THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY
JEROME BAYON.
STATE PRINTER.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 3, 1834.

☞ For actual sales and other advertisements, see supplement.

☞ We have carefully made out our memorandums for the day's paper. It will be seen that but of fifty-three vessels arrived at Liverpool from the 6th to the 16th July, six were from New-Orleans.

A very respectable meeting was held last evening at Davis's ball room in pursuance of previous understanding, with a view to adopt measures to decrease the number of duels. It is proposed to establish a "*Court of Honor*," with such other regulations and bye-laws as may produce to the beneficial object in view. Several propositions were made and referred to a committee containing several populations, but as they are under advisement we decline referring to them more particularly at this moment. Messrs. Bernard Marigny and Gen. Plauché presided over the deliberations of the meeting, assisted by Messrs. Auguste Douce and J. J. Mercier.

The committee appointed upon the occasion are to make their report next Monday, when we shall speak more at large of the design.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.—By the northern mail of yesterday, we are in the possession of London dates to the 15th and Liverpool to the 17th July, containing very interesting and important intelligence from Europe, particularly England. In order to give the details at length, we are under the necessity to omit all original and miscellaneous articles; and to content ourselves with a mere summary of the local news, which possesses considerable less attraction.

The cholera, we are sorry to see by our New-York papers, is on the increase in that city. On the 17th, there were 49 cases and 18 deaths.

In Albany the board of health reports eight new cases forty-seven deaths for the 16th ult. The report of the subsequent day contained nine cases and three deaths.

In Kingston the Cholera has not disappeared nor perhaps diminished. The following is the latest account:

August 10th, new cases 7. Deaths 2.

August 11th, new cases 10. Deaths 5.

August 12th, new cases 8. Deaths 7.

Total cases from commencement, 164. Total deaths from commencement, 88.

In Montreal the deaths by cholera since our last previous advices of the 8th inst. have been as follows:—24 on the 9th—21 on the 10th—30 on the 11th—23 on the 12th and 17 on the 13th. The Montreal Herald of Thursday speaks of a continued amendment of the health of that city, and although the disease is apparently on the decline, its disappearance is tardy.

It is said to have spread far and wide through the country parishes, where the mortality has been proportionably great.

SUMMARY.

The Fair of the "American Institute" is announced to take place at the city of New-York, on the sixth day of October next, to last three days. Diplomas, medals, &c. are to be awarded, as usual, to superior skill in workmanship, to improvements, inventions, and the productions of new fabrics or materials. An address, we presume, will also be delivered.

The lady superior of the Ursuline convent has published in the Boston papers a list of the pupils in that institution at the time of its demolition, and of the losses they sustained, as far as can be remembered. The account gives rise to a host of melancholy reflections.

BALTIMORE, August 20.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE —DISSOLUTION OF EARL GREY'S MINISTRY.

The packet ship Europe, captain Marshall, has arrived at New-York from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 16th of July, ultimo. By this conveyance the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their usual supply of British Journals, to the latest dates.

It will be seen that another derangement if not positive breaking up, has taken place in the British Ministry. The difficulties and discussions between Mr. Littleton, the Secretary for Ireland, and Mr. O'Connell, appear to have led to this important occurrence. Lord Melbourne, the former Home Secretary, has been enjoined by the King to form a new Cabinet, of which he will therefore become the head, and Lord Althorp, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has consented to resume the duties of that office under him, although it was his resignation which induced that of Earl Grey.

A Liverpool paper of the 16th July, speaks of the dissolution, and the cause of it thus:

"The affairs of the Grey Administration have at length been brought to a crisis, the rock on which it has split having been, as was fully expected, the unhappy and unmanageable country on the other side of the channel. Instead, however, of the coach having been upset by Lord John Russel, the stumbling block that proved fatal to the rickety machine was the blundering officiousness of Mr. Littleton.—Lord Althorp, not content with the satisfaction given by that gentleman to Mr. O'Connell, in his retirement from office, and having the fear of certain disclosures before his eyes, conceived that he could not bring forward a measure publicly to which he was known to have privately objected, and accordingly quitted his post, whilst Lord Grey, finding it impossible to carry on the business of the nation without the invaluable services of his colleague in the other house, has also given up."

The latest intelligence on the subject is communicated in a slip from Wilmer's newspaper office, dated Liverpool, July 16, 6 P. M. It is as follows:

The arrangements of the new Ministry may be said to be completed. The changes will be few. Lord Melbourne's removal from the Home Office will, it is said, make room for Lord Duncannon, who will fill the situation hitherto held by the Premier. It is also rumored that Lord Durham is going to Ireland in the capacity of Lord Lieutenant, and Mr. Tennyson has been named his Secretary.

