THE BEE.

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

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1833.

Days of Publication,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY & FRIDAY.

FOR GOVERNOR.

J. B. DAWSON.

It is but doing justice on our part to Mr. Bayon, the proprietor of this paper, to state that the following statement is true, and that he was unaware of the publication of our article, as he is of every thing generally, that appears, which appears to his implied assent so long as he does not choose to disclaim it, although he is responsible for any thing, whatever, that may happen:—*Ed.*

Unknown to me, an article appeared on the English page of my paper, which I find, with the deepest regret, contains a direct attack against the private character of a person among political opinions I do not share, but for whose private qualities I entertain, in common with the public at large, the most profound respect. Business of importance, though not with superfluous, does not permit me to devote as much time to the establishment as I could wish, and therefore, I have entrusted the editorial department of my paper to gentlemen who have been equally commended by their political opinions and private conduct, requesting them, at the same time, to write when they might deem it proper, against any abuses that might find their way through the several branches of our courts and city administrations. But I appeal to those same gentlemen, and ask them to say whether it ever was my intention that THE BEE should be the channel through which personal attacks should be directed against men in office, who, in private life, enjoy the esteem and consideration of their fellow-citizens without exception. Such is the opinion I have ever entertained of Messrs. Prieur and White, and it is that opinion only, I admit I entertain of them. It is then with the deepest regret, that I have seen another expressed in the article alluded to, and inserted in the English page of my paper, and which only could have found its way there through misinterpretation of my instructions. For that reason I think it my duty to disavow, publicly, the article in question, *not through any apprehension of the consequences it might lead to*, but through the respect I have for public opinion, and because I deem it my duty, as the editor of a paper.

Respecting the *political* conduct of those two candidates, I have been opposed to it, and will oppose it as occasion may require, with this assurance on my part, that in no case will any personal allusion be aimed at them, because I believe both of them incapable of deviating from the path of honor; and that, in such an event, only, should I think that the interest of the public would require at my hands to tear up one side of the veil which their private life should be wrapped, and thus to expose myself fearlessly to the dangers and consequences which a deed may draw upon its author. But till now, nothing that I know of has called for such an extremity, and with whatever consequences the article of last Friday may be attended, it was a duty which I owed to myself and to the public, to make it known, that I neither suggested the article, or approved of its publication, but that on the contrary, I entertain for Messrs. White and Prieurs' morality, as opinion diametrically opposed to that therein expressed.

"J. BAYON."

Wh: would ye have ye yelping curs?

It occurred to us yesterday that we had a hard task to perform to answer the editorials which appeared in the *Argus* and *Mercantile* charging us with being indecent and indecorous in our strictures upon the fitness of Messrs. White and Prieur for the office of governor. When we reflected we had to contend with those two redoutable *little* champions (whose fame renders it needless to mention their name) we trembled at our dangerous situation. Between us we have altered a little reconnoitering found *some* weak points which we will immediately attack and make a desperate effort to save ourselves from defeat at so early a period of the campaign, which it seems we have too vigorously opened.

First to the *Mercantile Advertiser*, that quintescence of decency, we make our bow most obsequiously. Sir, to you we have to say that you excel us altogether in vituperation and abuse, and that you are wrong to find fault with us for possessing a small particle of that ability for which you stand so pre-eminently conspicuous. We are sorry that you published our article next to your own: indeed we cannot bear the comparison, you are too much our superior.—For instance: see how elegantly the words *"impertinent libel and calumniating paragraph"* flow from your *inspired* pen; how neatly you insinuate that we are dishonest while you blame us for calling another immoral and corrupt. The variety of cutting and sharp expressions, which like the Damascus blade cuts both ways, in your *elegantly* composed rolling sentences are indeed *surprising*, and we must yield to you as submissively. Not enumerating those we have already mentioned we find a little farther, first, an accusation of "*vile and scurrilous* vituperation which only exhibit the degraded *state of mind of the authors*," and next our article which it seems according to the above has more than *one father*; it is called the *vilest* the most *degrading* and abusive of all *calumnies* which *ever* found their way into a public journal!!! Wonderous indeed Mr. *Mercantile*, you make us blush for our *inferiority!!!* But this is not all: it takes a great deal more to exaust your abundant stock of satirical epithets. In addition to the *elegant extracts* we have selected we find more sublime passages which we can only copy, leaving our readers to appreciate them, and give you your full meed of credit, as we must acknowledge that we cannot find words appropriate to express our admiration.

"Can any man in his senses assert so shameful a falsehood!!! Ergo we are LIARS and have lost our SENSES.

"We ask the friends of Mr. D. if they are bound to countenance the libellous publication, &c.?!!! Oh ho! so we have to take care of an indictment for a libel! Honest course!

