THE BEE.

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

"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 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 authorised to announce JAMES M. DUNCAN, Esq., of Pointe Coupee, as a candidate to represent the second congressional district of this state in the national congress.

No mail yesterday. Our New-York dates are to the 29th, at which port arrivals from Europe brought Liverpool papers to the 25th June—we have extracted the most important items.

We hate perversion and sophistication in any thing—our course has always been strait forward in every cause that we have undertaken to support: and we have always invited investigation that the justice of what we advocated might be better known. We have never shrunk from ourselves—nor will we spare others from a strict and close examination into the correctness of the opinions they profess, and the merits of the men they sustain. With the same feeling that we throw ourselves open to the searching glance of our jealous contemporaries, will we look into their conduct, and examine particularly every item of their professions of faith. Frankness and plainness we wish should always be our guides in whatever we write; and as we are inclined to think that in our last article against the Louisiana Advertiser, we were not sufficiently explicit, and that we left too many of the facts in our possession in the dark, we will to-day endeavor to make up what was then omitted, and present the truth, unvarnished and unveiled to the public, convinced that by its simple development we shall triumph.

The very day on which the Louisiana Advertiser first hoisted the new colors under which it now battles, it came out against us with an accusation that we were bought up by, and under the control of "two individuals," whom we could not at first guess at, but whom it has since indicated in a more direct and positive manner. It appears that these "two individuals," are no other than the collector and naval officer of the customs, to the former of whom the charge of suborning us is more positively affixed, but it has not yet brought any proof to establish this assertion—no, not even given a single reason which could render it probable in the least. Why was this accusation then wantonly made? The subject upon which the Louisiana declared its intention of discussing, was the merits of the different candidates for the gubernatorial chair. What have they to do with the candidateship of Judge Dawson, more than other citizens? Supposing that the *Bee* really belonged to them, and that we have sold our independence, (an accusation which by the bye, the conductor of the Louisiana should clear his own skirts from first, before charging it upon others,) what has that to do with the real merits of the question now before the public. Does the support of those individuals cast a stigma upon a candidate; or can it be shown that *Dawson* was set up to forward their personal ends and private views; or that he has consented to be a tool in their hands to perform things injurious to the state? If nothing like this can be shown, why are these gentlemen, we again ask, so indecorously and wantonly dragged before the public? If certain individuals have any thing to say against them—let them do so separately from all other matters. We have no doubt they will be answered and triumphantly too: but we again say, let the merits of the candidates for gov. be discussed without reference to the acts or characters of the persons who may support them. We positively will not mix their names any more with the question under discussion. They have no more to do with it than the man in the moon. Let Dawson and Prieur, and their characters and qualifications for the office to which they aspire, and nothing else, be brought forward. Our candidate is ready to pass through the ordeal of the press; his character, both moral and political, can bear close inspection. If those who control the Louisiana have any thing to say against him, let them bring it out in plain and unequivocating language, and we are ready to answer it, as well as to show by the most conclusive reasoning, that he is better qualified for the office than the candidate whom they support.

The use to which the Louisiana is to be put by those who control it, is perfectly understood. The support to be given to Dennis Prieur, was only a secondary motive for its purchase. The principal one, is to give public expression to private animosities and rancorous feelings. We are much mistaken if the Louisiana of to-day, does not show more clearly the malignancy of spirit with which it is to be conducted.

Doubtless the Louisiana will still insist that it is not sold or bought by this *half* way anti-Jackson faction, and that it is not the tool of their private hate and envy. But let the public look again and reflect. Has it not said ten times as much respecting the character of Martin Gordon than of J. B. Dawson? Has it not stirred up and vindicated the supposed wrongs of Slidell and Spotts? And what is that for? Is it to show the unfitness of Dawson that Martin Gordon is vilified, and that Spotts and Slidell are praised and pitied? Bah! the matter is too plain to require any further comment. But if any of our readers are yet incredulous, let them go the office of William Y. Lewis, a notary public, and there examine the bill of sale of the half of the Louisiana Advertiser, to Mr. B. C. Elliott. they cannot remain in doubt after that.

In conclusion, we have to say to the Louisiana, that our belief respecting the political character of W. H. Overton, is confirmed by the support which it has given him. He cannot be an *honest* Jackson man, who sides with the faction who endeavor to sow division amongst the republican party. He cannot be a friend to the interests of this state, who opposes the President for acting as he did in removing both Slidell and Spotts.