The new arrangements are said to be very annoying to Lord Brougham, who is stated to have resigned the Seals and gone down to Windsor, to have an audience with the King. The general impression is, that the new Cabinet is not composed of materials of an enduring quality. A Cabinet Council was held last night—Lord Melbourne immediately proceeded to Windsor to wait upon his Majesty. The Funds remain steady.

The London Times of the 15th, holds the following language:

"Lord Melbourne has been enjoined by the King to form a new Ministry, not on the coalition principle, that is to say with any admixture of Conservatives. It is also ascertained that Viscount Melbourne felt strongly the pressure of the hostility shown by a large number of persons in the House of Commons, for Lord Althorp, as to yield to the expediency represented by them, of securing the continuance of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Cabinet; and that Lord Althorp has declared himself willing to revoke his resignation, of the preceding week, the effect of which resignation, therefore, has been nothing more nor less than this—that Lord Althorp has irrevocably deprived the Government of Earl Grey as its chief, without relieving it from himself—as door of no business in the Houses of Commons. The present "re-construction" of the Cabinet will amount, we fear, to something like an aggravation of the former one, exhibiting merely another substraction from it in the person of Earl Grey!"

Mr. Cobbett gives the following account of the cause of the late Cabinet's decease:

"The news that has met me to-day has not at all surprised me. I always said, that if Lord Althorp would quit his place, Lord Grey could not remain in his hour. He was the soul of the concern, and he has appeared to me to have been weary of the concern for a long time. The excuse for the breaking up of the Ministry is a mere excuse. It is no one thing that has broken them up: it is the mass of difficulties; that mass, however, greatly added to by the mixture of laudanum and brandy, with a due spice of natural insanity, and a twofold curl in of jaw. No Ministry on earth would bear up against this. It is the true receipt for destroying a Ministry and destroying a State."

The Irish Coercion Bill will, notwithstanding the change in the Ministry, it is admitted on all hands, be persevered in.

The most unexpected intelligence by this arrival is, that Don Carlos had escaped from England and made his appearance in the north of Spain. It comes, however, in a pretty questionable shape. To us, it is unaccountable that it should be known in Liverpool on the 16th July, that Don Carlos had arrived in Spain, and it yet be a matter of doubt in London on the 14th, that he had left Portsmouth. A contest is evidently preparing in the Spanish northern provinces, of which the result will be highly important. General Rodil, with the Queen's forces from Portugal, must see this, have arrived there and given battle to the collected partizans of Don Carlos.

Queen Adelaide was on a visit to her native country. She had a very pleasant to Rotterdam—and at the last advices was in the enjoyment of good health and spirits.

From Portugal there is nothing important. Don Pedro has been seriously indisposed, but had recovered.

The change in the English ministry had caused considerable agitation in Paris, which is not astonishing considering the close connection between the late British Cabinet and that of Louis Philippe. The Paris papers are still full of speculations in relation to the course of England and France towards Russia.

IRELAND.

At the latest advices the Cholera continued to rage in [illegible] swept away, with several of the inhabitants. The ravages caused by the overflowing of the Deva was still more disastrous. At Bergara the bridges of Bambola and Eguese, on the high road, were also carried away. At Palencia convent of nuns and 17 private houses were devasted. At Algoibar, several small buildings, the church, nearly all the mills in the district, and three houses, have completely disappeared. At Deva a great number of families have been reduced to misery; the maize and wheat fields are completely submerged, and all the soil on the sloping lands has been swept away. The number of persons who have perished in this dreadful visitation is supposed to amount to three hundred; but this number would have been considerably greater had the inundation happened during the night.—For the last three or four days, all the boats of St. Sebastian and Passage have been constantly employed in picking up the broken remains of furniture, house timber, agricultural implements, and dead bodies, with which the shore is covered. The day before yesterday a female child of a young girl was picked up, having a crucifix firmly clasped to her bosom.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—July 9.

In expectation that the formal resignation of some of the Ministers would be communicated to the House this evening, great crowds assembled round all the avenues leading to the House, and the gallery was completely filled within a few minutes of the opening of the doors. The House itself was more crowded than we have seen it at so early an hour on any evening during the session.

The Speaker resumed the Chair shortly after five.

QUADRUPLE TREATY.

Lord Palmerston presented a copy of this treaty. In moving that it do lie on the table, the Noble Lord said he felt it his duty to state that the delay that had arisen in the presentation of the treaty had been occasioned entirely by an accidental omission in it, and that it was not in the slightest degree imputable to any hesitation on the part of the Portuguese Government to ratify the treaty, or to any disposition to send it at the earliest moment it could to his country. (Hear, hear.)

Dissolution of the Ministry—Explanations of Ministers.

The most perfect silence then succeeded, and the Speaker called upon Lord Althorp.

