THE BEE.

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"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 22, 1833.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. B. DAWSON.
FOR MAYOR:
JOHN H. HOLLAND.

FOR CONGRESS:
1st district—CHARLES CAYARRE.
2d district—JAMES M. BRADFORD.

An Act of the Legislature, approved 14th March, 1830.

"ART. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Mayor and Recorder shall be chosen from among the citizens who are *heads of families*, and resident within the city at the time of their election, and possess the *other qualifications* required by the existing laws."

Fellow citizens, if the law requires this as a condition in completing the eligibility of a candidate for the place of Mayor, judge if respect for public manners and morals, does not more imperiously exact that it should be found in a candidate for the office of Governor.

THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS reward will be paid on demand to the first paper, among Mr. Prieur's three papers, *the Argus*, the *Mercantile Advertiser*, and the *Louisiana Advertiser*, that will give us positive information as to the fact whether Mr. Prieur will be a candidate for mayor as *well as for governor at the approaching elections.*

INTERMENTS IN THIS CITY:

Oct. 21, Catholic Cemetery 7 Protestant Cem. 7

We announced yesterday our intention to commence the daily publication of our paper. The reputation which we have had from the early ending-till inexplicable to the printing of a daily journal, has considerably refreshed us, and we feel now prepared to enter upon our duties with increased strength and spirit. The liberal support extended to our paper, justifies on our part, commensurate exertions.

The weather has undergone since Saturday a most decided change. It is now quite cold, so much so, that a fire has become a most indispensable requisite to comfort. The sickness is becoming daily less and less, and we think, we can, with perfect security, assure absentees, that no danger need be apprehended in returning to our city.

The hon. HENRY CLAY, at the last accounts, had arrived in Baltimore, from the west, on his way to the east.

A new ship called the Fusee, to be commanded by capt. PICKARD, and to be attached to the Louisiana and New York line of packets, was launched at N. York on the 7th. She is said to be a large vessel, and a fine specimen of the improved naval architecture of our country.

Our friends at the north should be up and doing, and imitate the example set them by the New Yorkers, in showing their abhorrence of the incendiary proceedings of Garrison and his deluded disciples. The state of feeling among us, require a general expression of the public opinion abroad.

In consequence of the numerous misrepresentations circulated, Mr. DUANE, the late secretary of the treasury, has seen fit to publish a card, in which he begs the public "not to give credit to any publication respecting his principles, views or sentiments, unless sanctioned by his own name, and expressly declares, that recent occurrences in Washington, about the removal of the deposits, have produced *no* change in the course he has hitherto pursued."

The Jackson party in Massachusetts anticipate with great confidence a victory over their political adversaries. The late ex-president beaten in his own state would indeed be a remarkable event!

The great dearth of news has sorely perplexed us in our attempts to cater up intelligence to gratify the cormorant appetite of the public. The following reflections, from the New York *Mercantile*, are germane to the occasion, and show that we are not the only sufferers; Having nothing better ourselves to say, we *append them*, in place of our own erudition:

"The mails are uncommonly barren of intelligence, calculated to interest the reader who seeks for information, on subjects worthy of public notice. Those who look to newspapers for daily accounts of stirring events, and who are disappointed in not finding them, must blame the times that will not produce them; for surely the reader cannot have more pleasure in their perusal, than has the editor in giving them publicity. There is no cause, however, why any should be discouraged—we must soon have an arrival from abroad, to tell us what the *affectionate* brothers of the house of Braganza are about; what is *doing in* furtherance of the great scheme of reform in England—and last, though by no means least, accounts of the markets in Europe for our great staples. By and bye too, we shall have congress again in session, and it would not perhaps be running much risk of a false prophecy, were we to promise, from that source, at least an accustomed share of the excitement with which the representatives of the people generally make out, to agitate their constituents, particularly during one of their long sessions, to which class the one to near at hand belongs.

LATEST FROM MADRID VIA HAVANA.

A friend has politely loaned us a file of Havana papers to the 30th instant, inclusive, containing Madrid dates to the 10th August, confirming the intelligence previously received.

The cholera, or a pest presenting all its symptoms, has appeared in Huelva, in the province of Andalusia.

No mention is made of the death of the king, or even of his being indisposed. No doubt the report of his demise is without the least foundation.

The dates from Lisbon, by this source, are the same as those received via England.

