THE BEE.

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THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1832.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JACKSON.

"It is fortunate for the country that Gen. Jackson is likely to be fit for public life at the end of the present four years; for in him is the only hope left of avoiding the dangers manifestly about to rise out of the broad construction now again given to the constitution of the United States which effaces all limitations of powers, and leaves the general government, by theory, altogether unrestrained."—THOS. JEFFERSON, *in 1824.*

"Gen. Jackson is a clear headed, strong minded man, and has more of the Roman in him than any man living."—JEFFERSON.

"Towards that distinguished captain, who has shed so much glory on our country, whose renown constitutes so great a portion of its *moral property*, I never had, I NEVER CAN HAVE, any other feelings than those of the most profound RESPECT, and of the *utmost kindness*."—H. CLAY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

ELECTORS
OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.
First District—JOHN B. PLAUCHE.
Second District—THOMAS W. SCOTT.
Third District—TRASIMOND LANDRY.
Fourth District—ALEXANDER MOUTON.
Fifth District—PLACIDE BOSSIER.

GOVERNOR,

J. B. DAWSON.

By yesterday's mail the New York papers were to the 18th of July. From the other cities the dates were correspondent. At New York on the 18th, there were 138 new cases of cholera, and 72 deaths. At Philadelphia no new cases were reported on the 18th. There is nothing defenite from Detriot or Fort Gratiot.

We have just learned (says the Journal of Commerce of the 18th, in its evening edition) that the directors of the U. States bank have resolved to loan to the city banks a million of dollars for the purpose of relieving the present pressure upon the money market.

A public meeting of the citizens of New York was held on the afternoon of the 16th, for the purpose of adopting measures for the relief of the poor of the city, and such of labouring classes as are now suffering for the want of employment, consequent upon the present interruption of business. Committees were appointed to carry the object of the meeting into effect, and also to use their endeavours to find employment, if practical, for the poor of the city, who are now in idleness. A resolution was unanimously adopted, expressing the full confidence of the meeting in the daily reports made by the board of health, and advising their fellow citizens in the country to look to that source only for correct information as to the health of the city.—A subscription paper was handed round immediately after the meeting, and *fifteen hundred and ninety-five dollars* subscribed in a very few minutes.

Mr. Henry Miller has been appointed post master at Natchez, in the place of colonel James Foster, resigned.

The time limited for the publication of the second volume of Miller's reports of the supreme court of this state, expired yesterday, and there it, we learn, but little probability that the printer, Mr. Benjamin Levy, will be able to accomplish what yet remains, in two of three weeks. We take leave to inquire if Mr. Levy will be compelled to pay *two thousand dollars*, the penalty of his bond, for his noncompliance with the terms of his contract?

Affairs in South Carolina seem to be rapidly hastening to a crisis.—The Charleston Mercury, received by Tuesday's mail, contains an "address to the people of South Carolina," which is signed by both of the senators, and six of the representatives of that state in congress. It is an important and interesting document, containing a calm and dignified exposition of the wrongs, and a solemn appeal to the patriotism and public spirit of their fellow-citizens. It briefly reviews the history of the protective policy, and shows that though it originated in begging, it has been continually acquiring and exerting power, and that so far from its having yielded to the petitions or remonstrances of the South, it is now more decidedly triumphant than it ever was before. It briefly examins the proceedings of the present congress, and concludes that, so far from any thing like substantial justice having been extended to the south, the act which has just been passed, is actually more beneficial to the tariff, and more injurious to the plantation states, than the law of 1828. Having made this review, it leaves it to the people to determine for themselves whether they will submit to, or resist what is denominated—"this aggravated system of oppression."

What may be the response of the people of South Carolina to this extraordinary appeal, we can only judge by the excitement which we know to be prevailing there, and the declarations of the Mercury, the organ through which these gentlemen and the dominant party, speak. That journal, as assuming to speak in the name of the people, says—"*as surely as our next legislature meets, a convention will be called to nullify the act, and as sure as South Carolina nullifies, her position will be supported by every other southern state. Let the tariffites, therefore, think on their course: South Carolina has resolved on here!*"

As this manifesto belongs to the history of the times, we shall endeavor to make room for it, as much as we deprecate its spirit. Nor do we believe that the other states of the south will make common cause with South Carolina, if she should be so mad as to take this rash step: they will take the new tariff, *pro tanto*, for what it is worth, and rely upon the force of argument and truth, to effect further meliorations of the system hereafter.

The Act "extending further the right of debenture to the port of Key West," provides that after the 1st of August all ships and vessels arriving in the United States from the Cape of Good Hope, or any place beyond, shall be permitted to make entry at the said port.