Lord Althorp then rose and addressed the House in the following terms: Sir, I have to trespass on the attention of the House while I make a statement which I feel it necessary to my own character to submit to it.—Sir, I have requested and have obtained his Majesty's permission to communicate that statement to the House. When the decision of the Cabinet was first required as to whether the Coercion Act should be renewed, I concurred in the necessity for its renewal, with the omission only of the clauses relating to Courts Martial. I hope I need not say that I did so with the greatest reluctance, and that nothing would have induced me to do so, but my conviction of the absolute necessity of the case. Private and confidential communications, however, from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to individual Members of the Government, brought the subject again under the consideration of the Cabinet in the week before last. It was at this time that my Right Hon Friend, the Secretary for Ireland, suggested to me the propriety of telling the Hon and Learned Gentleman that the Bill was still under consideration. I saw no harm in this, but I begged him to use extreme caution in his communication, and by no means to commit himself.

As I have said, these communications from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, brought the subject again before the Cabinet. From the nature of these communications I was led to believe that the three first clauses of the act—those, I mean, which refer to meetings in the parts of Ireland not proclaimed—were not essentially necessary, and that they might be omitted from the new bill without endangering the peace of Ireland. Under this impression, I objected to the renewal of these clauses. My Right Hon Friends, the Members for Inverness, for Cambridge, for Edinburg, and for Coventry, agreed with me in making this objection. The Cabinet, however, decided against us, and we had to consider whether we would acquiesce in this decision, or whether we would break up the Government. We decided that it was our duty to acquiesce. Upon the most careful consideration which I have been enabled to give to this point since, I am convinced that with the imperfect knowledge we then had of what had occurred, we were, right in so doing. I felt however, that in such circumstances, I might be placed in great difficulty and embarrassement during the progress of this measure through this House. But when, on Thursday last, I heard the statement of my Right Hon Friend, the Secretary for Ireland, and then for the first time was made aware of the nature and extent of the communication which he had made to the Hon and Learned Gentleman, I thought it most probable that the difficulties in which I should be placed, would prove to be inseperable.

The debate on Monday night on the motion of the Hon. and Learned Gentleman proved to me that they were so, and convinced me that I could no longer conduct the business of Government in this House with credit to myself or with advantage to the public. I accordingly wrote that night to Lord Grey; and requested him to tender my resignation to his Majesty, which his Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept. I am authorised by my Right Hon. Friends to whom I have alluded, to say that they approve of, and concur in the step which I have taken. I shall be extremely sorry if the course which I have persued on this occasion should be disapproved by my fellow-countrymen; but I should be still more grieved if it should not be approved of by that large body of Gentlemen in this House, who have reposed so much confidence in me, and who, by their handsome and steady support, have enabled me to maintain a position for which my abilities would otherwise have so little qualified me. (Great cheering.) Sir, I have know made the statement, and it may perhaps be requisite for me to add, that I shall continue to carry on the ordinary public business until my successor shall have been appointed. The Noble Lord was repeatedly cheered during his statement; and when he sat down; the cheers were repeated with enthusiasm.

Mr. O'Connell said that the statements which had been just made, had been received by the House in the manner that the candid statement of an hon. gentleman ought—(Hear)—and if any person was to blame for the course dictated by his desire to obtain tranquillity for his (Mr. O'Connell's) unfortunate country—if any person; he repeated, was to blame, he (Mr. O'Connell) would infinitely prefer that a double share of the blame should be thrown upon him, than that any should be cast upon the right hon. gentleman. He was now convinced, indeed it was impossible that he should not be, that the right hon. gentleman had acted with the most perfect good faith towards him, and that the right hon. gentleman entertained at the time, an honest and sincere conviction of the truth of every word that dropped from him. (Hear.) Indeed, he considered the right honorable gentleman utterly incapable of any thing else. [Hear, hear.] He (Mr. O'Connell) did not rise to vindicate himself on this occasion, but he was sure that every one who heard him would recollect that his unfortunate countrymen had reposed in him the most unlimited confidence for the last thirty years, and that he should be the most abject of human beings if he had one thought that was not absorbed in the wish to promote their liberties and advance their interests. He would ask hon. gentlemen before they condemned him, to recollect that if England or Scotland had been placed in the situation Ireland was, whether their first anxiety would not be to maintain that portion of the empire with which they were connected upon a footing of equality as regarded its rights and privileges with the rest, and if he [Mr. O'Connell] had one duty greater than another to discharge, it was to see that Ireland should be their co-equal in political privileges, and constitutional rights. [Hear.] He was deeply convinced that the right hon. gentleman and the noble lord were perfectly right in effecting the renewal of the clauses of the Coercion Bill that had been alluded to as utterly unnecessary for preserving the peace of Ireland.

