THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY, BY
JEROME BAYON.
STATE PRINTER.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 1, 1834.

The present number completes the seventh volume of the Bee. Just seven years ago, the Bee was established—when, we had almost said, disheartening circumstances; it is true, at its commencement scarcely more than sixty subscribers, and its progress in public favor was any thing but encouraging. Our subsequent success has however been astonishing, far beyond our most sanguine expectations, and more than sufficient to compensate the temporary neglect experienced at first. While viewing our present position, we cannot repress the satisfaction we feel that our labors have been so happily crowned: our subscription list now numbers upwards of thirteen hundred subscribers and the patronage which we daily receive from the community gives assurance of a still greater support. It shall continue as heretofore, our greatest care to merit the partiality extended towards us, and the recollection of past favors shall be motives on us to renewed exertion. In conclusion, we beg to offer our friends and patrons, under a full sense of their favors we owe them, our most sincere and heartfelt acknowledgments.

The northern mail of Saturday brought us our customary bundle of papers.

We have nothing later from England or France. Intelligence from Spain will be found in our columns.

The Charleston Democrat says Dr. Judson has completed the translation of the Bible in the Burmese language.

Proscriptions.—Our readers can well remember the hue and cry that was raised against the president during his first year, for the removals he made of men in nine cases out of ten, unfit for the stations they held. Our *sincere* regrets at the giddiness of their former professions and having found the first pretext for their conduct, have been busy in New York at the work of proscription. In the wig council for five democrats were in one day turned out to make room for a few bank whigs. The Times, the present organ, goes down to the last gleanings, and proposes to turn street sweepers. All, it appears, are not given an office. The applicants' average age is sixty years; each office—all of them of course quite disinterested. Good luck to them! people will have their own again, and they will be happy.

[illegible] THE PANIC MAKERS.—The New-York Journal of Commerce of the 15th ult. says:

"Advances of stock were high yesterday. New-Orleans fives advanced 3 per cent, and several other kinds 2 a 3 per cent. The chief reason is the plentifulness of money."

"[illegible] the "Times" Bulletin and the "Express" [illegible]

[illegible] as the occasion [illegible]

[illegible] of S and [illegible]

[illegible] the Editor, [illegible]

[illegible] Editor [illegible] was dismissed, having first paid the 100 pounds demanded by the arrest, and so the mighty matter which occupied by some half dozen clubs was dismissed.

The libel complained of by Lord Brougham was an attack upon his integrity in the decision of a certain appeal case. He was charged with having advised the appeal, when engaged as counsel in the courts below, and having decided against it, with costs, as Judge; and with having caused a false entry to be made on the journals of the House of Peers. He showed that he had not advised the appeal as counsel, though he contended that if he had, he was not bound as judge, by such an ex parte opinion. The entry adjudged to be false, was in the customary form. When over the judgment of a lower court is affirmed, the practice is to make the entry "judgment postponed," and when the costs are ascertained, judgment is entered for the whole. Nothing could be more clear than Lord Brougham's explanation. The editor was reprimanded and discharged, as stated above, at a cost of about 100l. for the honor.

From the New-York Evening Star.

AMATEUR BOATMEN.

There are now organized in this city and Philadelphia associations termed boat clubs, consisting of young men who have joined together for the purpose of improving themselves in the art of rowing, imparting vigor to the frame, and skill in the management of boats. The Clubs have separate names, and appropriate nautical uniforms. The Philadelphia Gazette speaks of a new boat belonging to the Dart Club of that city, as "one of the sweetest pieces of carpentry that ever floated. It was painted black, with a broad gold streak from stem to stern." She was rowed by eight oarsmen, dressed in the uniform of the club. Two members sat in the stern, like coxswains and his mates. The taste in decorations of the boat wire correspondent to her general beauty. The rowing was a fine specimen of that manly exercise, and attracted the attention and admiration of all present.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

To the Members of the Tennessee Convention

HERMITAGE, August 10, 1834.