The veto-message of the president seems to have struck the opposition dumb, since, with the exception of Mr. Webster's speech against it in the senate, we have seen nothing in the shape of an argument on the subject, in the opposition press; and Mr. Webster's effort was so completely annihilated by the indignant phillippic of colonel Benton, that we intend to make room for both, for the purpose of showing how complete was the triumph of the Missouri senator over the "god. like man" of Massachusetts. Indeed it must have been tremendous, to have provoked Mr. Clay to a display of the frailty which was exhibited by him, in "the closing scene" mentioned by a correspondent of the Charleston Courier, whose letter we copied in our last regular publication, without remark, being stinted for room. It is a part of the history as to the present session of congress, and forms a very appropriate *finale* to a session preeminently distinguished by personal invective, confusion, and disorder. It exhibits, also, a very striking illustration of that high dignity of character, and beautiful propriety of demeanor, which are so essential, and so commendable, in a candidate for the presidency. It is impossible for any one to read the remarks of those gentlemen, without being fully satisfied that, American senators are the most courteous gentlemen in the world, and that there is no man so thoroughly qualified, as Mr. CLAY, for the chief magistracy of the Union!

Nothing can be more evident than that the opposition, utterly deprived of every hope of defeating the re-election of ANDREW JACKSON to the presidency, are directing their whole force with a view to the creation of divisions in the republican ranks, in relation to the candidate for the vice-presidency, under the faint and delusive hope of preventing an election by the people, and bringing it into the senate, where the second act of the new coalition is to be performed, and Mr. CALHOUN, the nullifier and the stickler for state rights, is to give his casting vote in favor of JOHN SARGEANT, the ultra federalist and the consolidationist, who would deny all rights to the states. Hence the efforts to create a multiplicity of candidates; in the west, the chivalric R. M. Johnson was urged by the lukewarm or pretended friends of the president, until that upright politician gave them to understand that their efforts were not in accordance with his wishes. In Virginia P. P. Barbour was brought forward, under the expectation of alienating that and the other southern states from Mr. VAN BUREN; abortive attempts at conventions to support his claims were made in Virginia and North Carolina; but that high-minded Virginian informed the few gentlemen who constituted the *soi distant* convention of his own state, that he was not before the public as a candidate for the vice-presidency, and that their labors in his behalf, however grateful he might be for them, would be wholly unavailing. There remained to our opponents and the disaffected friends of the president but one other opportunity of ensuring three candidates for the vice-presidency: and, accordingly, the bank-organs were incessant in flattering the state pride of Pennsylvania, and insisting upon its claim to furnish the next incumbent of the vice presidency. This scheme proved successful, although such a *claim*, asserted by any one state, is altogether unfounded, and wholly inadmissible.

This claim is examined, in a masterly manner, by the report of the delegates from Pennsylvania in the Baltimore convention, an able document that has been lying before us several days unnoticed, from lack of room to notice it in such a manner as it deserves. To-day, however, we extract from it some passages on the subject of the vice presidency. Of the *claim* set up by Pennsylvania, the delegates say,—

"The appointment of candidates to state offices is an attribute of state sovereignty not to be abandoned without degradation; but a parallel reason requires that in national concerns—where the will of all is to be equally consulted—the power of nomination should be coordinate with that of election. It is the same principle so familiar to the people in the daily difference between county officers and those who belong to the whole commonwealth. In order, therefore, to attain the advantage of a general conference, the wisdom of the early democratic party adopted the means of a congressional caucus; but practical experience exhibited certain defects in this particular organization; and it was recently rejected by the people without the substitution of any other adequate provision.

"A system of nomination to national offices by individual states, is plainly calculated to produce disunion in the great democratic family, and stands without the pretext of any corresponding benefit. It is anti-republican, because a power is thus attempted to be exercised over the whole union, while a single fraction is alone represented; it is opposed to the principles of the election of Andrew Jackson, because its natural tendency is to withdraw the choice from the people, and to deliver it over to congressional coalitions—and in its least dangerous point of view it is an impotent ceremony, for the state appointing is without the power of election. As a remedy to these difficulties, the democratic state of New Hampshire suggested the expediency of a general convention of the Union, to be composed of delegates fresh from the body of the people; in accordance with this invitation, all of the states were represented in the city of Baltimore, on the 21st of May, 1832, with the single exception of Missouri:

"The favour with which the principle of this national conference was viewed by the republicans of the Union, and their anxious desire to be represented, produced from some of the states an excessive disproportion of delegates. To restore a just equilibrium, a regulation was adopted that each state should form a separate *electoral college*, and that the force of the returned vote should be reckoned according to the late apportionment. The return of your delegates was thus invested with a highly responsible influence, for the due exercise of which they remain accountable to their constituents.