"Is there any of them who will not cry shame and disgrace!!! The Devil!

"Will any of *them* DARE, or will the *vile* calumniator of Mr. D. say that there is truth in the *verbiage* of his *dishonest expressions*!? Oh mercy! Have pity on us *kind* gentlemen! don't kill us upon compulsion!

"The public will know note to point the finger of *scorn* at *bring* (why not WRITER Mr. Mercantile) whom *chance* has placed in the *service* of the journalist, and whose confidence he *betrays*, by endeavoring to ruin the reputation of his journal!!!!!! God have mercy upon us! What a *crime*! And "the public will *know* how to point the finger of scorn." If they do not *for friend* honest Iago we shall teach them!

"The *calumniator* dare declare his name!!!!!! Oh no! you Mr. *Mercantile* too much to do so!

"(INUENDOS (!) we have no *reply* to make—they are *worthy of the* brain that *conceived them*, and would [a re-]*pugnant* to disgrace the columns of the *lowest* and *vilest* journal ever published!!!!!!

"The *process of matter and the* causes of waves!

"*Dare to exhibit* (no doubt to you a very pleasing exhibition) an ignorance EVEN of *libellers* who only wait for some tyrant in power to let loose the *poison* of their *venom* and the *venom* of their *principles* upon the man they may choose to select as a victim!!!! Brighton and last [illegible] of the world!!!—Shame! this roused a conviction that we are alive, a sensible *sensible* [illegible]. Our *vileness of principles* [illegible] in a beautiful *stagnation*, but we think that Pri[illegible] may bask in its sun as long as they stand behind an array of *mighty* [illegible] whose fidelity [illegible] *sensible points* of the *Bee*.

"*Fellow*-[illegible] of the Mercantile to whom we wish a [illegible] increase in honesty, less scurrility, more integrity [illegible] comes the tug of war!!! But we have dressed our [illegible] a coat of mail, which perhaps the pistols and dirks and swords of Col. Black will not be able to penetrate.—To him we shall be as polite as a French dancing master ever was, for we know what danger there is in offending his dignity. So then pray Mr. Argus dont get angry, but only please to recollect what *you said* of Dennis Prieur a few years ago. We do not mean to say that you ever said any thing dirty or scurrilous, *we only say that others* might think so. For our share we are confident that you would never have abandoned your dignity unless you were well paid for it. We must, however, do you the credit to say that you have a peculiar knack in keeping on the fence; you may yet jump with as much good grace to the same side as the other. Mind, be not too hasty, but be sure the bag of gold be on the side you fight on. We think we may say it is too soon to agitate the question, so that you may not hoist the flag till you are certain who'll give the most. But we leave it to you to take care of all this; you know what you are at, and need no advice on such matters.

You say that our attack is *indecent, libellous* and *calumnious*, with respect to *both* the candidates who are bidding for you. That's you, *both* is a very good word and suits your aim exactly. But as to libelling and calumny, mind, you have as much to answer for as any one else. For instance let us transcribe a portion of your piece in replication to curse, "In the responsible the citizens of the state are all well aware that there are three candidates in the field; and that neither of the *two* so *judiciously*, so wantonly and so unjustly attacked by the Bee, will suffer in a comparison with Judge Dawson, who has always been more remarked for the foppishness of his dress than either for his education his judgment, the brilliancy of his intellect, of the liberality of his opinion and sentiments. The time will come when the *people* of this state will be enabled to compare the literary as well as *other merits of General* and Judge Dawson, with those of Mr. White or Mr. Prieur." (!) Now what does this mean? First you pull Gen. Dawson down and degrade him by placing him on the level with the two gentlemen whom you defend; and next you call him, in a circuitous way it is true, a *fop*, a hollow-headed DANDY, and an *ignorant* and an *obstinate* fool. But, Sir, (begging your pardon,) the people, the sovereign people, will judge of all this. In the meanwhile we agree, that you have the right freely and frankly to express your opinions upon the merits and characters of the different candidates, but at the same time you will please to allow us the same privilege, as well as also calling things by their right names. We hate ceremony, and like true *republicans*, we will *express our thoughts* without any sophistication or *tergiversation*, *leaving the people to judge of our intentions.*

We regretted to see in an evening journal some uncalled for remarks upon our respectable fellow-citizen, *George A. Waggaman*, for whom, though a political opponent, we cherish with the community at large, the highest esteem.—The application of the word *bore* to him, comes very mal apropos, after a lecture on the decorum to be observed towards persons holding office. Consistency thou art a jewel!

A letter from Vera Cruz, under date of 15th June, states that the yellow fever had carried off one eighth of the population of that place within forty days.

[By Request.]