GENTLEMEN:—The feelings awakened by the proceedings you have first communicated to me, leave me without words to convey an adequate sense of the honor they confer. I can only say that I receive them with the sensibility which is natural to one, who, with a just confidence of his claims to the public sympathy and favor, of which he has enjoyed so great a share, has ever cherished the most sacred respect for the opinion of his countrymen, and for the distinction which flows from their approbation and regard. Emanating as they do from a Convention, represent the people in their highest sovereign capacity, establishing the fundamental laws of their Government—a people with whose destiny mine was at an early period connected, and who, as familiar spectators or companions, have had a close and intimate connection with my private and public conduct through life. I should be more or less than human if I could receive them without the deepest emotion and the most profound sense of gratitude.

I can declare with truth, Gentlemen, that I entered upon the duties of the office I now hold with reluctance and distrust; and I may add with despair of discharging its arduous duties, but for the co-operation and aid which I anticipated from the other coordinate branches of the Government, and the indulgence and liberality of my fellow citizens generally. In this anticipation, particularly as it regarded the people, I have not been disappointed. If I have therefore, in any moderate degree, in the conflicts which have grown out of the measures of my administration, contributed to advance the prosperity of the country and strengthen the means of its future preservation as a union, my success is mainly attributable to my good fortune in being accessible to the public sentiment, and in being able to follow the admonition and instruction which it reflected.—Under such circumstances I regard the flattering terms in which you have been pleased to speak of the leading acts of the administration as justly applicable to the discernment, intelligence and virtue of the people, in whose hands every day furnishes additional proof that the principles of free Government are alone safe.

It is against the great truth that the people are the governing power in a free republic, that much of the violence and asperity which have characterized the conduct of those advocating the Bank monopoly has been directed—not against me, a mere instrument of the laws, whose place is but temporary and will soon be supplied by some one more able to ensure to them a just and wholesome administration.—Whatever of detraction therefore may have been for the moment aimed at me by this monied power, can have no other effect than to satisfy me that my exertions against the corrupting and baneful influence have been beneficially felt on the side of the great body of my fellow-citizens, in whose hands I shall ever feel safe.

I shall, gentlemen avail myself of the earliest occasion to visit Nashville for the purpose of paying my personal respects to the members of the Convention, and of manifesting more fully than I can now do the high sense I entertain of the destinguished honor they have conferred upon me.

Accept for yourselves the assurances of the great respect with which I am very sincerely, your fellow-citizen and friend,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Messrs Allen, Alexander, and J. A. McKinney, Committee on the part of the Convention.

MONTGOMERY, August 15.

The elections.—The returns are such as to cheer the earth of every friend of Union and State Rights. In Tuscaloosa, the Union party have elected their five members by an overwhelming average majority of 500 votes. In Pickens, the whole Union ticket is elected—say four members by a majority of 2 to 300 votes. In green, the Union party has a majority of 3 to 1. In Marengo, the whole Union ticket, say 5 members is elected. In Wilcox, we have two to one. The same in Dallas. In Pike, our party has succeeded by about 300 majority. The same result in Chambers, Talledega and Benton. The same in Sumter. Washington and Clark.—The same in Bibb, Shelby, Jefferson and Blount.

In North Alabama, almost every county will send Union men, pledged to support Wm. R. King. Madison will send 6. Jackson, 7. Lauderdale, 4. Limestone 3 out of 4. Lawrence the same. Franklin, Marion, Fayette and St. Clair, will send all Union men. This phalanx of "good men and true" will support King, and the most of them, while candidates pledged themselves *to vote for no Nullifier for any office.*

We have heard nothing so much talked of lately in the literary circles, as a forthcoming work of imagination by a Southern writer of high reputation; Professor Nott, of the College at Columbia, S. C. Any thing from his pen ought to command attention, for we are assured by competent judges that he is one of the *cleverest* men in the country, of great national talent highly improved by study, practice, and foreign travel. His papers in the Southern Review were considered gems both in matter and style. We shall devour his book when it comes, with a keen relish. It is the Harpers who have it in hand! N. Y. Times.

New Orleans, 30th August.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BEE,

SIR:—You will be pleased to publish the enclosed communication in your valuable paper, and oblige

Yours Respectfully

MARTIN GORDON Jr.

(To the Editor of the Bee.)