One word to the Louisiana, and we have done. It complained that we called it "turncoat," "traitor," and "deserter. This complaint is not just. We warned our opponents that we would use the same arms against them that they used against us. The Louisiana not regarding this, insinuated at the outstart, without the evidence of the thing, that we were corrupt and bribed. We retorted as we should. We showed that the contrary was the case, and that our accuser himself was guilty. This is but what he should have expected. Justice to ourselves required it.

The *Mercantile* has republished nearly the whole of article contained in the Louisiana of the 9th, in reply to adding a few verbose comments which (as usual with us when we make an attempt to read any thing from the pen of the editor of the Mercantile,) we had not the patience to peruse attentively through. However our answer to the Louisiana will serve for both. The fact is we never care about answering the Mercantile, for we know how little it is read because of its heavy and soporific style; and what little influence it has because of the unmeaning jumble of words which it generally attempts to palm upon the public as well the prescription of "an *imitation of Junius*." Our [illegible] ought to keep cool in this hot weather, and should [illegible] too heavily upon his dormant faculties.

GENERAL NAVAL ORDER.

[illegible] respect to the memory of Commodore William [illegible] who died at Philadelphia on the 27th instant, the flags of the Navy Yards, stations, and vessels of the United States [illegible] to be hoisted half mast—and thirteen minute guns fired at noon on the day after the receipt of the order.

Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps are to wear crape for thirty days.

LEVI WOODBURY.

Navy Department, 29th July, 1833.

United States Navy Yard,
Philadelphia, July 29th, 1833.

The Officers of the Navy are requested to attend the funeral of Commodore WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE, from his late residence in Walnut street, above Twelfth, this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

[illegible] to request that his brother officers should attend in their uniforms.

The officers of the Army are also respectfully invited to attend on this occasion.

JAMES BARRON.

FROM FRANCE.

NEW-YORK, July 29.—At about two o'clock this morning we received our papers brought by the packet ship Rhone, capt. Rockett, which sailed from Havre on the 19th June. The dates are from Havre of the 18th, and Paris of the 17th June. The political news they contain has all been anticipated by the arrivals from England. On the 14th June, we perceive from the Paris papers, a duel was fought in Paris between the Minister of War, the Marquis of Dalmatia, and Colonel de Briqueville, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, in consequence of some expressions used by the latter, affecting the character in debate. They fought with swords for ten minutes, and were then separated by the seconds.

Despatches had been received at Paris announcing that the king of Spain has refused to acknowledge Donna Maria as the queen of Portugal, although the cabinets of Paris and London had put this condition to their consent to the abolition of the Salique la[illegible] and to their acknowledgement of the princess of Asturias as heiress to the throne of Spain. In consequence of which, the envoys of France and England would protest against the holding of the Cortes and against the violation of the rights of those which it would dismember.

The Duchess of Berri.—The French papers express the following opinions.

The Courier Francois considers the captivity and liberation of the duchess of Berry as a precedent, which consecrates the principles of political imprisonment, that may be appealed to against any citizen, whom the government may wish to oppress, without subjecting him to the formal ties of justice. By affording a pretext to the evil designs of the government, and giving it an opportunity to revive the fantasy of absolute power, the duchess has done more mischief to France, than by her attempts to stir up civil war.

The Journal du Commerce regards the conduct of the government towards the duchess of Berry as a violation of all law and justice, which will do more harm to the government itself than the useless princess could do by her absurd declaration of war. It cannot be hoped however, that this lesson will be profitable to ministers, for, instead of blushing for their fault, they glory in it.

The Tribune rejoices in the proceedings of the government towards the duchess of Berry, because such a violation of all laws reveals the internal vices of the constitution of the monarchy, in which some persons still place hopes, believing it to possess some political virtue. "The crimes of the monarchy," it adds, "delight us, because its errors and its crimes will be its overthrow."

NEW-YORK, July 29.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Roscoe, captain Rogers, we have English papers to June 25th. By the packet ship Rhone we have French papers to June 18th.

The political intelligence is of some importance, though the commercial accounts have recently assumed a comparatively greater importance.

The bill for the abolition of West India slavery has passed the house of commons and been sent to the lords. Upon the Irish tithes bill, as in the slavery question, ministers had thought best to yield something of their plan in order to secure co operation. Our London correspondent, whose letter we expect to publish to-morrow, says, "excitement is on the increase. Every day is adding to the feverish state of the public mind." All departments of mercantile enterprise appear to be in a very satisfactory condition in England and on the continent.