BALTIMORE, October 4.

Mail Robbery in Washington.—It will be perceived that no date is to be seen, now the location is fixed, in prosecuting this highly important public work to completion. As a notice is to be published to day, the superintendent advertises for proposals for the graduation and masonry of about twenty miles of that Road.—*Patriot.*

NEW YORK, Monday Evening, October 7.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Our News schooner is just up from the packet ship New York, Capt. House, bringing us London papers to Sept. 3d, and Liverpool to the 4th, both inclusive.—*Jour. of Com.*

The reported death of the King of Spain is not confirmed. He was alive on the 21st, and his death is not immediately expected.

The British government have acknowledged Donna Maria. On this event becoming known at Paris, the Miguelite *stock fell* from 61 to 45.

A dreadful shipwreck occurred on the 31st August within half a mile of the port of Bologne. A vessel said to be the Amphitrite, bound for Botany Bay, with 120 female passengers on board, was cast away, making with the crew 164, *all of whom except three were drowned!*

Parliament was prorogued on the 29th August. The following is

THE KING'S SPEECH.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

On opening the present Parliament, I stated, that never at any time had subjects of greater interest and magnitude called for your attention. The manner in which you have discharged the duties thus committed to you now demands my warmest regard, and enables me to close a session, not more remarkable for its extended duration than for the patience and persevering industry which you have employed in many laborious inquiries, and in perfecting the various legislative measures which have been brought under your consideration.

I continue to receive from my allies and all foreign powers assurances of their friendly disposition.

I regret that I cannot announce to you the conclusion of a definitive arrangement between Holland and Belgium; but the convention, in conjunction with the King of the French, I concluded in May last, with the King of the Netherlands, prevents a renewal of hostilities in the Low Countries; and thus affords a fresh security for the general continuance of peace.

Events which have lately taken place in Portugal have induced me to renew my diplomatic relations with that [illegible] I have accredited [illegible] to the Most Faithful Majesty Donna Maria.

You may rest assured I look with great anxiety to the moment when the Portuguese monarchy, so long united with this country by the ties of alliance, and by the closest bonds of interest, may be restored to a state of peace, and may regain its *former prosperity*.

The hostilities which had disturbed the peace of Turkey have terminated, and you may be assured that my attention will be carefully directed to any extent which may effect the present or future independency of that empire.

An investigation, carefully prosecuted during the last session, has enabled you to review the charter of the Bank of England, on terms which appear to be well calculated to sustain the credit, and to secure the usefulness of that important establishment.

The laborious inquiries carried on by committees of both Houses of Parliament, for several successive sessions, have also enabled you to bring the affairs of the East India Company to a satisfactory adjustment. I have the most confident expectation, that the system of government thus established, will prove to have been wisely framed for the improvement and happiness of the natives of India; whilst, by the opening of the China trade, a new field has been afforded for the activity and enterprize of British commerce.

The state of slavery in my colonial possessions has necessarily occupied a portion of your time and attention commensurate with the magnitude and the difficulty of the subject. Whilst your deliberations have been guided by the paramount considerations of justice and humanity, the interests of the colonial proprietors have not been overlooked. I trust that the future proceedings of the colonial legislatures, and the conduct of all classes in my colonies, may be such as to give full effect to the benevolent intentions of the legislature, and to satisfy the just expectation of my people.

I observe with satisfaction, that the amendment of the law has continued to occupy your attention; and that several important measures have been adopted, by some of which the title to property has been rendered more secure, and the conveyance of it more easy; while by others, the proceedings in courts both of law and equity, have been made more expeditious and less costly.

The establishment of the Court of Privy Council is another improvement, which, while it materially assists suitors at home, will, I trust, afford substantial relief to those in my colonial possessions.

You may rest assured, that there is no part of your labors which I regard with a deeper interest than that which tends, by well considered amendments of the law, to make justice easily accessible to all my subjects. With this view I have caused a commission to be issued for digesting in one body the enactments of the criminal law, and enquiring how far, and by what means the criminal process might be extended to the other branch of our jurisprudence.

I have also directed commissions to be issued for investigating the state of the municipal corporations throughout the united kingdom. The result of their inquiries will enable you to ratify those measures which may seem best fitted to place the internal government of corporate cities and towns on a solid foundation, in respect of their finances, their government, and their police. In the mean time, two important acts have been passed for giving constitutions, upon sound principles, to the royal and parliamentary burghs of Scotland. Your attention will hereafter be called to the expediency of extending similar advantages to the unincorporated towns in England which have now acquired the right of returning members to Parliament.