New Orleans 30th Aug:

SIR:—In the Louisiana Advertiser of this morning I observed a communication addressed to the Editor of that paper, "intending to shew the public (as the writer observes) the uniformity which the friends of the administration display in the discharge of all public duties in which they are directly or indirectly concerned, and the analogy this instance in particular bears to former acts marked as hitherto with instability and deception."

In justice to myself as an individual, and also as an officer of the General Government, I deem it my duty to pronounce most emphatically the assertions contained in that communication (so far as they relate to myself) to be entirely destitute of truth or candour. *It is false* that I ever promised to Mr. Robertson, the contract for erecting the wall, round the Custom House in this city. It is equally false that I ever sent, or authorised any brick merchant, to contract with Mr. Robertson, for the purchasing or selling of the bricks.—On the evening of the 25th instant, Mr. Robertson called at the Custom House, for the purpose of ascertaining the result of my determination respecting the different proposals. In the course of my remarks, I observed to him, that no decision would be made until the next day; and moreover stated to him, that several proposals lower than his own estimate had been received by me. This conversation took place in the presence of Mr. Thos. J. Beck, who has on the occasion addressed a note to me (which you will be pleased to publish) and which will corroborate the assertion, that I had not at least, on the 25th promised the contract to Mr. Robertson.

With respect to Mr. Robertson' observation, that any political difference of opinion, would have weight over me; it is uncalled for and uncandid, in as much as Mr. Lemoyne, the gentlemen to whom the contract is given, is a decided opponent to the present administration, and that he also, voted in our late State elections for E D White, as Governor. It must therefore be evident that the undersigned professing priciples entirely different from those advocated by Mr. Lemoyne, could not have been induced to give him the contract, at least from a *similarity of political* opinions.

In regard to Mr. Robertson's observations respecting the ease with which I could relieve my conscience in declaring null a verbal contract, I could only but wish, that in his future publication, he would pay a greater attention to the truth of his premises, before he would suffer his genius to hurry him to such conclusions.

Very respectfully, Sir

Your most obedient servant,

MARTIN GORDON, Jr.

NEW-ORLEANS, 30th August, 1834.

Dear Sir—

In the "Louisiana Advertiser" of this morning, I observe a statement, signed William Robertson, in which you are accused of having violated a verbal contract, &c.

Now Sir, I feel myself called upon by a regard to truth, as well as to fulfil a duty each individual owes the community, of which he is a member, to place the following facts before the public, in contradiction to the statement before mentioned.

On Monday evening (I think) the 25th instant, I was at the door of the custom-house, when a person whom you addressed as Mr. Robertson, made enquiry respecting the contract, for building a wall around the custom house square. You replied that you had not determined in favor of any one of the proposers, as yet, but should do so on the next day, and that the result would be made known at the same time; you told him that he was undersold, to which he said (after some hesitation) that if any one would do the work for less, they might do so. After remaining a few minutes and remarking (among other things) that he knew how much Mr. Twogood had asked in his proposition, he left the custom-house without expressing any astonishment—not intimating that the contract had been promised to him, or even that he had been sanguine in his expectations of being selected.

Very respectfully,

JH. J BECK.

MARTIN GORDON, Jr., Esq.

FOR THE BEE.

NEW ORLEANS—No 3.

The enterprise of our merchants is altogether confined to the existing trade and seemingly have no ambition to secure the future our Northern friends are engaged in the great work of extending their communication to the remotest section of the United States by Rail Roads and canals, the following, from a Pittsburg paper well convey to your readers a knowledge of their enterprise and perseverance.

Pennsylvania Canal—The importance of this great improvement to the whole western country, and the "far west" too, is daily becoming more manifest. We think that but little more time will be necessary to prove that the great line of intercourse, between the seaboard and the valley of the Mississippi, must pass through this state.

One of our most intelligent and active commission merchants has given us some items of information, which go far in making out the case, which time will complete. He stated that the house to which he belonged had shipped for Louisville ten tons of merchandize, which had been agreed to be delivered at that place in fourteen days from Philadelphia—freight, $1 55 per cwt.

He also stated that they had, at or about the same time, shipped 95 packages of merchandize for St Louis, which were to be delivered at St Louis in twenty one days from Philadelphia,—freight, two dollars per hundred.