The French chamber of deputies has postponed the consideration of the treaty with the United States until another session. The ministers seem never to have presented the subject to the chambers until now. Marshal Soult, president of the council, said in the chamber of deputies that "government had not entertained the remotest idea of evacuating Algiers."

The brothers of Portugal are still looking each other in the face, but without any decisive conflict.

Journal of Commerce.

In the recent discussion of the Slavery Question, in the British House of Commons, Mr. O'Connell used this language:

"He would speak of the Americans as those political hypocrites, who, while they talked of the glory of freedom, still unblushingly continued the hateful system of slavery in its most hateful form. He hoped that Great Britain would set the Americans an example of true freedom, and stigmatize their conduct in continuing slavery as tyranny and robbery."

On the same subject, the Duke of Wellington, according to the Parliamentary reports, expressed himself in these terms:

"In all other cases where the emancipation of slaves had been effected, it had been so effected in combination with some amelioration in the state of the country where it took place. In that manner the emancipation of the great body of the slaves in the United States had taken place.—They had been emancipated because it was discovered that it was cheaper to employ free laborers. In the present case it was not so. They were now called to force upon the Colonies a measure of emancipation, and to force it at the expense of the public, and at the expense of the injury which it was likely to do to the West India Proprietors. It had been found in the United States that the two colors could not live amicably together. From the first occupation of the West India Colonies down to the present time, the question of slavery has always been a question of difficulty and danger. Over and over again it had been the cause of insurrection. At this moment, the noble Duke contended, it was not more certain that it was two centuries ago, that the black man could be brought to labor without that species of compulsion which was practicable only when he was in a state of slavery. It was still quite uncertain whether he could be brought to work for time; that was the real question after all; and, therefore, it was necessary to be extremely cautious in their proceedings.—It was impossible to carry the proposed measure into effect without the concurrence of the local legislatures; it was impossible to carry it into effect without incurring considerable expense; and all these circumstances rendered it necessary to give the measure deliberation and time. He would earnestly entreat their Lordships never to lose sight of these considerations."

"It is said that his Majesty, as Head of the Church, has addressed a strong letter of remonstrance, through the Archbishop of Canterbury, to the Bench of Bishops, and especially to the six or seven who distinguished themselves by their votes on the Portuguese question, relative to their conduct under the present critical circumstances of the nation, expressing his surprise that they should expose themselves to the imputation of acting from factious and worldly motives—thus sacrificing all claim of respect of the religious community, and exposing the church to the danger of losing its influence, by their being ultimately driven by the power of public opinion from their seats in Parliament, if their votes as spiritual seers, were not regulated by more discretion and attention to the signs of the times!"—Sun.

MR. O'CONNELL—REPEAL.

From the Dublin Register.

A letter was received in town yesterday from Mr. O'Connell, from which the subjoined is an extract:

"I know that any rational discussion of the all-important question of repeal is impossible in this advanced and complicated state of public business. We should have either been deprived of "a House" by members going away, or we should have been treated with contempt and ridicule by men who are now thinking of nothing else save escaping from London and getting rid of the session. You have no idea of the effects which must be produced in this country, as well as in Ireland, by the attempts to dis[illegible] now. It would litterally be equal only to the plan[illegible] vateering after the war."

"I have given my notices for the first day [illegible] session. I will bring them on the next th[illegible] King's speech shall be discussed. Every day [illegible] period will add to my materials for introdu[illegible] regenerating measure with proper effect.

"I will begin my Letters to the Tim[illegible] the next week. It is necessary I shou[illegible] people my reasons, in detail, for objecting [illegible] the present session, while I commence [illegible] prepared for the ensuing one, when [illegible] shall be opened with a vigor comm[illegible] to be struggled for.

"Every day's [illegible] proroguing [illegible] believed th[illegible] are now [illegible] Wedne[illegible] to which [illegible]

"One [illegible] not bring on this session [illegible] a fictitious [illegible] through [illegible] men who [illegible] such [illegible] general, the session; and, [illegible] are forcing it on at present. Only thi[illegible] who have supported the present Algerine minis[illegible] the people of England on questions of taxation [illegible] their popularity by giving a vote for repeal at [illegible] when no national result could ensue; for the [illegible] hanging in a Repeal Bill at this time of the session is quite ridiculous, even if there were a majority in its favor.