He [Mr. O'Connell] has acted upon the suggestion then given him in the course he had pursued. He thought that the strongest administration that ever was formed in this country could be formed upon the principles which those Ministers entertained, in conjunction with colleagues who would combine with them in the same sentiments, and who would give to the country the full benefit and advantage of that measure of reform with which their names would be eternally associated. He begged to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Hume said, there was no man in the House that could be more seriously sorry at what had occurred, and at hearing the statement of the noble lord and the right honorable gentleman. He alluded especially to the statement of the noble lord, that he had withdrawn from the government of the country (Loud cries of hear, hear.) Though the (Mr. Hume) had been as zealous as any man in supporting the administration of Lord Grey, he must say that he had been principally actuated in doing so by the confidence which he had in the noble lord. (Cries of hear, hear.) It was therefore with extreme regret that he had heard that the noble lord had been placed in a situation in which he was compelled to resign his office rather than to sacrifice his principles. (Hear, hear.) He regretted, he repeated to find that the noble lord and others of his colleagues in whom he (Mr. Hume) and the country could place confidence had been obliged to secede from the administration. (Hear.)

Lord Althorp said that in his first address to the House, he had merely referred to his own case, and to the course which his Right Hon. Friends had taken in conjunction with him in regard to the Coercion Bill; but he ought to have stated, what he believed lord Grey had already stated, or was at that moment stating in the other House, that in consequence of his Lord Althorp's retirement from office, the Administration was at an end. (Loud cries of hear, hear.)

Mr. Hume said that it was impossible that any Administration could be formed otherwise than on those liberal principles which the noble lord opposite entertained. Attempts might be made, but he was much mistaken in the feelings, both of this House and of the country if he did not think it was utterly impossible at the present moment to saddle upon the country a Tory Administration. (Loud cheers.) He could not but again express his regret for the situation in which the country was placed. (Hear, hear.)

MONDAY, JULY 14TH.

In the morning sitting the House was principally occupied in receiving petitions. In the afternoon sitting the Speaker took the chair shortly after five o'clock, at which time the House was crowded in every part.

Lord Althorp then rose amidst the greatest anxiety, and said, he had to move that the House should adjourn till Thursday next. "I have to state, said his lordship, "that lord Melbourne has received his Majesty's commands to lay before him the plan of an administration. That being the case, I should hope the house to adjourn during the former days, would also induce it to adjourn till Thursday, by which time the plan of the administration will be in a state to be laid before the house."

The Speaker then put the question that the house do adjourn till Thursday next, which was seconded and agreed to.

JACKSON MONEY.

A *sound currency* is fast extending itself through the country and taking the place of rag dollars and their counterfeits.

The *Boston Yellow Jackets* have made their appearance in this vicinity, and we hear of them as far North as Connecticut. There is a *nest* of them in the Bank of the Metropolis. They are very beautiful, and suffer every body to handle and examine them with perfect impunity, except the U. States Bank men. You may perceive by their countenances that they are *stung* the moment they touch them. Indeed the sight or even the thougt of them, seems to produce a similar effect. The people however, delight to catch them and confine them in their pockets, seeming to consider the sound they make, a most delightful music.

The Bank men formerly boasted greatly of the *sound currency* which that institution gave to the country. The people will now see, that the administration has given them a *sounder currency*. A man may carry in his pocket, without inconvenience, enough gold to pay his expenses from one end of the Union to the other, with no danger of finding it any where under par, and less danger of counterfeits than if it were in United States Bank notes. But the incomparable superiority of this currency is felt by all *laboring men* and *farmers*, who get in it *actual payment* for their labor and products, instead of *promises to pay*, and may sleep soundly on their pillows, when they have a little money on hand, without fear of the Bank's breaking.

And will they not sustain the statesman and hero who gives *gold* to his country and *lead* to its enemies?—*Wash. Globe*

Education—Lord *Bacon*, in a letter to a Prince, describes the object of Education to be "the exciting of his prince by cogitation to visit the excellent treasure of his own mind." Mr. *Webster* speaking of the acquisition of knowledge, says:—

"Costly apparatus and splendid cabinets have no magic power to make scholars. In all circumstances as a man is under God the master of his own fortune, so is he the maker of his own mind. The creator has so constituted the human intellect that it can grow only by its own action, and by its own action it most certainly and necessarily grows.—Every man must therefore, in an important sense educate himself. His books and the teachers are but helps, the work is his. A man is not educated until he has the ability to summon in an act of emergency, all his mental powers in vigorous exercise to effect his proposed object. It is not the man who has seen the most, or who has read the most, who can do this; such a one is in danger of being borne down like a beast of burden, by an overloaded mass of other men's thoughts. Nor is it the man that can boast merely of native vigor and capacity. The greatest of all the warriors that went to the siege of Troy, had not the preeminence because that nature had given him strength, and he carried the largest bow, but because self-discipline had taught him how to bend it.—*Raleigh N. C. Reg.*

A NEW INVENTION.