In the death of SAMUEL STERETT, Esq. which took place at his residence in this city, yesterday, our community has sustained a loss of one of its most upright and estimable *members*—one who has grown up with it from its infancy, and was always zealous in *promoting its prosperity*. As a patriot, a citizen, a merchant, a legislator, in every public employment and all private relations, his long career of life has been without reproach, and dying at a venerable age, *his memory will long be kept in affectionate remembrance*. Yesterday the *flags of the shipping in the port* were displayed at half mast, as a tribute of respect to an aged citizen who had served his country faithfully and well, in numerous stations of trust, and by elevation and firmness of character and courtesy of manners, won universal regard for his *personal virtues*. A sketch of Mr. Sterrett's career would be instructive, and very acceptable to the community. We hope some of our elders who knew him intimately, will furnish them in detail. He bore arms in both wars, and was wounded in the last war, in the defence of Washington, being then in command of the Independent Company of Volunteers, attached to the Fifth Baltimore Regiment. *We believe that he was the first representative in congress from this district, after the adoption of the Federal Constitution.—Balt. Amer. July 13.*

Monte Video.—By the brig Matilda, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, we have account from Monte Vide to the 3d of June. We learn verbally *from a gentleman* who was passenger, that Gen. Lavellejah was expected to make an attempt to gain the ascendency in that Province. He had, at the time the Matilda sailed, about four or five hundred men under his command, and calculated upon being joined by many more.

The Paris *correspondent* of the New-York Courier, under date 23d May, *furnishes the following information*:

"The journals of this morning are principally filled with remarks on the adoption, by the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, of the Greek Loan Guarantee Bill. The majority for Ministers was 63. The Débat says it is all right; the Constitutionnel, the Courier, the National, the Temps, &c. declare that it is all wrong. Perhaps before the guarantee can have any effect, either in one way or the other, one of those change *spectacle* which so frequently destroy a whole string of *political speculations* will cut the question short and leave the Greeks to manage as well as they can, with or without little King Otho, guaranteed loans or other accessories.

In the "Tribune," I find the following, which may perhaps interest you.

"The Constitutionnel ask Ministers the following question: "Is it true that the treaty with the United States has experienced a commencement of *financial* execution?" Is it true that a bill of *five millions* drawn on the French Treasury, has been presented and paid within the last few days?"

"We assure the Constitutionnel, (says the Tribune)—to whom Ministers will no doubt reply by a flat denial—that the treaty is question has been in the course of provisional execution *for a long time* past. Not only has the bill of which this journal speaks been accepted, but the Treasury has entered into a number of other engagements, and has given up securities. And it is expected that these preliminary arrangements will be urged to force the financial sanction of the treaty, if ever it should be discussed.—These five millions have been paid, and will continue to be paid, in like manner as those destined for the establishment of the Russian Viceroy in the Morea and those for the Antwerp expedition, &c."

THE STEAMER DAVID BROWN.

The editors of the New York Gazette have been favored with the following extract of a letter from an old and valued friend, dated

"*Beaufort, N. C.* July 4, 1833.
On Board the David Brown.

"You will no doubt be a little astonished to read the above date, but it is by the special favor and providence of God that I am once *more permitted to write* to you, in health and safety. On Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, the captain called the passengers into the dining cabin, and informed them that an alarming deficiency was detected in the [illegible]—that he was compelled to stop the machinery immediately, and that he would make the first port by sails. At the time, we were between Capes Look-Out and Fear, accordingly made for the nearest port, Beaufort; and sailing all night before the wind, we made the land at seven in the *morning*.

All on board were unacquainted with the entrance to harbor, and our craft would only sail before the wind, that we were obliged to make directly for the shore; *fearing* it breakers of a serious character appeared on our bow, and it was too evident that we were going on them with our broad side, which would, without doubt, have proved fatal; the captain [illegible] with great presence of mind, ordered her to be put [illegible] on the breakers, bow first; she went *for* some distance [illegible] at most very well, but at length she struck, *unfortunately* [illegible] the most part of the whole entrance; every heart seemed to fail, death seemed to [illegible] every heart beat rapidly, every wave seemed to propel us nearer [illegible] to our fate; the inhabitants on the shore gave us up, [illegible] the shallowness of the water, (for at low water the bank can be walked over) continued to strike, rub on the bottom and thump the [illegible] In the mean time, maintained his firmness and [illegible] directed us to run from the stern to the starboard [illegible] additional motion to her, and to chain [illegible] By this time we took more courage, and [illegible] gives according to the word given, and, after [illegible] unwearied exertions, she got over the bank [illegible] breakers into deep water. We were then [illegible] piloted and carried into the harbor.