In relation to transportation eastward, he mentioned that they had just received a large lot of Ohio tobacco, which they had agreed to transport to Baltimore, by the way of Philadelphia, at one dollar per cwt. The Statesman, mentions that a large lot of mackerel, marked for Baltimore in wheeling, was received at Pittsburg by the canal, and forwarded the same day to the head of navigation.

With such facilities and advantages arising from them, Boston so will flow into the northern cities and we shall be left far behind. New-Orleans has seen her most prosperous day, high prices for goods cannot now be obtained—necessity does not compel western men to buy of us, and if such facilities as quoted above are offered to them by the citizens of the North, both by conveyance, price of goods, and accommodation, how I ask can we expect them to purchase of us? The fact is the time has arrived, that we, like our neighbors, must be up and doing. We have slept too long in the certainty of success, and the powerful competition, the extraordinary exertion of the northerners, are bringing the whole extent of our rich interior country nearer and nearer to them by rail roads, and canals as stated above; produce, we perceive, is already pouring into those cities, thus gradually taking from us, what heretofore we considered the very bone and sinew of our commercial existence. I have in a former number stated that we must retain what trade we have, and lay the foundation for the future, and this can only be done by holding out as flattering inducments to traders as they do in the North. New-Orleans was never intended for a secondary city. She possesses every advantage to be otherwise, and the time has now arrived for New-Orleans to be a lock as well as key to retain, secure and increase that trade with the West which has made her what she is. Within the last three years the trade of our city has not increased—within the last three years the trade of New-York and Philadelphia has? Our loss is their gain, and I once more call the attention of our merchants to the facts I have already laid down. We must be up and doing, and at the same time remember that country customers are not forced to buy here. They have nothing to do but jump into a steamboat, or get on a rail car and they are seated down in the rich importing cities of the North, and I now ask if we had the supplies, would they prefer going to the North: I answer no! It is to their interest to purchase here inasmuch as this is the market for their produce. There are many men in business here who are careless of the future prospects of our city, for after realizing a fortune as speedily as they can, then quit the place, and live at the North, on the money made here.—These facts should have some weight with those who hold property, many of whom purchased at high prices in anticipation of reaping great profit. These prospects can never be realized if the trade is yearly carried into the Northern cities and along with it the produce which heretofore had no market but ours.

This number will close my opinions of the subject, and I conclude with the hope that some more abler pen will resume it.

R.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

The following is all that we have been able to obtain since yesterday, relative to the election in this State.

Latest—Postscript—Thursday morning.—Thomas, the Jackson candidate in Campbell county, Ky., has beaten Southgate 14 votes.

BY THE EASTERN MAIL.

NEW-YORK, August 10.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

August 15.—12 o'clock at noon.

The Board of Health report, that since yesterday, at 12 o'clock, there have been reported by Physicians in the city generally, at the Duane-street Hospital, twenty-three cases of Cholera, of which five have died, and four deaths of those reported as cases yesterday.

J. MORTON, Secretary.

The cases of Cholera reported by the Board of Health of New-York, are confined to a few locations, and excite no alarm among the citizens generally.

ALBANY, August 15.

There has been a favorable change in the weather. No cases of cholera were yesterday reported by the Board of Health.

CHOLERA IN CANADA.

The following is the report of the Mayor of Montreal, of the 11th inst:

The Mayor has not received Reports from the Hospital at the Common for the 9th and 10th instants. It is with great pleasure he presents the following statement of the daily decrease of mortality from the 7th, confining himself to the Catholic and Protestant burying grounds:

7th, total interments 59, of which from cholera			36
8th, " "	33	" "	26
9th, " "	22	" "	17
10th, " "	24	" "	16

J. VIGER, mayor.

AT QUEBEC.

The interments from Cholera, on the 6th instant, were 36, and 8th inst. 32.

AT GROSSE ISLE.

At the last accounts the deaths by cholera are statee to be from 6 to 9 a day.

AT KINGSTON.

The deaths from Cholera on the 31 instant were 4; on the 4th instant 5; on the 5th instant 6; and on the 6th instant 4. Up to the last date there had been in all 41 cases, and 57 deaths.