The Taunton Massachusetts Whig, states that a gentleman in Boston, who owns a large chemical establishment, has discovered a new species of fire, which produces almost intense heat. It is produced by the mixture of tar and water. With this kind of fuel, a steamboat can pass the Atlantic, with the greatest safety. The discoverer declares that he can carry a steamboat from Providence to New-York by using this fuel, for five dollars. It is said that the invention of the cotton gin doubled the value of every acre of land in the Southern States, and we are of opinion that the discovery above mentioned will double the value of the steam engine. It will be specially important to the engines which are employed upon rail roads, and will remove one of the greatest obstacles to the general use of locomotives upon our common roads.

From the Boston Centinel.

We find in the New-York American, by the steamboat mail last evening, the following letter from Bishop Fenwick to the father of the young lady, whose rumored disappearance led to the late outrage. By this it will be seen, says the editor, that she left the Convent in a moment of delirium, had been brought back safely, and was gradually recovering her reason and health. Her parents are residents in New-York, and her brother is in Boston, and the statement that the friends of the young lady had called for her at the Convent, and could not find her, is, we are authorized to say, wholly unfounded.

BOSTON, July 31, 1834.

Dear Sir—Your son, Thomas, will have undoubtedly already informed you of the debilitated state of mind in which your daughter, Elizabeth, has been since last Sunday, and the temporary derangement which ensued, occasioned, as the physician reports, by a violent fit of hysterics. While this lasted she left the Convent in her dress of a religious, and went to a neighbor's house, from which she was conveyed by said neighbor, to the home of one of the parents the children whom she had formerly instructed in the Convent, where she remained until your son and myself went thither and brought her back to the Convent on Tuesday evening. I need not describe to you the uneasiness of mind and dreadful anxiety under which we labored whilst she continued absent from the Convent. This you can more easily conceive than I can express. But, thank God! she appears now quite composed, and in a short time will be quite well again. I saw her yesterday after the physician had left her, and found her again rational, and considerably better in health. She appears quite amazed at the step she had taken, and does not know how to account for it. I trust that in a few days more she will be herself again, and perfectly recovered.

I remain, with respect,
Your d't servant,
B. FENWICK, Bp. Sgn.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, July 14.

COTTON has been in moderate demand this week, and in consequence of the arrivals being rather considerable, the market has closed heavily, though prices remains without change. The sales compose 170 Sea Island at 16d to 19 1-2 2630 Bowed, 7 7-8d to 8 1-4d to 10d; 570 Pernambuco, 11 1-8 to 11 1-2; 1160 Bahia and Maccio, 9 2-4d to 10 3 4d; 880 Maranham, 9 2-4 to 9 3-4; 50 Demerara, 12 1-2d; 30 Barbadoes 15 to 15 1-2d; 30 W India, 10d to 10 1-2d; 40 Egyptian, 14 1-4d to 14 1-2d; and 610 Madras and Surat, at 5 3-4 to 7 3 8d per lb, making together 15,890 bales, of which 900 American have been on speculation, and 1300 American and 400 Surat for shipment. The sales on Saturday and to day are 4500 bales at former prices.

Correspondence of the N. Y Journal of Commerce.

LIVERPOOL, July 16.—A moderate business was again done last week in Cotton. Sales 15,800 bags, and this includes 2300 for export and 900 on speculation. This week a complete stagnation has taken place in all description of business in consequence of the resignation of Ministers but by advices received from London this morning, it would appear that a new administration is on the eve of being formed, when we anticipate a revival in business. Sales the last three days in Cotton, 5500 bags. The arrivals last week and this, have been very heavy, amounting to 58,305 bags. Our Cotton market has rather improved this day in feeling. Sales 3500, including 300 speculation, 300 export.

HAVRE MARKET, July 1[illegible].

Sales of cotton from the 1st to this day amount to 10 a 11,000 bales, at an advance of 1 to 2 centimes. For those last days considerable arrivals have reduced the demands, but holders will maintain the prices, as the quantity to arrive will not be so large [illegible] pected.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Schr Philadelphia, Wilson, Arkansas, Master
Schr Thaddeus, Hughes, Tuspan, J K West

ARRIVED

Towboat Shark, Morrison, from the Passes, having taken to sea brig Manuelita, brought up schr Robert Center from Franklin, and pilot boat Hot Spur from S W Pass. Left S W Pass at 6 P M on Sunday; steamer Lion coming up with barque Theodore Connor from Bremen.

