remain quiet, and in all respects the market is without change.

AUCTION SALES—July 17.

Molasses—30 hhds Porto Rico inferior at 26½ a 27½ 4mo; 25 do do prime at 33c.

BOSTON MARKET—July 15.

Cotton—There has been quite an animated demand for cotton since our last publication, occasioned by the late favorable advices from Liverpool and Havre: sales of 10 a 1500 bales have been made at an advance on previous rates; prime New Orleans has been sold at 16c. and the same price refused for other parcels of similar description, fair to good quality, 13 a 15½c; Uplands have found buyers at 12½ a 14c; and Alabama 13 a 15c per lb on 8 months credit.

Coffee—The market has sustained no material change since our last publication, holders continue firm, but at the advance required, the transactions are of little importance.

Molasses—There has been considerable demand for all descriptions of this article, and large operations have been effected, part at a shade below our last reported prices, and consist of the following; 7 a 800 hhds. Havana and Martinique, 29 a 29½c; 100 do. superior do at 30c; 128 do Martinique, a 31c; 100 do Porto Rico, at 33c, 6 months; 39 do do by auction, 30½ a 33½, 4 months. The continued scarcity and the demand for medium and fair refining qualities, impart firmness to our market last week, and to the extent of imports. At the close of our review, we find the market to be firm at our quoted rates.

Sugar—The market fully sustains the advance noticed in a former review, and for some prime qualities, of recent importation, a further improvement on prices has been realized. The business done in Havanas has been large, and consists of upwards of 15 boxes principally brown, at from 8¼ to 8½c, and whites 9½ a 11 cents per lb; St. Croix 8½ a 9½c; 50 hhds Porto Rico, at 7½c 6 months, and by auction 39 hhds and 42 bols do do 7½ a 7 15, 16, 4 months.

ST. THOMAS—June 25.

Our flour market has experienced a decided improvement. Sales were made yesterday at $[illegible] Bay [illegible] is held at $7, stock small, corn meal, pork, lard, and good beef are in full request. Exports coarse and high. Freighting season nearly over. Flour [illegible] 8½ sales; corn meal 19 a 19½; do do bbls [illegible] 12½ a 12½; prime beef 7 a 7½; N. bread [illegible] 32; lard 11 a 12 cts; hams 12c; herrings 54 a 4½; codfish 3 a 3½; tea, gunpowder 1,05; hyson [illegible] sperm candles 36 a 37; tallow do 12½ a 13.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED SINCE OUR LAST,

Schr Elizabeth, Master [illegible], J Bowdin
Brig Vernon, Merrill [illegible], J Mager
Brig Gazella, Knight [illegible], Master
Schr Margaretta, Gale [illegible], Kohn & Boedier

ARRIVED YESTERDAY,

Steamer Bonita, Smith, from Bayou Sarah—cargo, sundries to owners.

ARRIVED BEFORE YESTERDAY.

Ship Rinderik [illegible] Hill., fm Stockholm, to Hermann & co—cargo, [illegible]

Steamer Freedom, for Louisville, with assorted cargo of produce.

MEMORANDA.

Hence at Bath, (Me.) brig Splendid.
Cleared at Baltimore for this port, 18th ult. brig Hope.
Up at New-York for this port, ship Saratoga.

I, the subscriber, declare by the present, that having been called Mr. NICHOLAS CONOSS, a thief, in a moment of passion, I hope he will pardon what anger suggested, but which reason now disapproves.
aug 2 JOHN BARBARE.

J. R. PUTNAM,
DENTIST, No 25, Canal street, will leave the city in a few days to be absent until the 1st of September. Those who wish his services previous to his return will please make immediate application. aug 2

40 hhds. sugar, first quality, for sale by
aug 2 BLANC & BRUGIER.

35,000 feet of lumber just landing and for sale by
aug 2 BLANC & BRUGIER.

DOCTOR THOMAS, not having sold all the furniture of his house at the auction of yesterday—offers the remaining portion at private sale till the 14th inst., the time of his departure, at a moderate price.
The articles not sold consist of a handsome crystal clock; silver pots for mantle pieces; two beautiful tables for French games; mirrors; a table with a marble top; several French glasses; a sofa; four plated bowls, (French;) an oil vessel of silver; a quantity of glass; a lute; vessels of porcelain and crystal; tapestry; surgeon's instruments; a handsome percussion gun, and other articles. aug 2

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.—Received by the ship Concordia, a large assortment of fresh garden seeds: having had by preceding arrivals from the north a large collection, the subscriber is now prepared to fill satisfactorily all orders for seeds either in large or small quantities. P. LEMOINE,
Royal street, 129, between St. Louis and Toulouse, in the store of G. [illegible]. aug 2

PLAISTER PARIS AND CEMENT.—50 bbls plaister Paris; 50 do. Hydraulic and Roman cement, landing from ship Florida, and for sale at 59 Bienville street, by
aug 2 JAMES KAIN & STROUD.

LARD, PORK, BACON AND BUTTER—1200 kegs first rate leaf lard; 20 bbls. p. o. pork; 2900 lbs. bacon hams; 60 kegs western butter; 100 bbls. good common whiskey; 10 do old Monongahela do; 4 do peach brandy—for sale by CHAMPOMIER & GIRAUD,
aug 2 No. 6, New Levee.