"The first consideration requiring the attention of your delegates, was the claim of Pennsylvania to the vice presidency, for one of her distinguished sons. An indefensible *right* to a particular national office can never be set up by any state of our Union, without violating the principles of equality, and in most cases disregarding the general good; all that can be asked is a preference founded upon comity and good feeling where other pretensions and advantages are on a footing of equality. In this point of view the claim of Pennsylvania was generally acknowledged; it stood upon the broad basis of a *preeminent share* in the election of Andrew Jackson, and a support alike constant and disinterested of the cause of democracy: no question can exist that under ordinary circumstances it would have been freely and cheerfully admitted.

"There was one difficulty connected with our position, which undoubtedly went far on this occasion to neutralise the national feeling of concession. A considerable body of the democracy of this commonwealth, in convention at Harrisburg, nominated a distinguished Pennsylvanian as a candidate for the vice-presidency, instead of submitting our claims to the consideration and the justice of the Union; and while offering their choice to the other states, they withdrew themselves—*by a special note*—from all conference and attempt at conciliation. The effect likely to be produced by such a system upon the kindly relation in which we have always stood towards our sisters in the confederacy, may easily be imagined; and it is equally easy to perceive that any course tending to array us against the Union must necessarily be destructive of its own object: if that object be *truly* the election of a Pennsylvanian. It was by a long series of sacrifices to the public good that our state won its noble title of the keystone of the union; and whatever may be its present claims, they are not likely to be reached by imperious dictation or proud and solitary secession."

These arguments will commend themselves to the good sense of every republican; and as Pennsylvania has always marched with the democracy of the union, and as the nomination of Mr. Wilkins was made before any candidate for the vice presidency had been regularly chosen by the republicans of the nation, we indulge the hope that she will yet have the magnanimity to retrace her steps, especially now that it is apparent that the time is at hand when the true friends of the administration will all be rallied around the republican candidate for the vice presidency, and none will be left to oppose him but detected enemies, stripped of the garb of friendship. We are persuaded that that state will not hazard the primary object of the people, the re election of ANDREW JACKSON, by arrogantly seeking to make its will and its wishes the law of the land.

Of the *rejection* of Mr. Van Buren by the senate, and of his qualifications and services, the address proceeds:

"But a powerful consideration existed—paramount to all these—which had engrossed the deepest attention of the democratic party in Pennsylvania and throughout the Union. Martin Van Buren—a distinguished citizen high in the confidence of the nation, and eminent among the supporters of Andrew Jackson—was appointed by the President as Minister to London. Negotiations of primary importance were entrusted to his care. The freedom of our brave sailors from impressment, the exemption of the American flag from the indignity of search, and the prevention of new wars by a pacific adjustment of their causes, were confided to his known diplomatic talents with the strongest hopes of national advantage. The American minister had scarcely arrived at his destination, when his usefulness was destroyed by the non-concurrence of the senate, on the casting vote of vice-president. Disappointed ambition was found to have formed its coalition with detected jealousy; and the federalism of the East stood leagued to the nullification of the South, with no other bond of common sympathy than that of factious hostility to Andrew Jackson, and the gratification of private vengeance against the preference and the choice of the people.

"A cry of indignation rose at once from the nation—loud and universal: there was no part of the Union in which it was stronger than in our own community. It was felt that the blow had been struck at the sovereignty of the people's will, and that the cause was not that of Martin Van Buren alone, but of those for whom he had suffered. The intelligence of our citizens plainly saw the unpardonable sin of the rejected minister; it consisted in his efficient exertions to sustain *their* choice in the election of Andrew Jackson—and in the elevated character established by national benefits in the department of State. The whole aspect of the political horizon was now altered by the creation of new necessities. First and above all, the people were to be *vindicated*; and there was no course so befitting as that of a popular election, the infallible oracle of public sentiment. The vice presidency of the United States, which furnished the only convenient and adequate opportunity, was moreover recommended by the sense of political justice. It was peculiarly appropriate that the victim should preside in the Hall of his oppressors, and that he should fill the very chair from which had emanated that casting voice which was intended to crush and to destroy him.

"The highest personal and political qualifications for this office were found united in Mr. Van Buren. By the mere dint of his own exertions abilities hence known to have elevated himself from a situation comparatively humble to reputation and to high political trust. His advances were firm, because they always rested on the broad foundation of public usefulness. He was the constant friend and efficient coadjutor of Tompkins, through the dangers and difficulties of the late war. At all times a sound republican, he fought the fight of democracy through good and evil repute, until he was raised to the highest dignities. In the contest of 1828, his services created another claim upon the grateful esteem of his fellow citizens; and at the formation of the cabinet of Andrew Jackson, his reputation stood so high in the nation that he was designated by the public voice as secretary of state. In that department, the remarkable talents of Martin Van Buren are best exhibited by the extraordinary and unparalleled prosperity which has attended the negotiations of the country. More treaties were formed, more national advantages secured, and greater political results obtained during the two years of his official duties, than in the whole term of Mr. Clay united to that of his predecessor Mr. Adams. When Mr. Van Buren voluntarily retired from the department, he carried with him the public acknowledgments and sincerest esteem of his venerated chief, who had seen and felt the value of his co-operation.