"We shall get to [illegible] the session very soon; I will then return to Dub[illegible]

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 28.—(By express.)—Ibrahim Pacha has really commenced his retreat, and preparations are making in the Russian camp, which indicate the speedy withdrawal of the troops. The official news that the Egyptian army had actually commenced its retreat arrived yesterday. The Reis Effendi immediately communicated it to the foreign Ambassadors, and Count Orloff repeated his declaration that the Russian army should retire as soon as he was certain that the Arabs really had retreated, or only made a pretended retrograde movement. A Russian officer of the general staff has therefore been despatched to Kutahah to learn the real intentions of Ibrahim, and to be sure that he does not intend to retreat to give the anti-Russian party a pretext to demand the retreat of the Russian auxiliaries, which that party eagerly desires.

Prudence is therefore necessary, and Count Orloff cannot be blamed from desiring to free himself from all responsibility. The latter agreed with him, and Lord Ponsonby finds it natural that he should be certain before he acts.—Admiral Roussin dislikes delay, and says there is no doubt of Ibrahim's retreat.

[illegible]

MOUNT HOLLY, (N. J.) Friday, 4 o'clock, p. m.

THE EXECUTION OF CLOUGH.

Since the apprehension of Joel Clough, after his late desperate attempt to escape, his mind has been apparently softened to religious impressions and a full knowledge of the hopelessness of his situation. The rev. bishop Doane of the Episcopal church, and clergymen of other denominations, have united in rendering him their assistance in preparing his mind for the doom which so speedily awaited him. He has given them such evidence of contrition and repentance, that bishop Doane, on Thursday, administered the rites of baptism, confirmation, and the sacrament, to the penitent murderer. Clough expressed a degree of happiness in the calm that came over his mind.

This morning an immense crowd gathered from all parts of the surrounding country and from great distances to see his end. His sentence doomed him to be hung between the hours of eleven and three. The military were out at twelve. They proceeded along without martial music. At one, Clough was led from the prison, and placed in a carriage between the sheriff and another officer. Two clergymen were also in the carriage with him. In this manner he was removed to the place of execution, about two miles from the village of Mount Holly. The surrounding crowd was estimated at from six to ten thousand persons. [illegible] inspection of the countenance of Clough detected the traces of a mighty convulsion, which had indeed subsided, but had left the deep imprint of agony. His eyes were peculiarly expressive of anguish, yet his regular features were calm and subdued in their expression. He walked erect. His dress was of white, with a black hat.

Having reached the scaffold, a hymn was sung, and the clergyman who officiated, in a strong voice, read the confession of Joel Clough; in which he entered fully into the history, motive and minute circumstances of his crime—acknowledged that he had had a fair trial and a righteous sentence. He however, gave a shade to his statements in regard to Mrs. Hamilton that obscured her fidelity to her engagements with him. Yet he did not seek to justify his deed of murder on that account.

His confession was quite long and occupied nearly a half hour in reading. A part of a letter written by him to one of his relations was also read. The remaining services were singing and those prayers of the church appointed for the occasion.

During this space of time, Clough seemed to be [illegible] and faint; sat down in a chair and leaned at times [illegible] attending clergyman. About half past two the [illegible] on the scaffold took leave of him. When the [illegible] vanced to adjust the rope, Clough fell on his neck [illegible] ed him. His voice was so low that few heard his farewells and thanks to those who had attended him. He deliberately took hold of the rope and measured the distance he would choose for the fall. Taking a hasty and somewhat anxious glance around, he stood erect and awaited the drop. He struggled but for a moment, drawing up his knees two or three times in a spasmodic manner.

[Thus has perished one of the most iron hearted but cowardly fiends that ever fell into the hands of justice. He is washed clean and sent —— to heaven it seems, and so we hope. Yet we would not have other villains take courage, to bury their daggers in innocent bosoms, heedless of shrieks and groans, thinking it too easy a matter when all efforts to escape human justice have failed, to avoid justice elsewhere. Not that real penitence will ever be refused forgiveness. But there comes along with despair a stupid apoplectic calm, which is not unfrequently mistaken for a better feeling, but which if the despair is removed, goes with it and leaves the man no better than before. Clough's penitence would have appeared less objectionable if it had induced him at least to desist from further assaults on his victim, now that she is in the grave. One would think, that the recollection of having excited the sympathy of a woman by pretended sickness, and so having drawn her to his aid as a nurse and then murdered her, would glut the revenge of a penitent man. The account of the execution is in the language of the reporter.—Editors.]

Visit of the Prince of Orange.—The Prince of Orange is shortly expected in London, accompanied by his eldest son. A suite of apartments have been engaged for his Royal Highness at Mivart's. Various surmises are current in the court circles respecting the object of the King's visit. In some quarters it is confidently stated to have reference to a matrimonial connection between the two royal juveniles of the houses of Brunswick and Nassau.