The vessel has sustained no injury, as far as can be ascertained—and she certainly is a strong and well built boat to stand such thumping with so little injury. They are endeavoring to repair the boiler, which is made of iron, and which, in my opinion, ought never to be employed for sea, as it corrodes with the salt sooner than copper—and will then proceed on to Charleston. This place is about 200 miles from it; the captain has gone to Newbern to obtain a schooner to take us on. Five of our passengers left us to go by land yesterday *morning*, and *thirteen* left us this morning in a small schooner for Smithville, with the hopes of obtaining a vessel for Charleston. The reverend Dr. M'Dowal, the Rev. Mr. Bloget, Mr. Mpses and myself a-night or to-morrow morning, when we hope to be sent on in a good vessel of his procuring. In the *mean time* we are very comfortable, and feel grateful to the author of all our blessings, for the circumstance of distinguished mercy in which we are placed.

The Pennsylvanian has the following report on the subject of the President's health:

"We learn from Washington that the health of the President is tolerably good, considering the fatigue he has recently encountered in his eastern tour. Having devoted some days, in connection with his cabinet, to the calls of public business of some importance in our foreign and domestic relations, he will most probably retire for a short period from Washington, to the enjoyment of the cool breezes and bracing air of the Rip Raps."

From Rio de Janeiro.—The editors of the Baltimore American have been favored with the annexed letter, received by the brig Argyle, Robinson, at this port yesterday, dated

RIO DE JANEIRO, 1st June, 1833.

Our market continues to be heavily stocked with imports, sales of which, in consequence, are slow and difficult to be effected. An advance in the exchange happily balances, however, present nominal low prices. During the last month 14,000 bbls. of flour arrived; the stock in first hands is rising 20,000 bbls; the sales at the moment are confined to retail rate at "Richmond" 13$500@14$500 bbl., other descriptions down to 12$500 bbl. The markets at Rio Grande and River Plate being short of bread stuffs, have had their wants supplied from this for some time past. The relief to us, however, is very partial, superabundantly supplied as we continue to be. Our market is sufficiently supplied for the remainder of the year with silks and teas, direct from Canton. American cottons, unbleached, are in request, at quotations.

N. B. The custom house regulations of this port are strictly enforced. Informalities incur considerable fines, difficulty and detention—and have at times obliged vessels to depart without being allowed to break bulk; to avoid this it is necessary to observe the following course with regard to the manifest—the manifest must be authenticated by a Brazilian Consul; should none reside at the port the vessel clears from, by two Brazilian merchants—should there be none of the latter, then by two merchants of the country—in both of the last cases the signatures must be duly attested by one of the local authorities of the place—the manifest must express precisely the description of packages—marks—numbers and contents of each—the quantity and quality of the goods and their weight and measurement—*no one article excepted.* All else than marks and numbers must be written at full length. A vessel should clear for Rio de Janeiro and a market.

Extract of a letter from an officer, to the editor of the Baltimore Republican, dated

U. S. FRIGATE UNITED STATES,
Toulon, April 26th, 1833.

Dear Sir—We are all well, and will sail for the coast of Italy in the course of a day or two, having received pratique to-day after a quarantine of ten days.

The Constitution is with us, the John Adams having sailed from Mahon for the Archipelago on the 14th instant.

A ship of the line and one two smaller vessels have sailed for that station within the present week for this port.

Railway Experiment.—An experiment of very great importance to railways has been tried with much success upon the railway of the Lowe, the *construction of which was* under the direction of Messrs. Mellett and Henry. Locomotive engine, manufactured by Messrs. Fenton, Murray and Jackson, of Leeds, employed upon this railway for the transport of goods, has travelled with a weight of [illegible] 000 *kilogrammes, or fourteen tons nearly, including* weight of the engine, tender, water and fuel, and has mounted an inclined plane of a rise of 4½ in 100, with a velocity the more surprising, as the pressure of the steam did not amount to more than 38 pounds upon the square inch. The *inclined plane is 2184 yards nearly in length*, and the engine ascended it in six minutes, and descended it immediately with great ease and in perfect security by regulating the velocity of the descent. The power of the engine was only applied to one pair of wheels, and they did not slip *round in the least. This experiment has far surpassed* any which has come to our knowledge, and which has been made up to this day; for the experiment attended with the best results which have been tried in England, is that upon the inclined plane in the tunnel at Liverpool, the rise of which *is only one in fifty, that is to say, four inches of the* rise of the inclined plane at Bernard, where the trial took place. Up to the present time it has been thought that the maximum rise of an inclined plane upon which an engine could possibly travel ought to be ten milimetres in a metre, that is, *one in one hundred, or at most fourteen* millimetres in one metre, that is, one in seventy eight! The above trial, however, increases much this maximum. The inconveniences arising from the employment of stationary engines will be completely done away with, should they *give place to locomotive engines, since the train of diligences* can, through the mechanical agency of the latter, overcome the inclined plane.—*From Le Nouveau Journal de Paris et des Départmens.*