"Such was the distinguished citizen whose name was borne to the convention by the voice of the people; and such, in their opinion, were the circumstances which required the postponement of state attachments and all inferior considerations. The overwhelming vote declared at the first ballot, gave the strongest evidence that the deep feeling of the nation had not been mistaken by your delegates. Martin Van Buren is now the democratic candidate of the union for the office of vice-president, by the voice almost unanimous of the national convention.

We must stop here, for the present, although there are many striking views contained in this report, which we would gladly lay before our readers. We must remark, however, in conclusion, that every vote given to Mr Wilkins, for the vice-presidency, will more effectually contribute to the election of Mr. Sargent, than if it were given directly for that gentleman, inasmuch it might carry the election to the senate, where the success of the latter gentleman is certain, it being part and parcel of the bargain between Messrs Clay and Calhoun. From this view of the subject, the real friends of the president will perceive that they have but one course to pursue, and they will be true to themselves by unhesitatingly supporting the nomination of MARTIN VAN BUREN to the vice-presidency.

The *Pennsylvanian* speaks of that great meeting which took place in Philadelphia on the 15th ultimo, on the subject of the *veto*, as an assemblage of the old Clay party, aided "by that Spartan band which under Stephen Simpson *protocolized* the president because the senate refused to ratify the official dignity of their chief" It also estimates the number of persons who attended it, at about *fifteen hundred*, while the three bank organs, the *Enquirer*, the *National Gazette*, and the *United States Gazette*, compute them at *seven thousand*. The remarks of the *Pennsylvanian* on he subject, will be found in our columns, from which, as well as from the annexed letter, which we find in the Globe, dated on the 18th, the feelings indulged by the friends of Jackson, on the subject of the veto-message, may be infered:

"When the message was first communicated to our Philadelphia world, it gave rise to exultation among the enemy, and to a feelling of depression among our friends. Both of these impressions arose from ignorance, and both were equally mistaken. So much noise was made about the veto, that most men prophesied serious consequence from the president's veto. It has now come, and the fact is evident, that—except a little additional excitement—we are *left* in the mire, *ante quo*. Our bitter enemies are bitter enemies still, and we are likely to remain our true friends are stirred up to more enthusiasm; and a few false Swiss—always suspected, and never trusted—have rendered themselves less dangerous by confessing their hostility. I speak now of the effect in the city, which is the very citadel of the Bank's strength; in the country, none whatsoever appears to have been produced. The institution has no hold upon the people at large—for they neither feel nor fear it. The President's message is generally admired, for the vigor of the style, and the devotion to the public good, which marks every sentence. We appreciate the energy of that patriotism which dared to expose itself to the hazard of such a contest. A call is out for an opposition meeting on Monday next; and we are incited to produce ours, by way of a reply. On this you may depend—there will be a meeting—and that meting will be one of the largest, truest, and most enthusiastic, to which we are accustomed in our good city.—Constant breezes had cooled our blood; but now we are all hot, stirring and anxious for combat."

We have abundant indications from western Pennsylvania that the measure will be popular. The democracy of that state have never identified themselves with the bank, and those who think to raise a clamor that will drown reason, have reckoned without their host. Pennsylvania will support the president, "*bank or no bank*" and so the sequal will prove.

It is disclosed in the report of the committee appointed appointed to investigate the affairs of the U. States bank, that Mr. Clay has received, in the shape of fees, about *seventeen thousand dollars*, since its institution. This fact, while it accounts for several other things, also explains the meaning of the following lines, said to have been found on the desk of that gentleman in the national senate, who, it seems, is ambitious of twining the green bays of the poet, with the laurel of the orator:

From the Pennsylvanian.

LINES FOUND IN THE SENATE ON THE DESK OF THE HONORABLE HENRY CLAY.

12th July, 1832.

Oh, no! I shall not sue for them,
Their drafts shall never see,
My hands are now no more to touch
Their once familiar fee.
From side to side I quickly turn'd—
My first vote I regret—
To day my noblest speech I made—
Oh! cannot I forget?

They bid me seek, from local banks,
The fees to me so dear;
Alas! no local banks can give
Five thousand every year.
'Tis true that I behold no more
The Board at discount met,
No more the cashier visits me—
But how can I forget?

For oh, there are so many things
Recal the bank to me—
Directors who are all my own,
My oft repeated fee,
The suits that vex the Jackson men;
The bribes my printers get,
Ay, each branch note I look upon
Forbids me to forget.