Health of Quebec—The cholera in his place had sensibly diminished at the latest accounts.

Health of Montreal.—The number of deaths by cholera in this city, on the 8th instant, was 35, less by 5 than on the preceding day.

A letter from a highly intelligent correspondent in the interior of the State, of N Y uses the following language:

"I have recently passed through several of the counties in the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Senatorial Districts, and to me it is quite apparent, that there is a reaction in public opinion, which has already assumed quite a healthy aspect.

"The desperate efforts of a trio of desperate men in the Senate of the United States, when in contact with the majesty of public opinion, are as powerless as the efforts of a sickly child.

"Clay, Calhoun and Webster entirely underrate the virtue and intelligence of the American people; and all their efforts, aided by the corrupt influence of the United States Bank, to destroy the business and commerce of our country for political purposes, will be responded to in a voice of condemnation from Maine to Georgia.

"The friends of the Administration in this county, (Schoharie) remain firm, and I have reason to believe that our majority will be greater in 1834, than it was in 1832."—*N. Y. Times.*

The Park Theatre closes to night, after an arduous season of 50 weeks. After this evening the *dramatis personæ* disperse for health and strength, to commence again on the 1st of September. The Devolo's go through their wonderful feats, and the Opera of Gustavus the Third, or the Mask'd Ball, will finish the season with *eclat.*

A friend has informed us, that the farce of the Removal of the Deposites, written by a gentleman of this city, produced at the Bowery Theatre on Thursday evening, went off well. It will be repeated on Tuesday evening next.

News from Madrid to the 1st of July and from Lisbon to the 22d of June, have been received in Boston.

The Cholera continued to increase, notwithstanding the establishment of a cordon sanitaire and the use of other precautionary measures. The disease however appears to be of a milder character than formerly.

The Carlists are not yet entirely subdued. A number of skirmishes have taken place between them and the queen's troops, in which the latter were generally successful.

A decree for the relief of the monks and friars connected with the various convents and monasteries, has been issued. These establishments were by a decree of the 20th May ordered to be abolished or destroyed.

A number of persons attached to the cause of Don Miguel have requested and obtained permission to leave the kingdom. Among them were many nobles.

From Alicant.—The brig Aurora, Capt Mayo, arrived at Boston, from Alicant, whence she sailed 1st July. Capt Mayo states that four days previous to his sailing, the gates of the city were closed, and there was no communication whatever with the country, on account of the cholera.

From the Baltimore American.

The proceedings of the British Parliament from the 1st to the 4th July had reference to local matters chiefly. According to the Liverpool Chronicle of the 5th, received by the Chatham at Boston, the Lords got into a squabble with the press, and, as usual, the press made their Lordships totally ridiculous. They displayed a power which they could not exercise, and they dismissed the culprit who treated them with a certain degree of contempt. The Lord Chancellor had given a judgment which many considered a queer one, and the Post, believing, or rather presuming his Lordship wrong, attacked him with a virulence which calculated on an impunity, which organized in a conviction of his Lordship's sense of error. The writer was not the Editor, but, as hinted, a Peer of the realm remarkable for a "name elephant" illustration. At his Lord Brougham endeavored to get. The printer was called, and he sent the Editor, but the Editor, Ingoldsby, would not speak one word more than suited his purpose. Their Lordships threatened the Editor, he was dismissed, having first paid the 100 pounds demanded by the arrest, and so the mighty matter which occupied by some half dozen clubs was dismissed.

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COMMERCIAL.

NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

From Levy's Price Current.

SATURDAY, August, 30th 1834.

REMARKS.

The Mississippi is now 12 1-2 feet below high water mark and appears to be about at a stand. The weather, in the first of the week, was very warm, but within a day or two past, has become more pleasant. The health of the city continues good.