It is with the greatest pain that I felt myself compelled to call upon you for your additional powers to control and punish the disturbers of the peace in Ireland. This call was answered, as I confidently anticipated, by your loyalty and firmness. I have not found it necessary, except in a very limited degree, to use the powers thus confided to me; and I have now the satisfaction of informing you, that the spirit of insubordination and violence which had prevailed to so alarming an extent, has been, in a great measure, subdued. I look forward with anxiety to the time when the painful necessity of continuing this measure of great but unavoidable severity shall cease; and I have given my assent, with unqualified satisfaction, to the various salutary and remedial measures, which, during the course of the present session, have been proposed to me for my acceptance.

The act which, in pursuance of my recommendation, you passed, with respect to the temporalities of the United Church which is established in Ireland, and for the immediate and total abolition of vestry assessments, and the act for the better regulation of juries, both as to their civil and criminal functions, afford the best proof, that full reliance may be placed on the Parliament of the United Kingdom for the introduction of such beneficial improvements as may ensure the welfare of all classes of my subjects, and thus effectually cement that legislative union which, with your support, it is my determination to maintain inviolate.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the year. The estimates directed to you by my direction were considerably lower than those of the former sessions, and you have wisely applied the savings which have thus been effected to the diminution of the public burdens. In this course of judicious economy, combined with a due regard to the exigencies of the state, I am persuaded that you will persevere, and thus confirm the title which you have acquired to general confidence, as the faithful guardians of the honor of the Crown and the true interests of the people.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

Resuming to your respective homes, you will carry with you the gratifying reflection, that your labors have been sedulously employed for the benefit of your fellow subjects.

During the recess, your attention will be equally directed to the same important object. And in this useful and honorable discharge both of your public and private duties, under the blessing of Divine Providence, I confidently rely for the encouragement and support of my people in that love of liberty and order, in that spirit of industry and obedience to the law, and that moral worth which constitute the safety and happiness of nations."

As soon as his Majesty had concluded his speech the Lord Chancellor, kneeling, received the King's commands respecting the prorogation.

The Lord Chancellor then said, it is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure that this present Parliament be now prorogued, and the present Parliament stands prorogued accordingly on Wednesday, the 31st of October next.

His Majesty then rose up, and after bowing to the Peers and Ambassadors, quitted the House, attended in the same manner as when he entered.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—We insert in another column a protest of the Duke of Wellington against the bill for the emancipation of slaves in our colonies, in which his Grace has been fortunate to find three other noble Lords to join him.

PORTUGAL.

By the Africa steamer, arrived at Falmouth, intelligence has been received from Lisbon to the 17th, and from Oporto to the 21st ult. These accounts say that the capital was in the most settled and tranquil state.

On the 14th there were reviews at various quarters of the city of the newly formed National Guards, who are chiefly of the middle classes, and amount to fully 12,000 men.

On the 15th, which happened to be the anniversary of the baptism of Donna Maria, Lord William Russell delivered at the large his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary, and notice of the recognition of the Queen by Great Britain. The news of this was immediately spread about and great rejoicings and illuminations took place.

On the 5th the constitutionalists at Oporto attacked the entrenching camp of the Miguelists outside the lines; the attack was made at *night, on the right of the enemy's lines* which were immediately turned, and thrown into confusion Colonel Bacon, with his lancers, then rapidly pursued them for two leagues, took between 300 and 400 prisoners, and dispersed them to lose twice that number in killed and wounded. The loss in the affair on the part of the Pedroites was estimated at from 90 to 100 in killed and wounded.

On the 20th *as many as 96 deserters* came over in the space of two hours, and the remainder of the Miguelite force, amounting to 3000 men, marched on that day to Colombra, where General Beurmont was understood to be with 13,000 dispirited troops. Don Miguel and Don Pedro are both stated to be with the army.

The river Douro is now free for all vessels to enter, several have in consequence, proceeded in, for the purpose of loading cargoes of wine.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE FANATICS.