They tell me that this veto gains
Old Hickory many a friend;
Alas! like me he does not need
Bank notes at whist to spend.
Had he their golden favors won,
Not less were his regret;
Had he but made what I have made,
He never would forget!

PHILIDELPHIA, July 18.

The *Great Meeting* of the opposition took place on Monday, for the purpose of signalizing the dismission of some half a dozen gentlemen from the démocratic ranks, and of arranging the terms on which the interests of Mr. Clay and the Bank shall be promoted by their allied advocates. The meeting was of course a large one, since it was honoured by the presence of nearly all those who were coached into the city on a former occasion. A respectable citizen, who opposed General Jackson in 1824, and came to his support when ed his former political position about the time of Mr. Ingham's retreat from the cabinet, was the chairman of the assemblage. Of the five vice-presidents, the first is and always has been among our most honorable and unflinching Clay men,—another was a member of that Spartan band, which under the guidance and auspices of *Stephen Simpson, protocolized* the president because the senate refused to ratify the official dignity of their chief,—two more have been well known for four months past as regularly enlisted soldiers in the opposition ranks,—and *their remaining colleague* may be, and may have been, anything or every thing in politics, for after diligent inquiry we have not found any one *who could inform us respecting him*. The Secretaries were men of small consideration, but according to their ability, they are and have been for a long time recognized labourers in the coute, which they endeavoured to serve on this occasion. Mr. Randall, who offered the leading resolutions, has always been a conspicuous and devoted partisan of Mr. Clay. The next speaker, Mr. Jack, is a gentleman of the Simpson school, who connected himself with our party without invitation or notice, failed in his objects,—and withdrew, as we gather from himself and others, some eighteen months ago, without notice or regrets. Mr. Coxe, the third resolution maker, and the last unsuccessful candidate of the opposition for congress, is one of those worthy personages, who are never out of place except when among the people. Mr. Wetherill, who was the bearer of Mr. Clay's excuse for declining his share of the gratuitous dinner at Powelton on the 4th, continued hostility to general Jackson by moving a vote of thanks. Of all those who bore part in the business of the meeting, with the single exception of the gentleman who no one seems to know, there was not an individual, we fearlessly assert, who had not long since been dismissed from the confidence of the Jackson party, if he ever enjoyed it. Such was the Great Meeting, which began by declaring its indignation and alarm at the Veto, and ended by resolving to prevent, if it could, "the vote of Pennsylvania being given to general Andrew Jackson at the next presidential election." Well might those who had so resolved feel indignant and alarmed at a measure, which has made their hopes fruitless and their resolutions hopeless.

The Inquirer says that about seven thousand persons attended the meeting on Monday. Gentlemen who are good at estimating numbers in the aggregate, assure us that the number present on the occasion, did not exceed fifteen hundred. And, of these, a very large proportion were led thither by curiosity, without taking any part in the proceedings, or approving of the object for which it was held. This misrepresentation of the ghost of the "*Democratic Press*," is in perfect keeping with the character which that journal has ever sustained.—Relying with confident self-sufficiency, on their ability to gull the people, the politicians who hover around it, deal out the most palpable absurdities with the greatest imaginable gravity. Instead, however, of succeeding in leading the people astray, they only deceive themselves. Venal, corrupt, and unprincipled as the journal and the faction who manage it are, our democrats look upon them with absolute loathing and abhorrence; and, if the Veto message had been productive of no other good, the mere circumstance of its having had the effect of shaking off the Inquirer from the skirts of our party, where it has hung like an incubus but too long, would be sufficient to entitle the president to the hearty thanks and ardent support of every honest man and sound democrat amongst us.

Pennsylvanian.

COMMERCIAL.

New Orleans, July 18.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton.—The prevailing epidemic, which has suspended almost every kind of business, leaves us but little to say in regard to this staple. The sales that have come to our knowledge, from 14th to 17th inst., embrace only about 200 bales of Upland, at 9 a 10½ cents, and 40 fine Alabama, 11½ a 11¾ cents. Advices have been received from Liverpool to the 6th, and Havre to 10th June. In Liverpool a reduction of ¼d had been established since the 1st. In Havre the market was dull at former prices—stock on hand, of all sorts, about 27,000 bales.

Import since our last—from

New Orleans,	103
Florida,	212
South Carolina,	200
North Carolina,	83
Total,	598 bales.
Total import, since 1st instant,	3,194 bales.
Export, from 1st to 12th instant,	4,986 bales.
Export, from the *United States*,	
Since 1st October last,	772,135
Same period last year,	622,382
Increase,	148,753

Molasses.—The transactions continue small, but holders look with confidence for higher prices. A sale of Porto Rico has been made at 32 cents.