COTTON—Our remarks, in relation to Cotton, must continue, for a while longer, to be rather uninteresting; it is a dry, matter-of-fact business at all times, and we can lend no other interest to the subject than what is afforded by reporting the few transactions that come under our notice. We might, it is true indulge in *speculation*, in regard to the character that the market will assume, when the new crop shall begin freely to arrive, but that would be a mere matter of opinion, and our avocation does not permit us to anticipate. We shall, therefore, pass the subject over quietly, until the operations of business make it necessary for us to notice actual transactions. In the mean time, a notice, from time to time, of the state and progress of the crop must take the place of sale and shipment. In a preceding number, we stated that the prospects, up to that time, for an excellent crop, throughout the Cotton growing region generally, were very flattering. We have since taken some pains to obtain further information on the subject, and learn, that though in some particular sections of the country, the weather, latterly, has had rather a deteriorating effect on a portion of the early forms or bolls, yet, upon the whole, no serious injury has been sustained. It is too early in the season, however, to even speculate as to how the crop will eventually turn out, as so much, indeed every thing, depends upon the kind of weather we may have through the month of September. Arrived since the 22d instant: of Louisiana and Mississippi, 361 bales; Tennessee and North Alabama, 55—together, 446 bales. Cleared in the same time: for Liverpool, 1397 bales; New-York, 519; Philadelphia, 158—together, 2074 bales;—making a reduction in stock of 1628 bales, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on ship-board not cleared on the 28th instant, a stock of 4682 bales. The market continues dull and nearly stagnant, for the want of something to operate in; the following sales of Louisiana and Mississippi Cottons are the only transactions of which we are informed, viz: 77 bales at 11 1-4 cents; 22 at 11 1-2; and 18 bales of the New Crop, of fine quality, for 15 cents per lb.

SUGAR—Considerable sales continue to be made both in the City and from the Coast, for shipment to Northern Ports; we quote it in tolerably fair demand, in the city, at 4 1-2 a 6 1-4; on Plantation, 4 a 6 cents. Cleared this week for New-York, 88 hhds, 6 bbls; Philadelphia, 155 hhds; Baltimore, 95 hhds 1 bbl.

MOLASSES—There is but a limited business doing in molasses, and it is difficult to realise quotations.

TOBACCO—There has been no arrival this week, and it may be said there is none for sale in the market; it would readily find purchasers at the quoted prices. Cleared this week for New-York 37 hhds.

FLOUR—The demand at present is quite limited at $5 a $5 50 per bl. We notice several arrivals of flour manufactured from new wheat, which is selling for the same prices as the other. Arrived this week, 1110 bbls.

BAGGING & BALE ROPE—The market for some time past has been in an inactive state, enabling buyers to purchase at extreme low prices. We quote Bagging at 35 cents, and it may be set down last week's quotation was too low. Rope sells for 7 3-4 a 8 1-4 cts per lb. Arrived this week, 40 pieces bagging, 75 coils rope.

PORK—We advance our quotations for Mess Pork to $13 50 a $14 50 per bbl, but there is no great demand, however, for any description.

BEEF continues very scarce, but it is not much wanted—prices are the same.

BACON—Very lingeringly delivered, former prices are still asked, but different sales.

LARD—The market has a fair supply, and it is only in moderate demand at quotations. Arrived this week, 12 kegs.

BUTTER, Western, [illegible]

CHEESE—[illegible]

WHISKEY—[illegible]

COFFEE—Transactions continue to be very limited without any alteration in prices.

RICE—The market [illegible]

LEAD—We are not informed of any recent sales of this article, and have no change to report in prices. Arrived this week, 2 [illegible] pigs.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Brig Magnolia, Hamilton, Providence, R I, Harrod & Quackenbush.

Brig Abeencrave, Mors, Havana, [illegible]

Schr. Caroline Adelaide, Chatterton, J W Zacharie & co.

Schr. Two Brothers, Hayes, Tampico, B Booth & co.

ARRIVED.

Brig William, Barker, from Boston.

Schr. Leonato, Gardner, 5 days from Tampico to J Le Blanc.

Low Boat Lon, Hubbel, from [illegible] to sea ship Ceylon, schr Dart, [illegible] up schr Lexington, Lewis, from [illegible], bound to New York. Reports [illegible] Pass.