The Northern Lights were distinct on Wednesday night last, and presented a semi-circle of considerable brightness. In ancient times these phenomena would have excited alarm; but in our more enlightened day, they are viewed by men of intelligence without emotion. Various opinions have prevailed as to their *origin*, but they are generally admitted to be electrical. Franklin supposed that the immense accumulation of ice at the North rendered the earth inaccessible to the electric fluid, which was thus compelled to seek an equilibrium towards the Equator; that, to effect this, it must pass through the atmosphere, (creating light in its passage,) and thus rush into the vacuum, through which it passed to the milder *region of* the Equator. That these lights are electrical we have no doubt, and that they are attributable to the large masses of ice at the North is probable—but we have no faith in the balance of Dr. Franklin's theory—we have no belief in a vacuum. The electric fluid is capable of igniting the atmosphere, as in lightning, discharges from the electric jar, &c.; and we have no doubt that the aurora borealis is caused *in this manner*, and that the light is accompanied by a succession of explosions.—*Phila. Chron.*

From the [illegible] Courier.

A revolution in Gr[illegible] upon as a matter of [illegible] lution, perhaps, but [illegible] will grow out of a [illegible] the advantage of the [illegible] us, can prevent such [illegible] former parties, ab[illegible] Radicals in the [illegible] The late meeting [illegible] thousands, so ord[illegible] its *resolutions*, [illegible] out the empire. [illegible] opinion among a [illegible] portion, too, that [illegible] desire, will not [illegible] plan. Adv[illegible] contemporary obser[illegible]

"We [illegible] are in the [illegible] or petition[illegible] propositions for effecting the rights [illegible] soldiers, either by arbitrary adjustment, or [illegible] of the currency. In the [illegible] petition, the [illegible] urely *hinted* at, by the allusion [illegible] wages of labor in agriculture and manufactures, is manifestly to be attributed to the alterations [illegible] been made in the value of money by former [illegible] laments—and the complaint is urged that [illegible] been taken to raise wages to the former level [illegible] ministers have determined to adhere to the principle [illegible] by which we understand the currency [illegible] Mr. Atwood's doctrine recognized, that [illegible] and all things else, except the funds, [illegible] the operation of the currency since [illegible] payments and the abolition of the [illegible] that argument such stress is laid for reducing, or altering the currency again. This argument powerfully and conclusively answered on [illegible] in England, both on general principles of [illegible] the present holders, and upon accurate calculations and gain to the fund holders, and on accounts of loss and gain to the fund holders, and on account [illegible] been shown that not only the government [illegible] the value of their stock at the present rate, [illegible] plundered without an excuse, but [illegible] have not gained more by the [illegible] since the [illegible] tion, than they lost by the pre[illegible] general notion of Mr. Atwood is [illegible] meeting, but no practical suggested. [illegible] exception, the measures they [illegible] mend harmonize with the views of the entire Radical party and with few exceptions, the whole popular portion of those who carried the Reform Bill."

The party alluded to is an *immense one*—an immense majority, and furthermore they unsheathe the sword, or attempt openly to resist the government, we unto England.—little more treachery and oppression on the part of the Whig Ministry, to rouse the people of the whole country to open rebellion and concerted action. We know the power of armed troops—But it sometimes happens that even the *troops themselves* become tinctured with the spirit of liberty, and take sides with the people. We unto monarchy in Old England when that day *arrives*.

The above was written before the arrival of the last packet, and our impressions are rather confirmed than weakened by the intelligence furnished by such an arrival. A New York editor, in *summing up* the intelligence from England, says:

"If we turn our attention to England, we are forcibly impressed with the belief that an important change is about to take place there. The ministers are becoming more and more unpopular and the attitude of the Radical press more violent. The Political Union at Birmingham, Newcastle and many other places, are continually in session, and pass the *most violent resolutions*. A meeting has been held for the purpose of presenting some mark of public approbation to the Coroner's Jury who brought in a verdict of "Justifiable Homicide" in the case of the police man at the Spafields meeting. The legality of this verdict had been brought *in question by the Government before the Court of King's* Bench, which has quashed it as being contrary to law. A suit for libel has also been commenced by the Attorney General against "The True Sun" newspaper, chiefly on the ground that that paper had recommended the people not to pay the taxes, and had endeavored to bring the House of Commons into contempt. *These measures will probably tend more to excite popular feeling against the government than to suppress it, and it seems likely that the King will either be compelled to change his present cabinet for a high Tory one, which will attempt to stifle the public voice by high handed measures, or else give way still farther to the Radical party. Either course is pregnant with the most serious consequences.*"

A CURIOUS EFFECTIVE.—It appears that a person, named Dawes, brought an action against a Sheriff's officer, *for arresting him under a writ of latitat after notice* that the plaintiff in the action was dead. It was clear that the arrest was a mistake, and Mr. C. Phillips, in order to reduce the damages, proved that Dawes had two executions in his house, *which he told one of his friends who had become* his bail were only for the purpose of favoring him, and preserving his property for him. After this he had left this country for America; but previously sent a letter to his mother, of which the following is a copy:

Liverpool, Oct. 1.