Parliamentary returns have been just printed, of the number of American and British ships entered inward into the port of Liverpool from New York, from the 1st of January, 1833, which presents the following statement: American ships 68, tonnage 35,403—British ships 28, tonnage 7178. There were imported into Liverpool last year from the United States, 582,038 bales of cotton, of which number, 373,567 bales were imported in American and 208,471 bales in British ships.

Murder of the Mysterious Paris Gambler.—All lovers of the mysterious and marvellous in Paris have been put on the *qui vive* by a most extraordinary murder lately perpetrated near the passage Choiseul. The person of the murdered man was well known to all the Parisian gambling houses, but his name no one ever heard, neither was his abode at any time found out. In the public places he frequented he went by the nickname of the Advocate, for he acknowledged that he had formerly belonged to the legal profession, and his conversation and manners were lawyer like. Property to the amount of 300,000 fr. is has been seen in his possession, but he seldom had on his person less than [illegible] At the gambling tables he was [illegible] and pertinacious player, proceeding [illegible] system, which demanded great [illegible] he passed away every day [illegible] immersed in his [illegible] it was of [illegible] he w[illegible] days af[illegible] in a blind [illegible] the passa[illegible] had been [illegible] borbood [illegible] and it is s[illegible] shrieks [illegible] his plunder, [illegible] large [illegible] the person of the d[illegible] their st[illegible] by his identity can be trace[illegible] He is s[illegible] in the most populous quar[illegible] ter in P[illegible] are doubtless stored in his [illegible] place of [illegible] how the secret of his "where-abouts" [illegible] the silent possession of the rich spoils th[illegible] His death wound had been with a p[illegible] It is conjectured that his assassin[illegible] yers at the gaming house he had just quit[illegible] his steps till he entered the harksou[illegible] corpse was afterwards found.

Dazzling [illegible]

Trajan to [illegible] teach," said the emperor and [illegible] your God is every where, [illegible] sides amongst your nations. I should [illegible] 's presence is indeed every where," [illegible] not be seen; no mortal eyes can [illegible] the emperor insisted. "Well," said [illegible] try to look first at one of his ambas-[illegible] emperor consented. The Rabbi took him [illegible] noon day, and bade him look at the sun [illegible] endor. "I cannot," said Trajan, "the [illegible] "Thou art unable," said Joshua, "to [illegible] see his creatures, and cannot thou expect [illegible] ndent glory of the creator? Would not [illegible] ilate thee?"

[illegible] nglish experiment appears to be very suc-[illegible] got a great deal of praise in London, and in [illegible] he has been p[illegible] last; he seems from the [illegible] papers to have [illegible] a decided "hit." The [illegible] crowded, and the dress circle uncommonly [illegible] was a bumper. An endorsement on [illegible] paper intimated that he was to open in Liverpool [illegible] 9th of June.

[illegible] New Monthly Magazine for June, in its dramatic [illegible] for the preceding month has the following. "Mr. [illegible] has been the principal attraction at the Haymarket. His Rip Van Winkle is a masterly performance: the character is highly ludicrous and full of most out landish [illegible] and Yankee-like jokes. He has filled the house with [illegible] overflowing and contented audience—at least contented, if uncasing laughter is any evidence of content."—This report, coming from such a quarter, must be satisfactory to Mr. Hackett's friends, but, if we remember aright, Rip Van Winkle was not considered here as one of his best parts, nor even as a good one. This however has been rewritten, and the characters may be improved. His Col. Wildfire and Solomon Swap are greatly admired by his new audience.

The human voice.—Nathan, in his "Essay on the History and Theory of Music," the second part of which has just been published, after having mentioned the three classes of vocal sound which are distinguished in the Italian school of singing—namely, the chest voice, (*voce de petto*) the throat voice or falsetto, and the head voice, or (*voce de testa*) speaks of a fourth, which he says is almost peculiar to the Jews. This he describes as a species of ventriloquism—a soft and seemingly distant sound produced in the chest and back of the throat and head; an inward and suppressed sound of peculiarly soft and melodious tone. Braham, he says, is the only public singer, whom he has ever heard, who has availed himself of the proper advantages which this feigned voice affords. It is commonly cultivated amongst the Hebrews; it is termed by them "the voice of a child," and Mr. Nathan attributes to their use of it the peculiar sweetness of their style of singing. By the bye, Mr. Nathan enumerates, amongs the Jewish musical composers of the present day, Moscheles, Mendlesohn, Kalkbrenner, Herts, Mayerbeer, and Paganini.