Tow boat Lion, Hubbie, towed to sea brigs Magnolia and Abancerraje, and schr Two Brothers—brought up barque Theodore, Comer, and schr Roselge. Left S W Pass at 6 p m Sunday; nothing in sight off either Pass. Steamers Whale and Feliciana lying inside the bar Waiting tows.

Barque Theodore Comer, Bungemann, from Bremen, via Baltimore, to Hermann & co—Cargo, assorted merchandise to H C Gildemeester; F Frey & co, J A Morle and co; Hermann & co; H Klopenburg & co.

Schr Robert Center, Dough, from Franklin, (Attakapas.)

Schr Jackson, from the coast, cargo wood to the master.

Schr Roselet, from the Coast with wood to the master.

Sloop Two Friends, from the Coast, with 231 bbls molasses to S Alden.

Steamer Transport, Patterson, from Plaquemine—Cargo 12hhds sugar J B Plauche & co; 25 coops fowls, 5 bxs eic to owners on board.—Passengers, Mesdames Fortier, Kay, Cousseaux, Messrs Forstall, Bergeois, Causeaux, S Collodo and niece, Kempton, A Bouillon, Dugard, Field, Hardwick, Canonge, Pardon, Comitis, Castillion, Scott, Delaun Gesod, P Sarah, De Armas, Fourcelle, Avaree, Grisaux, Dupaty, H Bertheaux.

Arrived Steamer Lady Washington, Wright, from Alexandria—Cargo 6 bales cotton A Fisk, Watt & co; 12 do J Linton; 2 cows, 3 hen coops, 3 bbls onions, 1 horse etc, owners on board—Passengers Messrs Jackson and lady, O W Nally, Lackey, B Johnston, Obodesh, M Hagan, Knox, Sway and 2 on deck.

MEMORANDA.

Hence at Havre, 8th July, the Margaret, M'Intosh, the Salem, Destabello; 11th, the Mohawk, the North America and the Josephine.

Hence at Antwerp, 9th July, the Ohio, Baker.

Hence at Nazaire, 7th July, the Cecilia, Angaud.

Hence at Bremen, 9th July, the Isis, Hardie; 10th, the Orient, Kimball.

Hence at Cuxhaven, 10th July, the Orion, Remmers.

Hence at Gravesend, 7th July, the Margaret Forbes; 8th the Meridian, Lawrance; 12th, the Olympia, Larkins.

Hence at Cowes, 12th July, the Harriett, Collins.

Hence at Deal, 11th do the Albion, Thomas, the Martha, Brough, going to London.

Hence at Clyde, 8th do the Jane, Ritchie; the Agness and Ann.

Hence at Liverpool, 8th July, the Augusta, the Burlington and the Aurora; 9th, the Henry Lee, the Troy; 10th, the Fulmer, the Jessie and the Carouge; 11th the Kiera and the St. Paul; 12th, the Fairy Queen; the Brothers, Molley and the Bribe; 13th, the Ann-Mary-Ann; 15th, the Walter Scott and the Berwick.

Sailed from Liverpool for this port, 6th July, the Eleanor, Stocton; 11th, the Tacitus, Russell.

Hence at Gibraltar, 22d June, the Caroline, Pinkney.

Hence at Marseilles, 7th July, the Wm Osborn, M'Manus

Hence at New-York, 18th ship Tennessee, Holmes.

Up at New-York for this port, 18th, ships Talahassee, John Linton and Kentucky, to sail soon.

Hence at Philadelphia, 19th ship Chester.

TO LET.

Three comfortable dwelling houses, situated one of them in Magazine street two doors from the corner of Notre Dame street, and the other two in this latter street round the corner of same building.—Apply at 114, Hospital st. sept 1

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
T 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
TURNE & BECKWITH,
Aug 27 No: 21 Poydras street.

FOR HAVANNA
The fast sailing brig LUISA, captain Abrillia, having all her cargo engaged, will sail positively on the 4th instant. For passage only, having good accommodations, apply on board, or to
GARCIA, BUYO & Co.
sept 3 34, St. Ann street.

FOR HAVANA,—(4th instant)
The Spanish brig, RAPIDO, Capt Tobar, for passage only apply on board or to
sept 3 J PRATS & SON.

FOR HAVANA, (Passage only.)
The Spanish brig EMILIO, Capt Sust, having all her cargo engaged, will take passengers only. Apply on board, or to
sept 3 J PRATS & SON.

FOR VERA CRUZ OR TAMPICO.
The Mexican brig SANTA ANNA, captain. Vanstavoren, 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.

TO RENT.
A handsome HOUSE, situated in Royal street between St Ann and Orleans streets. Apply to
FELIX LABATUT.
aug 15—6t No 175 Royal st.