Sugar.—Further sales of fair New Orleans, to a moderate extent, have been made at 6¼ cents. There has been some inquiry for other descriptions, but no sales of magnitude have come to our knowledge; but sugars are scarce

Tobacco.—29 hhds. middling Kentucky at 4 cents per lb is the only sale we have to record. The importhas been—from New Orleans, 111 hhds.; Maryland, 30. Total, since 1st inst. 384 hhds

Freights continue very dull, and vessels find it difficult to fill up, even at our low quotations.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Brig James & Isabella, Morril, Marseilles, R Jacobs
Brig Mary Hart, Soule, Boston, P Barney
Brig Hampton, Ward, Cowes, J Hagan & co
Schooner Pomone, Bradley, Matagorda, Allen & Deblois
Schooner Nancy, Redmon, New York, J Touro

ARRIVED.

Towboat Grampus, Beebe, from the passes; having put her tow to sea—towed up ship John Hudson. Reports ship Globe, from New York, off the bar. Nothing in the river.
Schooner John Hudson, Turner, from Tuspan.

MEMORANDA.

Hence at Liverpool, Lord Cochrane, Kindly; Arcturus, Swain; Wm Neilson, Johnson; Agenoria, Brown; Clyde, Ireland; Marshal McDonald, Smart; and Crown, Smith.
Ship Wm Gray, Boylan, hence at Marseilles, June 1.
Schooner Gen Wayne, Vose, hence at New York.
Sloop Kingston, Carpenter, hence at Newport.
Brig Pulaski, Webb, hence at Richmond.
Barque Hercules, Longcope, cleared at Baltimore 14th July, for this port, brig Bourne, Benthall, up at do. for do.
Ship Salem, Destebech, arrived at Baltimore fr Havre 17th of July.
Brig Roque, Seavert, sailed from Marseilles, 30th May, for this port.
Ship Ann Mary Ann, thirty-three days hence for Liverpool, was spoken June 18th, in latitude 47, 44.
The brig Rapid, Witham, at New York, from St. Domingo, on July 4th, lat. 29, 14, long. 71, 20, fell in with the wreck of a sloop, mast gone and full of water, boarded and took from her 82 barrels New Orleans pork, 2 anchors, some pieces of cottons, and a bag containing rice, on it was marked "Washington stores."

COFFEE—500 bags Port au Prince Coffee, just received and for sale by
aug 2 MEDELICE THOMAS, 77 Levee st.

BEEF HIDES.—500 Beef Hides, recently received & for sale by MEDELICE THOMAS,
aug 2 77 Levee street.

REMOVAL.—The subscribers have removed their Drug store to No. 89 Chartres street, 3 doors from their former establishment
aug 2 DUCONGE & PEYCHAUD.

REMOVAL.—Wm. Fadeuille & co. have removed their Upholstery establishment from No. 44 to Nos. 11 & 13 Customhouse street, corner of Dorsiere street. aug 2

BAGGING & ROPE.—150 pieces Kentucky Bagging, and 400 coils Kentucky Bale Rope, for sale by SAMUEL C. BELL,
aug 2 81 Canal street.

SUGAR KETTLES.—150 sugar kettles, from 15 to 60 inches; for sale by
BARAU, FERIET & CO,
aug 2 No. 7 Champs Elysees street

THE subscriber offers for sale, unloading from ship *Union* from Marseilles, the following articles, entitled to drawback:—300 casks wine, 500 boxes Muscat wine, 280 hampers of oil, 300 boxes St. George wine, 100 barrels Imitation madeira, 15 do Muscat, 50 do white Vinegar, 200 boxes assorted pickles, Anchovies, Olives, &c. 4 jars christalized fruits, 1 do Nougat 5 do sausages, 10 do Neufchatel wormwood, 10 do assorted cordials, 50 do orange flower water, 15 do Dutch cheese, 30 bales almonds, 4 pipes brandy, 220 hampers empty bottles, 20 bales corks, 14 jars containing shelled almonds, walnuts, and chesnuts.
F. A. PETITPAIN.
aug 2 corner of Toulouse and Chartres.

VICTOR ROUMAGE offers the following articles for sale, received by ship Hiram from Bordeaux: Red wine of various qualities; white do, in barrels and tierces; do. Graves Haut Barsac; do Franlignac Muscat 100 casks red and white wine, in barrels and half barrels; 600 boxes of Sandwiches; 30 tierces white vinegar; 10 cases locks, 4, 5, 6, and 7 inches; 200 syringes complete; 220 cases olive oil; bottle corks; 1 bale handkerchiefs; 1 case of ladies stockings with with and without borders; 500 boxes anisette &c, &c.
august 2,

NOTICE.—Manuel Maleras, recently arrived in this city from Barcelona, announces to public that he is possessed of the necessary qualifications to exercise the profession of Veterinary Surgeon, and will undertake the cure of Horses, Mules, Beef Cattle and other animals. He trust to give satisfaction to those persons who may employ him. Apply to J. B. Leparre & Co. 116 Bourbon street. august 2.