FOR SALE.

BY JUDGE J. M. HARANG.

WILL be sold on Wednesday, 28th August next, from 11 o'clock in the morning, on the plantation formerly belonging to Mr. Louis Cesaire Le Breton Des Chapelles, in the parish of Jefferson, on the right bank of the river, about seven miles above the city of New Orleans, two boats and a flock of sheep belonging to the said Lebreton Des Chapelles.

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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. J. B. PERRAULT, Cashier.

aug 9

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, June 25.

The Cotton Market has been very brisk throughout the last ten days and the sales on an extensive scale, being about 41,000 bags, of which 12,000 have been taken by speculators. Prices of Sea Islands are full advance, and other sorts of American are about ¼d. higher.

June 24—A large business has been done in cotton, both for consumption and speculation, and prices of American descriptions are very firm, whilst those of some of other sorts have experienced a rise. Some improvement has taken place in the Twist market at Manchester which has, in some measure, quieted the fears of consignees as to the extravagant prices of cotton. The Havre market has experienced a change for the better, similar to that which had taken place here.

LIVERPOOL, June 24.

COTTON—The sales amount to 30,570 bales as follows: 870 Sea Island at 18½d. to 20d.; 160 Stained 8d. to 8½; 5010 Bowed Georgia 7¾d. to 8½; 4750 Mobile, Alabama and Tennessee 7½. to 9d.; 8120 New-Orleans 7¾d. to 10d.

From the Leeds Mercury of June 22.

The distress has passed away, trade has revived, and is now flourishing in almost every department. The workmen are again employed; perhaps there were never fewer out of work. Credit is fully re-established. At Leeds and Huddersfield the stock of goods in the stock-halls is [illegible] low, and in some kinds of goods the supply falls [illegible] demand. The mills are working long hours; [illegible] of the merchants are well frequented by [illegible] The worsted stuff trade at Bradford, at Halifax, [illegible] Bighley, is in a state of high prosperity. At [illegible] the flannel trade is considerably better than usual [illegible] season. At Dewsbury and Dockswondwike the [illegible] manufacturers have no reason to complain. In the [illegible] manufacture, trade is excellent; the uproot the population [illegible] manufacturing district of Lancashire there are [illegible] many workmen out of employ; and wages are good, [illegible] those of the hand-loom weavers of plain calicoes.—[illegible] Liverpool trade has never been better than during the last month; in fact, so much business is there, and such confidence in the merchants that there is a tendency towards speculation and over-trading, which we should be opposed to look at with some jealousy. Even in London, where trade has been very long depressed, transactions are increasing and prices are rising.

The character of the cloth sales, both in and out of the cloth-halls, has been brisk as usual for several weeks past, but it is feared, if goods be much higher the demand for them will fall off considerably.

HAVRE, June 19.

[illegible] Francois I. is in the Roads. Our market has advanced 2 centimes these two last days on Cotton. Some Uplands have brought 116f. No one can say now where the rise will stop.

HAVRE, June 17.

SALES OF COTTON.—89 bales of Louisiana at 126f.; 15 do. at 121f.; 111 do. at 120f.; 70 do. at 118f.; 20 do at 117f. 50; 62 do at 116f; 7 do. Mobile at 118f.; 100 do. at 116f; 92 do. at 115f.; 53 do. at 113f.; 116 do. at 12f.; 114 do at 111f.; 253 do Uplands at 111f.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED SINCE OUR LAST,

Ship Brandt, Gregorius, Bremen, F Frey & co

ARRIVED DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY,

Steamer Pilot, towed up from sea schrs Wild Cat and Henrietta; reports outside one brig name unknown; nothing in the river.

Schr Wild Cat, Everette, from Brazoria, with specie and sand ballast to S W Nye; and order: 4 passengers.

Schr Henrietta, Anderson, from Aransas, in ballast.

Steamer Rapide, Twichell, from Compe, with cotton, hides, &c.

Steamer Chieftain, 8 days from St. Louis, with lead, corn, wax, &c.

MEMORANDA.

Up at Marseilles for this port, the Gen. Stark, to sail soon.

Hence at Baltimore, 30th, brig Gracchus, Snow.

Darque Arcadia, hence for Cowes, was spoken on the 20th July, lat. 30, long. 80.

Hence at New-York, 28th, ship Lexington, Atkins, brig Rose, Lewis.