We noticed in our last paper [illegible] making in the city of New York against every Society. Thanks to the [illegible] of the great body of her citizens, [illegible] been made, yet Tappan, Garrison [illegible] by the overwhelming interposition of public sentiment. Upon this subject we are happy to [illegible] the wise and liberal effusions of the New York Press [illegible] with the manly proceedings of 5000 of her citizens. We [illegible] us pleasure also to repeat the indignant comments of the Philadelphia Intelligencer—in the following strains:

"DISCOMFITURE OF THE FANATICS.—The arrival of Garrison in the country was made by the immediate abolitionists, the signal for open and vigorous measures. In New York, a meeting of those friendly to immediate emancipation was called. The call of the meeting was generally published; and read in most of the Presbyterian churches. Of the latter alarming fact, so well calculated to excite the fears of the liberal, we are gratified to be able to state, that the measure was generally condemned by the congregation. It may be well for the clergy to pause before they take so open a part in politics, particularly when that part is frenzied, unconstitutional and ruinous. It will neither serve the cause of religion or humanity. On the evening of the meeting, the people of New York assembled in thousands to crush the attempt. A full account of the affair will be found in another column. This result should be sufficient to satisfy our brethren of the south, that the mad measures of the fanatics can never come within the reach of the people without being prostrated and crushed."

The following paragraph from the New York Gazette of the 4th ratifies a part of the preceding statement:

"We are pleased to learn from one of the Presbyterian clergymen of this city, that the notice of Mr. Tappan and others, inviting a public meeting at Clinton Hall, for the purpose of forming an Anti-Slavery Society, was not read from his pulpit; and that he has ascertained nine other Presbyterian pulpits, (including all the principal churches of the denomination,) in which the notice was not given, and [illegible] of which he is confident, no such notice can obtain a reading."

Thanks also to the "American Sentinel" of Philadelphia, which uses this emphatic language:

"Societies, [illegible] have been declared in their schemes to form in New York, an Anti-Slavery Society for immediate abolition. Who will countenance what is primarily supported by Garrison! the maligner of his country and her citizens? or who can tolerate the infatuations of such a misguided, ill-governed fanatic?

We trust, that the northern press will come forth on this important occasion, and speak the indignant language of truth to such mischievous fanatics as Garrison and Tappan—incendiaries, who seem prepared to fire to the temple of the union itself. They ought to be put down—by the audible voice of the citizens of the north—as the worst enemies, to our peace, to our liberties, and to the union itself. This is the rock on which the union may split, unless our northern brethren will act as the citizens and the press of New York have acted—and unless they interpose their shield between the incendiary and the edifice—to which he is prepared to apply the torch.

We have thrown the proceedings of the meeting in New York into our previous columns. It appears that the meeting in Tammany was crowded with at least 5000 citizens. While the drivelling meeting of the fanatics in a chapel in Chatham street—did not consist of more than 22 men, and 2 women!

We subjoin from the New York Journal of Commerce, the remarks made at Tammany, by Mr. Tallmadge, who moved the resolutions, and by Mr. Neal who seconded them:

"Mr. F. A. Tallmadge said that a meeting had been called by a certain class of citizens for the purpose of passing resolutions. A notice had been published in the papers, stating that the object of the meeting was to promote the emancipation of slaves in the United States; and he was sure every person present would join in it. Some person cried out, "No; I will not join in it"—(which occasioned much laughter.) It was however, a very serious question how the object was to be effected. Surely it was not to be done by reducing two millions of slaves to pauperism, and rendering them dependent on the northern states for the means of supporting existence. It was not that question which was to be taken of the question; for if the blacks of the southern states were at once to be set free, the whites would become slaves. Ought there not, then, to be some feeling of conciliation between the people of this part of the United States and their southern neighbors, when it was a question which might lead to civil war? Even if they had the power of giving freedom to two millions of slaves, could they think of doing so without compensating their owners? And where would those fine philanthropists get money enough for such an object? It would amount to more than the entire taxation of the United States. The only course by which the object could be attained, was a gradual abolition. Let that be done, but at the same time let them conciliate their southern neighbors. With these feelings he would move the following resolutions."