WANTED.—A young man who is accustomed to business: it will be altogether unnecessary to apply without good recommendations. Apply at this office. aug 2

A FREE DAY SCHOOL,
ATTACHED TO THE POYDRAS ASYLUM.

THE managers of the Female Orphan Asylum having, for many years past, had frequent application for the admission of children into the Poydras Asylum, who were not objects of that institution, having one, and in many instances both parents; and wishing to extend the usefulness of the institution, have resolved to open a free day school, for the education of female children whose parents cannot have them instructed elsewhere. They propose having the pupils taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and plain sewing.

Parents desirous of availing themselves of this opportunity, will receive a ticket of admission, for any child over five years of age. Information as to the hours, rules, etc. by applying to either of the managers of the Female Orphan Society. aug 2

FOR VERA CRUZ.
The fine schooner TAMPICO, captain ——, will sail for the above port on Sunday. For passage solely apply to J. DUFAR.

FOR HAVRE.—The fine ship BELVETIA, captain Miner, can take the freight of two of three hundred bales of cotton, and will have despatch. For which, or passage, apply to
aug 2 THEODORE NICOLET & Co.

PASSAGE FOR BORDEAUX.
The ship MERRIMACK, capt. Brown, will leave for the above port about the 5th inst. and can accommodate 4 or 5 passengers. For terms apply to (aug. 2) LINCOLN & GREEN.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The fast sailing new Barque ALASCO, Cole master, burthen 300 tons, is now ready to recive cargo, for terms apply to
july 28 STETSON & AVERY.

FOR RIO GRANDE, (*passage only.*)
The fine, fast sailing schooner PREVOYANTE, Wm. Wilson, master, has all her cargo ready and going on board, will sail on Thursday. For passage apply to the captain on board, or to
CLAPIER & MICOUD,
july 28 corner of Chartre & St. Peter streets.

NOTICE.—Whereas A. Luminais has applied to me praying for the cancelling of a bond of twelve thousand dollars, subscribed by him on the 21st day of March, 1831, as sheriff of the parishes of St. John Baptist and St. Charles, jointly with Godefroy Boudousquie and François Oliver Forcelle, his securities

These are to give notice to all persons interested therein, to show cause in waiting at the office of the secretary of state, within ninety days from the last publication hereof, why the said bond should not be cancelled, raised and annulled, as also the mortgages resulting therefrom.

Given under my hand and the seal of the state, at the city of New Orleans, on this 31st day of July, 1832, and the year of the independence of the United States the fifty seventh. A. B. ROMAN.
By the governor, THOS. F. MCCALEB,
aug 2. secretary of state.

NOTICE.—The subscribers, for the accommodation of those who may have business with them, have taken another establishment in front of the basin Garondelet, besides the one which they already had down the canal, at either of which their customers and the public are invited to apply. The new establishment has an entrance No. 132 Rampart street, as well as No. 125 in front of the basin. They avail themselves of the present occasion to offer the following articles: 500,000 superior Pensacola bricks, 1,200 small casks of Tar; 100 large barrels ditto; 200 half barrels ditto; 300,000 feet of Cypress timber of all dimensions; 1000 barrels Charcoal; 500 cords of pine and oak wood; 20,000 shingles. Also, northern lime, sand & shells.
aug 2 C. GUESNARD & ALPUENTE.

ENTERTAINMENT.
The subscriber having taken the house formerly occupied by Mr. Harvey Norton, corner of Hunter and Bienville sts., known as the SYCAMORE GROVE HOTEL, informs the public that it is open for the reception of genteel boarders, and that nothing will be neglected on his part that may contribute to the comfort of those who may patronize him.

He avails himself of this occasion to inform the public that he keeps a live y stable, and has horses to hire at moderate prices.
aug 2 THOMAS S. EDRINGTON.

On the 22d of July, a negro named Stephen and supposed to belong to Mr Missotiere, brought to the livery stable of the subscriber, in Ursuline between Rampart and Saint Claude streets, a greyish brown SPANISH MULE, having both of his ears split, the Spanish brand 'I B.' on the right shoulder, and a Spanish brand on the thigh of the same side.

The negro who brought the said mule not having come back to reclaim the said mule, as he said he would, the owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.
aug 2 CHARLES FERRE.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Whereas Martin F. Maher has filed his petition, praying to be appointed curator to the absent heirs of the succession of Matthew G. Maher, deceased; notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, to shew cause within ten days why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. By order of the court. M. BLACHE,
aug 2 Register of wills.