Steamer Tensas, Patterson, from Pittsburg, [illegible] Attakapas, Mrs Butler, [illegible] Mrs Wilkins, Mrs Heard, Mrs Hedges, Mrs Mayo, Dr Mayo, N Hearsey, D Bedlemo, E C Bedlemo, [illegible] E P Hall, J Lamb, A Lange, Bazinet, E Merrick, J Merrick, J Mattere, Burgess, A Millar, Bernard, [illegible] Cuzan, Mattere and servt, J F M [illegible] O Delph [illegible]

Towboat Perpetual, Mitchell, having towed to sea ships Cincinnati and Kentucky—Brought up schr Rio, Pombo, from Havana, [illegible] Schr Ivanhoe, from Matanzas—left S W Pass on the 29th at 9 a m. No news in sight. Neither Steamers Shark and Fashion at the Pass—met the Wave bound down.

Schr C Combs, Chase, from Tampico, with $3 [illegible] specie, to J W Zacharie & co; Hermann [illegible] to E J Forstall; Taylor, Grimshaw & Stone, Kohn & Bender, F Frey & co; J K West, A & J Dennistoun & co.

Brig William, Baker, from Boston—Cargo granite etc. to Wm Brand.

Brig Rapido, Fobar, 7 days from Havana to J Prieto & son. Cargo 117 bags coffee, 3 cases segars, 2 packs coffee F W Saby, 1 case [illegible] T N Rendon, $10 Garcia, Bey & co. Passenger Mr M Ley.

Brig Ivanhoe, from Matanzas with no news.

Schr Pruebas, Torre, 5 days from Havana to W L Hodge. Cargo 175 bags coffee, 42 cases wine, 5 pipes wine, 3 cases whisky, 1 case [illegible] Sweet in specie $1253 Co. Passengers Messrs.

Brig Lorsa, Arimon, 7 days from Havana to Garcia Bayo. Cargo 315 bags coffee, 140 cases wine, 55 cases whisky, 1 pipe brandy, 1 case [illegible] A Berm M cel Acebo, 5295 Acebo, 10 passengers.

Steamer Le Fore, Irwin, from Cincinnati, 110 bbls flour, 1 bagg [illegible] Hawkins, 1 [illegible] W L Hodge 60 kegs butter, Organ & Mignon, [illegible] Bayne & Vessey and Creighton, 1 box [illegible] merchandise E Bachman, 1 do 1 do 21 boxes merchandise 14 packages E Bachman, 1 do 1 do 1 box merchandise Penny & Harrington; 1 bale [illegible] Lanthart & Arnott, 7 bbls flour Stenson & Campbell, 6 do [illegible] 25 bal. cotton Adams & Buckner; 126 bbls flour A L M Donavan, 1 bundle paper Hutchison & co; 300 pig bagging 212 coils rope A Fisk, Watt & co; and a large quantity of way freight.—Passengers Messrs Dodge, Z Bronson, M Warring, G Warring, W J White, S W J Hall, A D Jackson, J Webster, W Scott.—Memoranda: Left Louisville on the 19th ult—Passed aground at Flint Island steamer Burton for this port S B Lancaster do do; Revenue, aground at Cumberland Bar Cove, Ohio aground at Paducah, she sunk a flat boat in a squall, loaded with bale rope and bagging all of which was saved in endamaged state and dried at Smithland.

MEMORANDA.

Hence at Havana, August 15th, schr. Evaristo, Farro; 16th brig Alejandro; 18th brig Dionisio, Zubiaga; schr Intrepid; schr Maria.

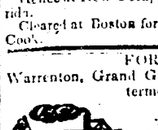
Up at Philadelphia for this port, brig Swan, Hardage.

Hence at New York, 15th, ship America; 16th, ship Florida.

Cleared at Boston for this port, 14th, ship Helen; Marcoy.

FOR VICKSBURG,

Warrenton, Grand Gulf, Rodney, Natchez and all intermediate Landings.



The well known Steamer WANDERER, C. S. Longpope master, having part of her cargo engaged and going on board will have despatch for the above named places. For freight or passage apply on board, opposite the Custom House, or to

L S WATERS & Co. New Levee

N B The Wanderer has been lately hauled out and a thorough repair given her. sept 1

FOR VICKSBURG,

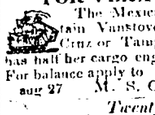
And all intermediate Landings.