CITY BANK.
New Orleans, September 1st 1834.
THE Directors of this institution have this day declared a dividend of three per cent from the profits of the last six months; which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after Monday next, the 8th instant
sept 3 ROB. J. PALFREY, Cashier.

M. P. MARIGNY, for the commodity of his affairs gives notice to the public that he has settled with Madam C D Marigny, the matrimonial debt he owed her, and that separated of bed and board with the said Mrs C D Marigny, she has no further claims on him; and that there are now existing on his property no other mortgage than one of eight thousand three hundred dollars and twenty cents in favor of the said Mrs C D Marigny, payable in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years.
sept 3 PROSPER MARIGNY.

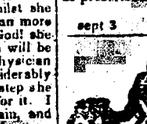
THE Members of the Mississippi Fire Company No. 2 Junior, return their most sincere thanks to Messrs Layet & J B D Voisin for the very liberal supply of refreshments furnished by them at the fire in Delore street.
By order
sept 8 A GUYOL, Secretary.

EXCHANGE on New York, for sale by
sept 3 TH. NICOLET & Co.
No. 30, Toulouse st.

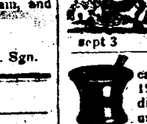
EXCHANGE on New York for sale by
sept 3 J. MAGER.

EXCHANGE on New York for sale by
sept 3 KENNEDY, DUREL & CO.

WANTED to purchase two good negroes cooper, fully guaranteed against all the vices and deseases as prescribed by law. Apply to
J M D GAUTIER, Broker.
sept 3 No 166, Chartres street.



$5 REWARD.
WILL be given for the apprehention of the negro named ABRAHAM, aged about 45 years, 5 feet 6 inches high; belonging to the estate of Jean Toussaint, and runaway since the 30th of August last.
sept 3 ANTONIO DUCROS, Syndic.



JUST received and for sale at the Apothecary Store of the subscriber, Royal street, No 123, a complete assortment of Drugs and Medicines; also some medicinal spoons very useful for children, some accometers for strups in glass and metal, and for spirits in glass only, some pump syringes, some of the Bassuet's vegetable powder and liquor for preserving the teeth, some of the first quality of indelible ink for marking linen, and a few doz bottles Bertody's water for the cure of venereal diseases.
sept 3 A A PEYCHAUD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.
PARISH COURT—For the parish and city of New Orleans—Present the hon Charles Maurian, Judge—No 702—Saml W Watson vs his creditors—The cession of property by the petitioner being accepted by the court for the benefit of his creditors, it is ordered by the Court that a meeting of his creditors take place before Wm Christy Esq notary public, on Monday the 6th day of October next, there and then to deliberate on the affairs of the petitioner; and in the meantime all proceedings against his person and property are stayed.
Clerk's office, August 30th, 1834.
sept 3 A. PITOT, Clerk.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.
COURT OF PROBATES—Succession of Francis McGreal—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested to shew cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the curator of this estate should not be homologated and approved.
By order of the court.
sept 3 W F C DUPLESSIS, Reg.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.
COURT OF PROBATES—Succession of Hugh McPherson—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the estate and to all, other persons herein interested to show cause within ten days from the present notification (if any they have or can) why the account presented by the curator of this Estate should not be homologated and approved. By order of the Court.
sept 3 W F C DUPLESSIS, Reg.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.—*Court of Probates.*—Whereas J. Adolphe Lacroix has petitioned the court for letters of curatorship on the vacant estate of the late Jacques Fensey, deceased intestate. Notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, to show cause within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.
By order of the court.
sept 3 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, register.

S. Rowland vs. Polly Wells alias Miss Harris—J. J. Hall vs. the same.
BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. C. W. Shamburg, associate judge of the city court and by consent of parties I shall expose at public sale on the 4th inst. at 5 o'clock, P. M., No. 17, Gravier st—1 lot of furniture; seized in the above mentioned suit. Terms cash.
sept 3 B. BEAUREGARD, marshal.

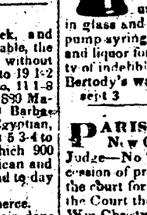
Allen vs A Brewer & Henry Brewer.
BY virtue of a writ of fi fa to me directed by the hon. G Pearsal, associate judge of the City Court of N. Orleans. I shall expose at public sale at my office in St. Anne St. No. 30, on Saturday the 13th Sept. inst at 5 o'clock P M. 3 Trunks and contents box, seized in the above suit. Terms Cash.
Sept. 3 B BEAUREGARD, mar.

Timothy Dow vs Mrs Delany.
BY virtue of a writ of fi. fa. to me directed by the hon. W Grivot, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale at my office in St Ann street, No 36, on Wednesday the 3d September, 1834, at 5 o'clock P M, one lot of furniture seized at the above suit. Terms Cash.
aug 22 B. BEAUREGARD, marshal.