"Dear Mother and Brother—I am sorry it was not in my power to see and take my have of you before I left England. You know I was in difficulties, and knew not how to remedy them. I called upon the Lord, and he gave me power to [illegible] my purposes, and relieve me from the wonds of the prison, and again the Lord said, "go into a strange land and provide for thy wife and family." I have now gone to London to do what the Lord hath hordered me.—Dear mother and brother, I now hope it will be in my power to return God thanks for his goodness. Dont grieve after me, for the Lord knows best what to do for us. Dear mother and brother, the time will soon come, I hop, to meet in heaven, where we never part no more. God bless you; I shall rise to you as soon as I find. So no no more at present from your dear son.

"WM. DAWES."

This said Mr. Phillips, is an [illegible] of the times when it may be said by Parliament [illegible] from eating and drinking on holidays. Hereupon the plaintiff thanking his Lord for having enabled him to cheat the creditors and run off to America," Mr. Justice Park described the plaintiff as "an infamous rogue and canting hypocrite."—Verdict for plaintiff—Damages, One Farthing. The Judge said he should deprive the plaintiff of his costs.—*English pap.*

Information has been received from our consul, George Moore, that at Trieste, that a light house has been erected on the extremity of the Tarsean Mole, which forms the south western side of the harbor of the city. The light is elevated about 230 feet above the level of the water, and may be seen from the deck of a vessel at a distance of 13 miles. In order to distinguish it from all others on the coast, the light is made to intermit, so as to appear for half a minute, then disappear for the same length of time alternately.

Commercial.

NEW-YORK MARKET, July 11.

COFFEE.—No alteration in the value of this article has taken place, but prices remain firm. The sales consist of 300 to 400 bags Brazil, at 12½ cts.; 700 bags Cuba, at 12½ a 13 cts. cash; 100 bags Laguira, at 13 cts.; 300 to 400 bags Java, at 13 cts.; 60 bags Cuba Triage, at 9 a 10 cts.; and 300 bags Porto Rico, at a price not transpired.

COTTON.—Since our report of the 6th instant, there has been a very good demand for this article at constantly improving prices, so that we are now about one cent per lb. higher than on this day week. The sales are at least 5000 bales, say 2200 Uplands, at 13 a 16 cents; 2000 Florida and Alabama, at 13 a 16 cents; and 800 New-Orleans, at 14 a 18 cents, and a lot of extra fine at 17 cents. In the early part of the week, Liverpool accounts were received: the preceding week's sales were 30,1000 bales, at an advance of ⅛ to ¼d. per lb. Uplands were selling at 6¼ a 8d. Imports from the 6th to the 13th July, 2219 bales.

DRY GOODS.—Very little has been doing this week. All kinds of seasonable goods maintain their prices fully, and jobbers begin to look after their stocks.

DYE WOODS.—The sales are as follows, viz: 50 tons Campeachy Logwood, at $26,05; 15 do. Maracaibo Fustic, at $22; 35 do. St. Domingo Logwood, at $22; 125 do. Tampico Fustic, at $22.

LEAD.—We hear of no sales of Pig Lead since our last [illegible] holders are firm at 5¼ cents per lb. Small stock in [illegible] Sales of old Lead at 4¼ cts., cash, 4½ cts. per [illegible]

MOLASSES.—There is a fair demand for molasses at [illegible] Sales have been made of 150 hhds. heavy [illegible] at 35 cts., 6 mos., 140 tcs. and bbls. N. Orleans at [illegible] cts. cash; 40 hhds. same description, at 34 cents; [illegible] by auction, 26 hhds. fair English Island, at 31½ to 32½ cents.

SUGAR.—About 1,000 hhds. Muscovado, principally [illegible] Croix, have been taken by the Trade at [illegible] Rico, and 8¼ a 9¼c. for St. Croix, and a [illegible] New-Orleans at quotations; 200 to 300 boxes brown [illegible] at 8¼ a 8½, and 300 boxes white at 9½ to 10½ inferior [illegible]

TOBACCO.—There have been some small sales of fine quality; but on the whole not much doing.

FREIGHTS.—The demand for small vessels has improved, particularly for the W. India trade; still the rates of freight continue [illegible] advance.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED SINCE OUR LAST.