Mr. John Neal, of Portland, Me. seconded the resolutions, and said that he considered nothing better calculated to perpetuate the union. He came to the meeting in the hopes of seeing Mr. Garrison, who had grossly misrepresented the people of New England, from which part of the country he (Mr. Neal) had come. There were several hundred honest men in New England equally friendly to emancipation as Mr. Garrison; but who were far from adopting the opinions of the anti-slavery society. Mr. Garrison had defined the sole purpose of that society to be the immediate emancipation of the slaves. And how did he purpose carrying it into effect? Was it by calling the men of the south, kidnappers and slave-stealers? Such a society is well calculated to produce a dissolution of the union, and the union was to be trampled under foot he would hold Mr. Garrison accountable for it. Mr. Garrison had not only published his own opinions on the subject in England, but has published British opinions on the subject in America. He (Mr. N.) would assert that the men of the south were friendly to emancipation. Thomas Jefferson was a slave holder and when only twenty-two years of age declared against slavery in the legislature, and published a much-admired book on the subject. There was a Mrs. Child, who had written a book in favor of immediate emancipation.—Mr. Garrison wrote a book also, but when the anti-slavery society was asked if they were for giving full rights to the slaves at once, they made no answer. If full rights were to be given at once to the slaves, what would be the consequence in Louisiana, where the slaves were two to one in proportion to the whites? Would they not out vote them on every occasion. Mr. Garrison's doctrine was, that the slaves should not only be emancipated, but receive compensation for their labor, and have a right to make their own laws. The societies which Mr. Garrison had got up should be called, not anti-slavery, but anti-colonization societies. His object in getting up those societies was for the mere purpose of supporting a miserable newspaper, and disposing of a pamphlet containing extracts from the writings of John Randolph. He (Mr. Garrison) had expended all the funds that were collected in New England in his miscalled mission to Great Britain. As a New England man, he felt pleasure in seconding the resolutions. The resolutions were then out from the chair and [illegible] loud acclamations."

With such a disposition on the part of the enlightened citizens of the North, to withstand the insidious approaches of Fanaticism—such men as Gaston and Tappan must be discomfitted—a proper spirit [illegible] will pervade the North and the South—and the Union [illegible] all the efforts of all the Agitators on both sides [illegible]

From the Boston Globe.

NEW ENGLAND GOLD.—An article in Silliman's Journal of Science mentions a deposite of gold in the southern part of Vermont, and expresses a confident opinion that Massachusetts contains a portion of the same region. The reasons are given at length for this opinion. It was supposed that as the gold of the southern states, and of Mexico, is found in talcose slate, the same rocks in New England, especially about the head branches of Deerfield river, would afford the same deposite. A recent examination of that region has proved the truth of this opinion. Gold was found dispersed over several hundred acres of this soil—about three pennyweights of fine gold was obtained from a bushel of dirt collected from different places. From about six quarts of dirt, taken a foot below the surface, twenty or thirty small pieces of gold, weighing about seven grains, were obtained by washing for it. Specimens of the quartz and iron at this place, cannot be distinguished from what is called gold ore at the gold mines in Virginia, and North Carolina. The gold was always found accompanied by more or less of iron sand. Several years ago a mass of gold, which was sold for sixty-eight dollars, was found in the bed of Deerfield river. About fifteen miles east of Somerset, a piece of gold was discovered by general Field, weighing eight and a half ounces. The article thus concludes:

Upon the whole, it appears to me that the facts above stated justify the conclusion, that there exists a gold region in the lower part of Vermont, of considerable extent and richness. It may be found to be very extensive, and probably it is not confined exclusively to the talcose slate formation, for New Fane, [illegible] contains but little of this rock. The region west of Somerset is little known—the iron mine there lies at the foot of the Green Mountains, and it is chiefly a mountain wilderness for sixteen or seventeen miles [illegible] this spot.