LOST on Tuesday morning, 26th inst, between Moreau st and the place of starting at the Rail-Road, and the place of arriving, a $100 note. A good reward will be given to the person who will bring it at No 25, Maine street. The note belongs to a man without fortune.
sept 1

WANTED
A black boy to drive a cart for which will be paid $15 per month. Apply at this office. aug 29

TEMPLE OF ILLUSION,
Or the travelling Cosmorama.
HAS just been fixed under tents at a ground close to the Rail Road, at the corner of Champs Elysées and Victoire streets, or the right of the Rail-Road, in coming from the river. The Cosmorama being exposed in open air when is a sufficiency of light for all its prospects, it is visible every day, from 6 o'clock a m, to 9 o'clock p m. The first exhibition



LARD AND BUTTER—1,500 kegs leaf lard; 50 kegs butter—received and for sale by
ORAIN & MIGNO[illegible]
sept 2 No. 7, New L[illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY TRICOU & CANONGE.
ON Friday the 5th September instant, at 10 o'clock a m at their auction store, St Louis street, No 4, will be sold, a quantity of Glass Ware, such as Champaigne Glasses, Cordials do, Decanters, &c &c, 2 plated Liquor Stands, 1 splendid China Sett, 2 Clocks, 1 which represents the Cathedral Church at Rheims, 2 Flower Vases, 3 Marble Tables, 2 Drandeliers, 3 Armoire and many other articles. sept 3

BY HEWLETT & BRIGHT.
WILL be sold on Saturday, September 6th, at 1 o'clock, at the Exchange, to close a concern, sale without reserve.
45 shares of the Stock of the Bank of Louisiana, full paid; 10 shares of the stock of the Mississippi Marine & Fire Insurance Co, per share paid $50. Terms cash.
sept 1

BY H J DOMINGON.
ON Wednesday, September 3, will be sold at 12 o'clock m, at Hewlett's Exchange.
A negro woman named Mary, aged about 22 years, cook, washer and good marchande, and absented herself once; she is warranted from all the vices and diseases as prescribed by law.
Conditions, 4 and 8 months credit sept 1

BY FERNANDEZ & WHITING.
THURSDAY next, September 4th, at 8 o'clock, P M. at Freret's Brothers cotton press, fifteen bales damaged cotton for account of whom it may concern.
Terms cash. sept 1

BY F. DUTILLET.
ON Friday, 5th September next at 10 o'clock, A. M at T. Mossy & Garridel's auction store, Toulouse st., by virtue of an order from the honorable the Court of Probates, in and for the city and parish of Orleans, bearing date the 19th of August, 1834, for account of the succession of Madame Anne Dubord, deceased, wife of Antoine Riano, the following moveable effects, viz:
Silver ware, gold jewelry, tables armoirs, linen, &c.
Terms cash. aug 27

BY TRICOU & CANONGE.
VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
BY virtue of an order of the honorable the parish court of New-Orleans, on Tuesday the 9th of September next, at the Exchange Coffee House, the following described veluable property, consisting of EIGHT LOTS OF GROUND, [part of them batture lots,) situated in the city of Lafayette, faubourg Lizaudais, parish of Jefferson, being the property ceded by Roudex & Gourville to those creditors, viz:
THREE LOTS, situated on the batture, and forming the corner of Sixth and Levee streets and the Lafayette landing.
No 8, forming the corner of Sixth and Levee streets and Lafayette landing, having 24 feet 2 inches front by 145 feet in depth on the side next to Sixth street, and 141 feet 8 inches on the other.
No 7, is adjoining to No 8, has a front of 34 feet, by a depth of 142 feet 4 inches.
No 6 is adjoining to No 7, is bounded on the other side by the property of Mr. Levi Pierce, has the same front as No 7 and 8, by a depth of 141 feet.
All the three lots have, in addition to their depth from Levee street to the Lafayette landing, all the rights of batture, of which there is about 80 feet, more or less, between said landing and the river Mississippi.
Also, five lots, situated on the corner of Levee and Seventh streets, viz:
No 1, forming the corner of Levee and Seventh streets, measuring 33 feet 3 inches on Levee street, by a depth of 96 feet on one side and 103 feet 1 on the other.
No 2, is adjoining to No 1, has the same front on Levee street, by a depth of 110 feet 2 inches.
No 3, is adjoining to No 2, has the same front on Levee street; by a depth of 117 feet 3 inches and 4 lines.
No 4 is adjoining to No 3, has the same front on Levee street, with a depth of 124 feet 5 inches.
No 5 is adjoining to No 4, and is bounded on the other side by the property of Mr Buisson, has the same front as No