Schr Louisiana, Donne, Matamoras, S Thompson
Schr San Antonio, Anchee, Havana, J E Jolly
Schr Mary Ann, Gibbs, Matagorda, J W Zacharie & co
Schr Lady Madison, Bertram, Mobile, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Black Hawk, Sheridan, from Bayou Sarah—cotton, sundries to A. Fisk, Watt & co; J Linton; N Cox; [illegible] on board—69 passengers.

ARRIVED DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY.

Steamer Thomas Jefferson, Huddleston, from Cincinnati, cargo, flour, rope, bagging, lard, oil, butter, whiskey, cotton, &c. Reports most water in the Ohio and rising.

Steamer Bolivar, Stanton, from Bayou Sarah, cargo, sugar, cotton, wool, peaches, chickens, &c.

Steamer Waverley, Curry, fm Plaquemine, cargo, sugar, molasses, &c. to owners on board.

Steamer Adelphi, fm Opelousas, with passengers.

MEMORANDA.

Cleared at Baltimore for this port, July 12, ship Eleanor.
At Boston, July 10, ship Atlantic, of New-Orleans, from Liverpool.
Ship Harriet, hence for Liverpool, was spoken on the 2d inst. lat. 50, long. 14.
Ship George, hence at Boston, was released from quarantine the 11th instant.
At Boston, July 11, brig Jasper, Smith.

Neither the captain nor consignees of the British [illegible] will be accountable for any debt contracted by the crew of said vessel. july 24

THE price of fresh flour being this day $6 50 per barrel, according to the table the bakers must give, during the ensuing week, 41 ounces of bread for a bit. jly 27

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

TRAVELLER'S COFFEE HOUSE
AND STRANGER'S HOME.
(At the Rail Road, near the Washington Hotel.)

THE subscriber having purchased the above establishment, respectfully informs the public, that it is now opened for the exclusive reception of white gentlemen and free women of color.

He will be thankful for the patronage of those gentlemen who may honor him with their presence, and will assure them that no exertions will be spared to supply his tables with the choicest refreshments, and his bar with the best of liquors. [july 29] Z. LAMOT.

MUNCH & CO.

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

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

Suburb Marigny, close by the New Cotton Press on the Levee. july 29

A YOUNG NEGRESS WANTED—Wanted to purchase a good young negress between the age of 15 and 18 years, to do the work of a small family. Apply at No. 152, Bienville street. July 29, 3t

TO LET—Store No. 87, Chartres street. Apply to DUSUAU DE LA CROIX, july 29 No. 160, or 176 Royal st.

BELLS on New-York and Paris, for sale by july 29 A. QUERTIER & BOUTIN.

DRUGS, &c.—Just landing from New-York, per Huntsville, 200 lbs camphor; 4 barrels Saperinda; 7 do alcohol; 1 bale fine sponges; 10 bbls Glauber salts; 20 kegs saltpetre; 100 dozen earthen pots, from Marseilles; 2000 best leeches; 10 barrels English ivory black, by BONNABEL & BROTHERS, Druggists, Tchoupitoulas street. july 29

THE subscriber has received by the ship Concordia, from Havre, a large assortment of merchandize, consisting of furniture such as tallettes; bureaus; secretaries; ladies' working tables, of marble; armoires with glasses; lavabeaus, (large basins;) consoles; night tables, psyches, dressing tables; shaving glasses; work boxes; working tables; arm chairs; foot stools; tables of a new description; clocks of the latest fashions; plated articles, such as liquor vessels, oil vessels; boat de table, sugar dishes, &c. &c. Coffee pots of Casey's make; lights for burning in oil; hand baskets; quills, &c &c.; one case mustard; 1 do. chocolat, and also an assortment of glass and porcelain. july 29 WALSIN VIGNAUD.

EXCHANGE on England for sale by june 7 F. PERRET 59 Toulouse street.

FIFTY THOUSAND SPANISH SEGARS, of a superior quality, on liberal terms. Apply at No. 55, St. Louis. june 12 A. J. de ATOCHA.

Jh. Sauvinet vs. [illegible]

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, by the hon. Lancelville, associate judge of the city court of New-Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Tuesday the 13th of August, at 5 o'clock, on the premises, Bayou street, No. 13, a quantity of bottles of wine, assorted; one lot of empty bottles; empty barrels, demi-johns, &c.; seized in the above suit.

july 29 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

A. Penn vs. James Wyatt.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, by the hon. J. Bernpodes, associate judge of the city court of New-Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Friday the 9th of August, at 12 o'clock, at the corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, one horse and dray—seized in the above suit.

july 29 L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

J. Belsclere vs. Mrs. Bonsfou and Husband.

BY virtue of an order of sale to me directed, by the hon. Chas. Gayarre, presiding judge of the city court of New-Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Wednesday the 14th of August, at 12 o'clock, at noon, at Hewlett's Coffee House, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, the negress named Mary, seized in the above suit.