Thomas & Soulet vs. Mr. & Mrs. Larieux, f. p. of c.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable Charles Gayarre, presiding judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Saturday, the 1st of September next, at half past 12 o'clock, P. M. at Hewlett's coffee house, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, a lot of ground situated in Marigny's suburb, designated by No. 246, measuring fifty feet front on Union street, by one hundred & forty five in depth, together with the buildings thereon erected. Seized in the above suit.
aug 1 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

Manuel Gutierez vs. Jose del Carmen Palomo.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. B. Beauregard, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Monday, the 13th of August, at 5 o'clock P. M. at the principal, a quantity of household furniture. Seized in the above suit.
aug 2 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

A. H. Wetherby vs. F. Prentiss & co.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. Gallien Preval, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Wednesday, the 15th of August, at 5 o'clock P. M. at the principal, nineteen bags of coffee. Seized in the above suit.
aug 2 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable the city court, Charles Gayarre presiding judge, I shall expose for sale on Thursday the thirteenth of August next, at half past twelve o'clock P. M. at Hewlett's coffee house corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, a lot of ground situated on the left side of the Bayou Road, designated by No. 18, measuring thirty feet front on said road, by one hundred and eighty feet in depth. Seized at the suit of Abner Robinson, and Louis A. Lemoyne.
july 31 L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

D. T. Walden, vs. J. T. Osborn.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable W. Grivot, associate judge of the city court court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Thursday the ninth of August, at 5 o'clock P. M. on the premises, in Commerce street, between St. Joseph and Julia streets, a small steam engine, one Turing lathe and a grind stone, seized in the above suit. (july 31) L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

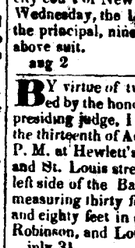
Joseph de Pontalba vs. James Kehoe.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable G. Preval, associate judge of the city court. I shall expose for sale on Friday the tenth of August next at five o'clocks P. M. at the principal a quantity of house hold furniture, seized in the above suit. (july 31) L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

RUSSIA SHEETING and domestic goods—700 pieces brown Russia Sheetings, 150 do bleached do entitled to debenture; 62 bales good 4-4 brown domestic sheetings, 30 do 3-4 do do shirtings, for sale by
july 31, LINCOLN & GREEN.

COFFEE & COCOA.—125 bags green Havana coffee, 115 bags Caracas cocoa, just landing from schr. Carmen, for sale by
VICTOR DE LA COVA & BROTHER,
julo 31 No. 51, St. Louis street.

THE subscribers offer for sale, received by the ship Alabama, and by other arrivals, 500 bottles of labarraque chlorine of oxigde of sodis, elixir antiglaireux, essential oils of bergamont of anise of cedrat, of rose &c.; sulphat quine, complir; acetate of morphine, musk, &c. &c. F. ORIOL & CO.
july 28 corner of Maine & Conde streets.



LES soussignés offrent à vendre, reçu par l'Alabama et autres navires :
500 bouteilles Chlorure de Sodium, de Labarraque ; Elixir anti-glaireux ; Régénérateur; Huile essentielle de menthe poivrée ; dito bergamote; dito Anis; dito Cédrat; dito rosee.
Sulphate de quinine; Camphre ; Acétate de Morphine ; Musc; Resine de Zédoaire; dito Angélique; dito Galangue; dito Valérianin; Ether sulfurique rectifié,
En magasin, Chlorure de Chaux, préparée par les soussignés d'après le procédé de M. Labarraque.
On trouvera aussi toute sorte de préparations chimiques usitées en médecine.
F. ORIOL & Co.
Pharmaciens, encoignure des rues Dumaine et
29 juillet Condé.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.

ON Saturday the 1st of September next, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange coffee house, by order of Mr. Harvey B. Shields, syndic of the creditors of George F. Hagan an absconding debtor, will be sold the following slaves, forming a valuable family, consisting of the mother, Betsey aged about 26 years, cook, washer and house servant, has been in the city upwards of 3 years, with her children, Alfred aged about 6 years, and Washington, about 6 months old. These slaves are sold with whatever title said George H. Hagan had to them. Terms, 6 months credit for a proved endorsed paper, seconed by mortgage until final payment.
july 28.

BY F. DUTILLET.

ON Tuesday, the 7th August, at noon, will be sold in one lot, at Hewlett's Exchange, 56 thousand of Bricks, deliverable at the brick yard of Mr. Charles Derbigny, on the other side of the river, in the neighborhood of the city. Conditions—a note satisfactorily endorsed at 4 months. july 21

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.

ON Saturday afternoon, the 4th August, at 5 o'clock at the corner of Common and St. Charles streets, opposite Hart's cotton press, by virtue of an order from the honorable the district court for the first judicial district, issued in the case of S. F. Knox vs. his creditors and the creditors of Knox & Burt, will be sold the following articles belonging to said estate, viz: 12 horses, 2 drays and harness, one cart