Brig Avis, Thompson, hence for Boston, was spoken on the 23d July, lat. 35, long. 73—all well.

Hence at Havre, 5th, June, the Tiger.

Ship Canton, hence for Boston, was spoken on the 12th July, off Tortugas.

Hence at Liverpool, 13th June, the Comet, Marcigr; 17th, the Cassander; 20th, the Robert Palisford; 25th, the Mozart.

Landing at Liverpool, on the 25th June, for this port, the Tacitus, Grandell; the Cassier, Marcy.

The French brig Victor, which sailed from this port for Marseilles, was spoken off Havana on the 13th July.

Sailed from Liverpool for this port, 14th June, the Proctor.

The Warrow, of Boston, (mentioned as having been capsized at sea,) was owned by John H. Pearson & Co. and had a cargo of tobacco and staves. Vessel and cargo insured for $14,000—$9,000 at the U. States, and $5,000 at the New-England office. Her officers and crew were as follows: Caleb Grozier, of Provincetown, master; John E. Taylor, of Boston, mate; Josiah Lawrence, of Weston, 2d mate; Abraham Walton, of Baltimore, James Campbell, of Malden, John Lucas, of do. and Hosea Summers, of Catharine, N. York, seamen; Sam'l Bourdley, of N. York, cook. John French, of Gibraltar, cabin boy.

On the 2d night after leaving Liverpool, the Picton came in contact with brig Brittannia, bound to St. N B and the latter almost immediately sunk, and a passenger and all the crew except one man perished.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST yesterday, between 10 and 11 o'clock, from the Market-house to Condé street, then from that street to Conti, and from thence to the State Bank, THREE BANK NOTES of the Bank of the United-States, of, ONE HUNDRED dollars each. The above reward will be paid to whoever will return those notes to the office of this paper.

aug 14

BROWN HAVANA SUGAR.—32 boxes brown Sugar, landing from brig Mary Ann, for sale by F. H. PETITPAIN, corner of Chartres and Toulouse sts.

a 14

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, Cranberry Jelly and Cranberry Syrup. a 14

NEW CARRIAGES.

JUST received per ship Alabama, a light one horse Barouche, two Gigs and one elegant *Van Buren*, for sale by M. WALTON,

a 14 12 and 14 Custom house st.

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 milles below the city of New-Orleans on the left bank of the river, by the honorable judge Cha. 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 Vivant and Pierre Urbain Forestier, to wit:

BEAUSEJOUR'S PLANTATION.

A Piece of Ground situated on the left bank of the river, at about five milles 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 by the limits of the lot No. 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 $8,533 33½. 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 cancelling of the mortgage when the said note of $8,533 33½ 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-wood, a lot of plows 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

BY A. B. ROMAN,

Governor of the State of Louisiana and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia thereof.

BE it known that by virtue of the power vested in me under the 3d section of the act regulating and governing the Militia of the State of Louisiana, approved February, 13, 1813: I have thought proper to direct that the 5th Regiment in the Parish of St. Charles and St. John the Baptist, shall henceforward be attached to the first Brigade of the Militia of this State.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at New-Orleans, on the 8th day of August, 1833, and in the 57th of the Independence of the United States the fifty-eighth.

A. B. ROMAN.

By the Governor,
GEORGE RICHARD, Secretary of State. aug 12

GENERAL ORDERS,

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
HEAD QUARTERS, AUGUST 9th, 1833.

ORDER NO. 17.

IN conformity to the laws of this State, the several Regiments, and Corps of Militia herein stated, and belonging to the 1st, 2d and 3d Divisions, will assemble for muster, review and inspection, on the respective days hereinafter mentioned.

1st Brigade—1st Division.

The 3d Regiment in the Parishes of St. Bernard and Plaquemine, on Monday the 9th September.

The 2d Squadron of Cavalry in the Parish of Jefferson, on Wednesday the 11th September.

The 5th Regiment in the Parishes of St. Charles and St. John the Baptist, will meet by Battalion—the Battalion of St. Charles and the third Squadron of Cavalry, will meet on Thursday the 12th September; the Battalion of John the Baptist, on Friday the 13th September.

2d Brigade—1st Division.

The 6th Regiment in the Parishes of St. James and Ascension, will meet by Battalion—the Battalion of St. James, on Sunday the 15th September; the Battalion of Ascension, on Tuesday, 17th September.

The 7th Regiment in the Parish of Assumption will meet on Wednesday the 18th September.