The same being the second and last auction she will be sold to the highest bidder for what she will bring on a credit of 12 months, with 5 per cent. interest from the day of sale the purchaser giving bond and security on the property sold until final payment, agreeably to the act to amend the several acts enacted to organize the courts of this state, and for other purposes.

july 29 L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

ROBBERY.

WAS stolen from the subscriber last Tuesday, in the evening, a parcel of accounts, among which were three notes payable to order for the sum of about two thousand dollars, without a date for payment; and also several accounts due the subscriber, and a bill of lading, and some [illegible]. The value for which said notes were given not having been received, they are null and void, and besides the person to whose order they were made payable has not endorsed them. The person who brings back the pocket book and its contents, will receive a suitable reward. He requests persons to whom the bons or the accounts may be presented, not to pay any one else but himself.

G. F. FONTAINE,
july 26 Bayou Road, opposite Mr. Morcau.

NOTICE.—Captain Noel Burat having left the schooner "ROSE IN BLOOM," of New Orleans, belonging to me, at Mobile, [illegible] instant, without my knowledge or permission. I hereby notify the public not to furnish him with any thing on account of said schooner, as I will not pay any debts he may contract, either for said schooner or in my name, as owner, from the 20th instant, and I give further notice to all persons having claims against said schooner, to present them to me within ten days from this date.

New Orleans, july 24. JOAQUIN VIOSCA,
july 26—5t "Corner of St. Philip and Levee.

WAS lost on last Monday evening, in one of the Cars of the Rail Road, two dueling pistols, upon the barrels of which was the name "Le Sage, à Paris." Six dollars reward will be given to the finder if he will return them to their owner. Apply at this office. july 26.

RECEIVED by the Bolivar, and for sale by Widow Dupas, corner of Chartres and Toulouse streets,
Pate-grasse and Gruyere Cheese,
Round Cheese,
Fresh Garden Seeds. july 26

EXCHANGE on New-York and Paris, for sale by june 4 T. NICOLET & CO.

To let cheap.

The subscriber offers to let from the first of August next, a very HANDSOME HOUSE, with a garden, kitchen, stable and carriage-house, between Port and Ferdinand streets, one side facing the river, and on the other Victoire street.

july 24 THEODORE NICOLET.

THE undersigned offer for sale the following articles now landing—
80 boxes white Havana sugar.
100 do brown do do 1st quality.
60 tierces rice.
150 Hampers claret bottles.
100 boxes raisins. 200 half do do
20 cerooms Guatemala Indigo.
160 reams foolscap paper.
200 baskets Sweet oil.
100 barrels No. 3, Mackerel.

CARRIERE & BORDUZAT,
july 24 No. 10, St. Louis street.

HAY.—50 Bales hay landing from ship Florida, from New-York, and for sale by LINCOLN & GREEN.

NEW NOVEL.

JUST received and for sale by the subscribers—Recollections of a Chaperon, edited by lady Dacre; No. 19 of the Boy's and Girl's Library; Young Crusoe or the shipwrecked boy.

Vol. 5.—Novels and Tales, by Miss Maria Edgeworth—containing "The Absentee," "Mdme de Fleury," "Emilie de Coulanges," and "The Modern Griselda."

Subscribers are requested to call for this last volume. E. JULIEN & CO. No. 115 Chartres st.
july 24 and corner of Camp and Common sts.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—Parish of St. John the Baptist—Court of Probates—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the estate of the late Francois Rillieux, to show cause within ten days why the account of liquidation of said estate filed in this court should not be approved, homologated, and the funds of said estate paid agreeably to said account.

Parish of St. John the Baptist, 22d July, 1833.
july 24 [illegible] LE BLANC, Judge.

THE subscribers have received per ship Concordia, from Havre, and offer for sale,
5 bales narrow britannias; 4 do wide do; 700 demijohns 3½ gallons each; 75,000 book tiles; 10 bales 3 point blankets. Also—Balimore window glass, assorted sizes; cotton blankets, first quality; champaign wine; Marseilles claret in casks; country rum; heavy Sumatra pepper; Havana white wax entitled to debenture; oil flasks, &c. &c.
july 22 A. QUERTIER & BOUTIN.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A first rate water cart, with a painted cask in good order. Apply at the Bank of Louisiana. july 22

THE subscriber offers for sale the cargo of the ship Dublin Packet, from Marseilles, consisting of the following articles:
500 casks claret wine, Bergasse, Peinnet and Bethfort.
120 barils imitation Madeira wine.
800 boxes Muscat wine,
50 barrels vinegar,
100 boxes soap,
259 barrels Catalogna brandy, 30 do gin,
100 boxes cordials,
30 do abs