[illegible] who read the furious denunciations against the president, and the predictions of general ruin and wretchedness with which the opposition papers were filled immediately on the announcement that the deposits were to be removed, are beginning to be curious for some specific statement of the evils which are to be apprehended. This, however, the opposition perceive to be delicate ground.—They are afraid to venture upon the allegation of any precise tangible inconvenience, lest facts should contradict them too broadly. They, therefore, prudently confine themselves to generalities on that point; but generalities will not satisfy the people. If any mischiefs are to result [illegible] they want to be told what they are, and how they will [illegible]. Ill as the presses in the interest of the bank may think of the good sense and intelligence of the community, they will find it impossible to put off the people with mere noise, with high sounding declamation about evils they cannot specify, or with the childish and vulgar slang about the kitchen cabinet, already so stale from frequent repetition, that there is not a scribbler for the most miserable and mercenary journal in the opposition [illegible] who does not, while his pen from long habit traces it, yawn mechanically, loathe and sicken at the office.—[illegible] is a feeling of this sort which has induced some of them to vary their ground and to affect to be greatly shocked at the manner in which the removal of the deposits is brought about. From the prominence given to this topic within a day or two past, it bids fair to eclipse the other. The bank journals now begin to be stuffed with tirades against the arbitrary conduct of the president, and articles expressing a profound sympathy for Mr. Duane.—But what is the history of the transaction. The president was in favor of the removal as an important and essential measure of his administration—a measure also called for by the voice of the nation. The secretary was of opinion that the removal was inexpedient—and not being able to act in harmony with the executive on a question in which his agency is necessary, he resigns, and his place is filled by another. That the bank should grumble at such an arrangement was to be expected—that its presses should echo the complaint is natural—that thorough-going party men who quarrel with the administration on all occasions, should quarrel with it on this, is only in the common course of things—but the people—the mass of the community, whose judgments are not clouded by private interest, will approve it. They will see nothing extraordinary in the resignation of a secretary of the treasury, who cannot, consistently with his opinions, carry into effect a measure which is demanded by the voice of the nation, and the appointment of another who can. The arrangement so far from being matter of blame against the president is one called for by public opinion and one which public opinion will fully sustain.—*Evening Post.*

CORAL REEFS.

It is a remarkable fact in the history of our globe, that almost all the islands of the Pacific ocean, are either entirely, or in part, formed of coral; and the ocean abounds in coral reefs, which are perpetually augmenting and changing the state of the bays, ports, and gulfs. These reefs are so numerous between New Holland and New Caledonia, and New Guinea, that the Corallan sea would not be misapplied. With regard to the formation of these islands and reefs, KIDD, in his Treatise on the Physical condition of man, remarks:

"Coral, considered as an individual substance, is a natural form of carbonate of lime, produced by an animal of the polype kind. The particles of carbonate of lime, however produced, are cemented together so thoroughly by a glutinous secretion of the same animal, as to acquire a degree of consistence, which not only forms a safe habitation for a race of animalcules, from their soft texture most obnoxious to external injuries, but which is sufficient to resist the utmost action of the sea, and in many instances to protect the original surface of the earth itself from its assaults. Thus almost all the islands which Cook saw in the South Pacific ocean, are guarded from the sea to a greater or less extent by a reef of coral rocks, extending out from the shore to the distance of six hundred feet and further; and on this reef the force of the sea is spent before it reaches the land, and thus nature has effectually secured these islands from the encroachments of the sea, though many of them are mere points when compared with the ocean."

Capt. Flinders, who seems to have paid great attention to the subject of the formation of coral reefs and islands, says that—

"When the animalculæ which form the coral at the bottom of the ocean, cease to live, their structures adhere to each other by virtue either of the glutinous remains within, or of some property in salt water; and the interstices being gradually filled up with sand and broken pieces of coral washed by the sea, which also adhere, a mass of rock is at length formed. Future races of animalculæ erect their habitations upon the rising bank, and die in their turn, to increase, but principally to elevate, this monument of their wonderful labors.

When these masses of coral reach above the surface of the sea, they are visited by sea birds; salt plants take root upon them, and a soil is gradually formed; land birds then visit them, and deposit the seed of shrubs, and trees, and every tide adds something to the bank, until in process of time islands are gradually formed, which becomes suited to the habitations of men.—*Louisville Herald.*

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

September 2, 1833—Our cotton market in the early part of the week was rather flat, but since Wednesday there has been more doing, and, with the exception of the common kinds of American, which are a shade lower, the prices of all descriptions have been fully supported. The transactions comprise 170 Sea Island, at 13d to 23d, with 10 staining, at 12 1-4d; 3330 Bowed, at 10 1-2d to 12 1-4d; 3440 Mobile and Alabama, at 9 5-8d to 12 1-2d; 3630 Orleans, at 9 3-4d to 14d; making together 14,260 bales; of which 4500 American, 150 Pernambuco, 550 Maranham, and 200 Sea Island have been taken on speculation. The market has been very quiet on Saturday and to day; the sales for the two days do not exceed 2700 bags, at previous prices. By a letter of James Brown & Co Sept 4th—The demand for cotton is still more limited than last week, and the qualities are extremely dull.