The 23d Regiment in the Parishes of Lafourche Interior and Terrebonne, the 19th September.

The 8th Regiment in the Parishes of Iberville and West Baton Rouge, on Sunday the 22d September.

3d Brigade—2d Division.

The 22d Regiment in the Parish of Avoyelles, on Thursday the 3d October.

The 17th Regiment in the Parish of Rapides, on Saturday the 5th October.

The 18th Regiment in the Parish of Natchitoches, on Thursday the 10th October.

The Battalion of Allen Settlement, in the Parish of Claiborne, on Monday the 14th October.

6th Brigade—2d Division.

The 19th Regiment in the Parish of Washita, on Friday the 18th October.

The 20th Regiment in the Parishes of Catahoula and Concordia, will meet by Battalion, viz: the Battalion of Catahoula on Tuesday, 22d October; the Battalion of Concordia on Friday the 25th October.

4th Brigade—2d Division.

The 14th Regiment in the Parish of St. Mary, will meet on Tuesday 5th November.

The 15th Regiment in the Parishes of St. Martin and Lafayette, will meet by Battalion, viz: the Battalion of St. Martin, on Thursday the 7th November; the Battalion of Lafayette on Friday the 8th November.

The 16th Regiment in the Parish of St. Landry, will meet on Sunday the 10th November.

9th Brigade—3d Division.

The 11th Regiment in the Parish of East Baton Rouge will meet on Saturday the 16th November.

3d Brigade—3d Division.

The 19th Regiment in the Parish of Point Coupee, will meet on Monday the 16th November.

The 10th Regiment in the Parish of West Feliciana, on Wednesday the 20th November.

The 21st Regiment in the Parish of East Feliciana, on Friday the 22d November.

7th Brigade—3d Division.

The 18th Regiment in the Parish of St. Helena, on Monday the 25th November.

The 18th Regiment in the Parishes of Washington and St. Tammany, on Thursday the 27th November.

1st Brigade—1st Division.

The Louisiana Legion will meet on Sunday the 1st of December.

The 1st Regiment on Tuesday the 3d December.

The 2d Regiment on Wednesday the 4th December.

The 4th Regiment on Thursday the 5th December.

The respective commanding Generals of the different Divisions will carry this order into execution, and will designate the hours and places of rendezvous of said Regiments and Battalions in their respective Districts.

The different Major Generals, and Brigadier Generals are expected to attend punctually the said reviews, and see that the Inspectors attached to their respective Staffs, at all muster and inspect the Militia at the time and places so designated, and transmit the proper returns to Head Quarters. The Commander-in-Chief intends to be present at the review, and calls upon the officers to be zealous in the execution of these orders, in order that a full and correct report of our means of defence may be transmitted to the Adjutant General.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief. aug 14

$20 REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber on the 26th of last month, a negress named PRISCILLA, aged from 19 to 20 years, small size, smiling countenance, and speaks French and English; two teeth of her upper jaw missing; she was seen on board of the steam-boat Huron. Said wench formerly belonged to Mr. Clément.

The above reward and all reasonable expenses will be paid to any person lodging her in the jail of this parish, or any other.

VICTORINE GILLARD,
aug 14 corner of St. Phillippe and Burgundy sts.

SAWS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MANUFACTURED BY ROBT. HOE & CO. (at their Printing Press Manufactory,) 29 and 31 Gold street, New-York.

Also—Doctors, or Calico Printers' Webs, of steel or composition:

Cotton Gins or Cotton Cleaning Machines:
Hay, Straw, Leather Dressers' and Saddlers' Knives:
Plated Squares, Bevels, Trowels, &c. &c.:
Generally on hand just steel Mill, Pit, and Crosscut Saws:
Circular Saws, from 6 to 30 inches diameter:
Hand, Pannel, Sash and Tenon Saws:
Billet Webs, or Woodcutters' Saws:
Squares, Bevels, Brick and Plastering Trowels.

The above articles are warranted, and will be exchanged if not good.

A liberal discount made to dealers: and orders, to any extent, put up and forwarded to any part of the U. States. The proprietors, relying upon the superior quality of their articles, hope, by prompt attention to business, to secure the patronage and confidence of a discriminating public, who have heretofore been dependent upon foreign manufacturers. aug 14

John Arrow Smith vs. Jos. Adams:

BY virtue of an order of seizure and sale to me directed, by the honorable Charles Gayarré, presiding judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Monday the 6th of September next, at 12 o'clock, at noon, at Hewlett's coffee house, corner of St. Louis and Ch