LANDING from barque Agnes and Ann, and for sale by the subscribers, black bombazettes; red flannel [illegible] ginsey frocks; heavy cottonade; blue and grey [illegible]
KENNEDY, DUREL & CO.
50 Toulouse street.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

AN ORDINANCE [illegible] the Jury of Police, of the Parish of Jefferson—

1st. Resolved, That all repairs ordered during the low waters, must be finished at the shortest delay possible. It will be the duty of the syndics not to allow but the absolute time necessary for said repairs.

2d. Resolved, That no less than a day nor more than four shall be allowed for the repairs to be made to roads, bridges and gutters.

3d. Whereas, that according to the 11th section of an act entitled "an act to incorporate the city of Lafayette, approved April 1st, 1833," the said corporation cannot have less than two representatives at the Police jury; and whereas, also, that the 9th district, that is, the district which comprehends the Metairie, has a less number of voters than the others, it is and shall remain abolished, and that in future it shall belong to the 8th district; and that the two others thus united shall only be entitled to a representative at the Police Jury.

4th. Resolved, moreover, That the suburb of the Nuns, Lafayette, and Livaudais will form a district, and will be jointly entitled to two representatives.

5th. Resolved, also, That according to the adoption of the said act, the plantation of Livaudais, now called suburb Livaudais, shall not be comprehended in the 11th district, and that the inferior limits of the said 11th district shall be bounded by the superior limits of said Livaudais' plantation.

6th. Resolved, That it will not be permitted to have any [illegible] done on the levees which may hinder the free passage of the same, or prevent the repairing, which may be ordered in virtue of the parish regulations; and the syndics, each in their respective districts, shal be authorized to have all the buildings erected on the levees, removed or demolished; and provided, however, that no syndic shall have this regulation put into execution, without being accompanied by too well known owners, and without having previously give ten days notice

A true copy.

Parish of Jefferson, July 29th, 1833.
J. M. HARANG, President.
I. LE BARON DORGENOIS, Sec'y. aug 2

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber on the night of the 20th of July, a small bay filly with a long switch tail and branded (5T) on one hip; has a number of small white spots about the fore shoulders, and two hind feet white—she has only one shoe on the fore feet, her hind feet having never been shod. The above reward will be paid to whoever will bring said mare to the subscriber, or give satisfactory information thereto.
LEWIS A. REDD,
august 2 At H. B. Skeell's, No. 496, Tchoupitoulas-st.

SLAVES detained at the Jail of the Parish of Jefferson.—Was brought to the Jail of the Parish of Jefferson, and detained, a negro girl named ROSE, who says her master's name is Mr. Arnould of said parish.

A negro named ROBERT, who says he belongs to Mr. Harpont of New-Orleans.

JOHN, who says he belongs to Mr. Henry, of New-Orleans.

DELIA, a negro wench who says she belongs to Mr. Lambert, of New-Orleans.

NED, to Mr. Henry Collar, Bayou La Fourche.

DANIEL, to Mr. Pollock, Bayou La Fourche.

The owners of these slaves are requested to pay charges and take them away.
aug 2 VICTOR PICAUD.

PIANO FORTES AND MUSIC.—Just received by the subscribers per Agnes and Ann, from Liverpool, a very elegant Piccolo Piano Fortes, of the manufacture of Robert Wornum, London, which they offer for sale at moderate prices, and under full guarantee. Also, by late arrivals from Havre, music for the Piano Forte, Harp, Harp and Piano, single and double Flutes, Guitar, etc., of the last publications; opera pieces for the Piano Forte, Guitar, ect. E. JOHNS & CO.
a 2 No. 113, Chartres street.

THE subscriber has just received, and offers for sale, the following aticles:
25 barrels castor oil;
200 ounces of sulphate of quinine; 35 barrels flaxseed;
10 barrels black mustard seed;
200 boxes of Reynault's pectoral paste;
400 pounds of camphor; 30 barrels Juniper berries;
6000 pounds black ivory; 20 pounds essence of roses, superfine; 50 pounds of opium; 15 bbls. of pearl barley;
3000 pounds of Gum Arabic, in sorts; 20 glasses Watt's cholorate matches, or lucifers, 10 bbls. of tamarinds;
10 glasses Henry's calcined magnesia; 200 dozen bottles strop of Callabasse; 25 pounds Russian isinglass; 100 do of Macee; 500 pounds nutmegs; 10 cases French sirenges;
2000 pounds of starch, 2 pounds of acetate of Morphine;
8 ounces alyrenine; 10 cases arrowroot, superior; 50 lbs Bengoin; 100 silver tenspoons; 500 bottles anti-glarieu of Doctor Guillie; 50 pounds of sago;
100 pounds sassafras nut denion;
200 pounds gum rosin of guyes; 500 pounds refined borax; 4 gross Carpenters' Saratoga powders; 100 pounds cubebs; 50 pounds spiglia;
Venice Therbinne; musk; coriander; essence of Cardemon, the lesser and the greater; datura stammonium; Prussian salts; pommade du Bain Bois, pots d'ives; lunes plasters, nitrate of molten silver, (French;)
Piperim sun-flower paper; do cumeen; 2 cannisters essence of Bergamotte, (pure;) 2 do of Lemon; 10 barrel; oprere gayer; Sinnarbe; fine farina; 4 cases of mangeones carbonate of iron; black oxide of iron; [illegible] butter; chanthatiqua. D. [illegible]
aug 2 Office, No. 33, between Common & Gravier sts.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES—Sale by the Register of Wills—On Thursday, the 15th day of September 1833, I will expose for sale at auction at the New Exchange Coffee House, at noon, for account of the succession of Marie Francoise Prudence d'Aquin, a free negro woman deceased, the following described property to-wit:

A lot of ground, situate in this city, Burgundy street, between St. Louis and Conti streets, measuring 14 feet front on said Burgundy street by 120 feet in depth, the first 60 feet having the same width as the front, and the last 60 feet having but 11 feet in width, together with the wooden buildings thereon in a dilapidated state; said lot bounded on one side by the property formerly or actually belonging to Charlotte Brion; and on the other side by the property formerly or actually belonging to Francoise Borse.

Terms and conditions of sale—One-fourth cash, and the balance at 6, 12 and 18 months' credit, for approved endorsed notes, secured by special mortgage.

By order of the court.
aug 2 W. C. DUPLESSIS, reg. of wills.

N. B. The acts of sale to be passed before Felix de Armas, not. pub. at the expense of the purchaser.

PARISH OF ORLEANS—COURT OF PROBATES.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the succession of Joseph Oudin, deceased, and to all other persons therein interested, to shew cause, within ten days, why the account presented by the curator of said succession, should not be homologated, and approved, and he, said curator, discharged from all further trust and liability in the premises.

By order of the Court.
aug 2 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, reg. of wills.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES—Sale by the Register of Wills.—On Wednesday, the 14th day of August instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. will be sold in suburb St. Mary, Fourcher street, in the rear of the Foundery, the furniture and other moveable effects belonging to the succession of Marie Louise Prudence d'Aquin f. w. c. deceased. Terms of sale—cash.

By order of the court.
aug 2 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, reg of wills.

THE store heretofore kept by the late Mme. Caffin, will be continued in the same line, and same place, by the heirs.

The undersigned, having become one of the members of the family, since the decease of Mme. Caffin, is authorized by the heirs, to conduct the affairs of said store until the estate shall be finally settled, the liquidation of which he is also charged with.

He takes the present opportunity of inviting purchasers to call at the store, where they will find an assortment of Merchandize, of all descriptions and at moderate prices.—The above store will be opened on the 5th of August.
july 31 A. PLUCHE.

F. FLEYSCHBEIN, *Miniature Painter*, recently from Paris, informs the public that he will execute oil portraits, and paintings of every size, in taking a good likeness. Those who wish to have their likeness taken or see specimens of his art, can find him from 7 to 3 o'clock, at No. 24, St Philip street. He will attend to the persons who wish to patronize him. july 31

LEECHES AND TAMARINS.—3000 choice Leeches and Tamarins, just received and for sale by
july 31 DUCONGE & PEYCHAUD.

TO AMATEURS.

FOR sale six elegant busts, of plaster of Paris, bronzed in the best style, large as life, and executed according to the most distinguished masters, representing,

Washington,	Shakespeare,
Cicero,	Demosthenes,
Pope,	Milton.

Apply at this office, or at the office of H. U. Linn, Esq. corner Chartres and Canal sts. july 31

NOTICE.—Mr. GABRIEL BOYER, residing at No. 106 Royal street, respectfully informs the Merchants of New-Orleans, that he is constantly disturbed by presentations of accounts or bills with which he is no ways concerned, and therefore, will thank them to give more positive directions to their collectors—be always signs
july 31 GABRIEL BOYER.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST.—On Saturday morning last, in one of the Rail Road Cars, a RED BAG, containing a volume of the Travels of Ancharsis, and several papers relative to lands situated on the other side of the Lake; amongst others, a title in favor of Charles Louis de Reggio, and a letter addressed to Abraham Penn, and signed Triste, Surveyor General. I will be obliged to those persons who may have any knowledge of those papers, to forward them to me; they will receive my sincere thanks.
july 29 B. MARIGNY.

MUNCH & CO.

Braziers, Tinners, Plumbers, Pump Makers, and Iron Platers, offer their services to public in these several branches.

THEY will constantly keep on hand and will make to order, all kinds of KETTLES, of various sizes and dimensions, and all other articles necessary for Distilleries and for the rectification of Spirits. They will attend to the establishing of Distilleries, Brew Houses, Refineries, Dryers' Shops, Paper Manufactories and Tallow Founderies, to the manufacturing of such articles in their line, as are used in building, such as Copper Tops, on the plan of the Bank of Orleans. They also cover houses with Zink and Tin—they make and set Copper Gutters and others—they make and set Pumps of all sizes, and attend to all kinds of TIN WORK. They will purchase and sell old Copper, Lead and Brass.

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