The well known steamer ABEONA, W R Glover, Master, is now ready to receive freight and will have despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

TOURNE & BECKWITH,

Aug 27 No. 24 Poydras street.

FOR VERA CRUZ OR TAMPICO.



The Mexican brig SANTA ANNA, captain Vanstoveren, will put up either for Vera Cruz or Tampico, as freight may present. She has half her cargo engaged for each of the above ports. For balance apply to

aug 27 M. S. CUCULLU, LAPEYRE & Co.

Twenty Dollars reward.

Runaway on Monday, 11th instant, the mulatto boy ALFRED, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, straight black coarse hair, stout built, prominent mouth, and bold appearance, and has a considerable resemblance to an Indian; he speaks English only. He has probably with him two or three changes of clothes. Masters of steam boats, vessels and others, are cautioned not to receive or harbor said slave, under the penalty of the law. The above reward will be paid to whoever will lodge the said boy in jail, or give such information as may lead to his discovery.

SLOO & BYRNE.

sept 1 No. 39, New Levee

EXCHANGE on England for sale by

Aug 27 J D BEERS, J R ST JOHN & co.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES.—THE STATE OF LOUISIANA—To all whom these presents may concern, Greeting: Know ye, that Francois Ducoing, a resident of the city of New Orleans, has applied to me, W F C Duplessis, Register of Wills in and for the parish and city of New Orleans and ex officio Clerk of the Court of Probates, in and for the parish and city aforesaid, for a monition or advertisement, in conformity to the act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "an act for the further assurance of titles to purchasers at Judicial sales" approved on the 19th of March 1834, and it being to me known that the said Francois Ducoing became the purchaser of the slaves hereinafter named, by me sold on the 27th day of June 1833, pursuant to a decree made by this Court on the 23d day of May 1831, in the matter of the succession of Thomas Dance deceased, a slave belonging to said succession and which was granted on the application of James H Shepherd and Andrew Bowles of this city, testamentary executors of said deceased.

Description of Slaves.

Sally, a griff coloured woman, aged about twenty six years and her two children Peter aged about eight years and Marie Louise aged about two years.

The consideration of sale so made as aforesaid to the aforenamed Francois Ducoing, was eight hundred dollars payable in six and twelve months credit for approved endorsed notes secured by special mortgage.

Wherefore all persons who can set up any right, title and claim in and to the slaves herein described in consequence of informality in the Order, Decree or Judgment before recited and under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisements and advertisements, in time or manner of sale or for any other cause or defect whatsoever are hereby cited and admonished to shew cause within thirty days from the publication hereof, why the sale so made as aforesaid, should not be confirmed and homologated in accordance with the application of said purchaser.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court of Probates, this 27th day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty four.

L. S.

sept 1 W F C DUPLESSIS, Reg.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES.—THE STATE OF LOUISIANA—To all whom these presents may concern, Greeting: Know ye, that James Nicholson, a resident of the city of New Orleans, has applied to me W F C Duplessis, Register of Wills in and for the parish and city of New Orleans and ex officio clerk of the Court of Probates in and for the parish and city aforesaid, for a monition or advertisement in conformity to the act of the Legislature of this State entitled "an act for the further assurance of titles to purchasers at judicial sales" approved on the 19th of March 1834, and it being to me known that the said James Nicholson became the purchaser of the slaves hereinafter named, by me sold on the first day of April 1834, pursuant to a decree made by this Court of Probates on the 15th day of February 1834, in the matter of the succession of Samuel Spotts deceased, as property belonging to said succession and which was granted on the application of the widow of said deceased.

Description of Property.

Two Lots of Ground, numbers 31 and 32, situated in Lafayette Marrero, of the Original plan of said township, dated 16th March, 1833; No 31 measures 28 feet front on Victoire street by 120 feet deep and front on Delegate street and the same depth on the side adjoining No 32, and 67 feet in width on the rear dividing line of lot No 30 and lot No 32, has 30 feet front on Victoire street by 120 feet deep and adjoins lot No 31, two French measures more or less, with a comfortable dwelling house, kit