LONDON, September 2.

Cotton has been very quiet all the week; the demand has been dull, and prices are unaltered.

AMERICAN FUNDS—U S B shares 23 1-4; Louisiana Bank shares 271.

Marine Journal.

ARRIVED.

[illegible] Elizabeth, [illegible] Rio Grande, [illegible] J Bourdin

ARRIVED.

Steamer Pilot, Robbins, brought up the ship Helen Mar, brigs [illegible] and Des Hermanos; also schr Mary—Left the bar Saturday afternoon—Reports in the offing ships Latus and Cincinnati, both from New York.

Ship Helen Mar, Coffin, from Boston, to Stevens & Avery; [illegible] to Andrews & Boulden; Stetson & Avery; Rogers [illegible]; Lincoln & Green, P S Newton & co; Bordenave; J A Mole & co; Palmer & Southmayd; J Harlow; H N Pollard & co; H C Kiss & co; J Vurin & co; Cockayne, Watts & co; S H Goodwyn; R & J Cutrell; [illegible] Grant, Wallace, Lambeth & Pope; S W Nye; [illegible] Vose; C Grand; J Linton, F Gillet & co; Querbes; [illegible] Bogert & Hawthorn; W G Hewes; J H Eaton; [illegible] Slater; E L Tracy; J W Swain; S G Blanchard; Frost & Johnson; J Labadie; H R Lee & co; T [illegible] & Brother; V D vid; J Hall & co; R Layton; B Lorraine; J Littlefield; M Finnell and order.

Brig Ella, Johnson, 15 days from Philadelphia, to T Toby & co; cargo to Wallace, Lambeth and Pope; W T Mayo; T Toby and co; Wilcox and Pearn; J Vurin and co; Stetson and Avery; Maddox and Wood; Harris Wright and co; L Duclaud; R Evans and co; A Fisk, Watt and co; N and J Dick and co; T H Hearsey; Bell & Buchanan; W L Robeson and co; M White; Johnson and Stewart; A Deane; Tracy and Miller; Rhodes and Peters, J A Tatnell; E L Tracy; G Bunsle; L Arnaud; J Labadie; W F Mayo; W McKean; Duconge and Peychand; J Magee; J W Breedlove and co; Yorke, Macalester and co; Carver, Caruthers and co; Lockhart and Arrott; J H Field and co; A W Seates; Reynolds; Byrne and co; M & A D Crossman; J A Borelli; W Geisse; Kirkman; Marfield and co; J G Washington and co; Maddox and Wood; J F Davis; Rogers and Elcomb; H M and B B Hart, and order.

Brig Dos Hermanos, Mallo, from Havana to Cowtall, Acebo and co; cargo coffee and fruit.

Schr Mary, Maher, from Charleston to J A Borelli, with rice.

Steamer Little Rock, Rudd, from Cincinnati, cargo, 177 jars butter 60 bls whiskey 93 bales cotton to W L Robeson and co; N and J Dick and co; M White; A Fisk, Watt & co; Dart and co; J Crehore; Tucker and Craig.

Steamer Friend, Brand, from Baton Rouge; cargo 8 bales cotton M White; 5 W L Robeson and co; 25 A Iain and Duplessis; 64 Miramond, O'Dubigg and co; 58 Devanport, Blanchet and co; 7 J Linton; 11 L Le Carpentier; 10 hhds sugar R P Gaillard and co; 20 do H Perret; 195 bls do Peyroux, Rivarde and co; sundries to owners on board.—Passengers, Messrs A Coulon, A D Bourcier, Armour, T S Wheeler, Marsonde, T Hebert, R Benedict, C Dunnen, Casanovas, Ferreaux, Gilly, Turause, Questy, G Chevalier, and 4 on deck.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Chandler Price was up at Philadelphia for this port, on the 5th instant.

Up at New York for this port, packet ship New Jersey, to sail on the 29th October; ship Henry Lee, on the 8th, ship Montpellier, on the 9th.

Hence at Liverpool, Sept 3, the Marengo and the Dalhousie; August 27, the Mary.

THE Bank of Louisiana discount and collect Exchange on Mobile, Tuskaloosa, and Decatur (Alabama), Natchez, Natchez, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati and Pittsburg, also on the Atlantic cities.
oct 22 RICHD. BOOKER, Cashier.

THE subscribers offers for sale a fine assortment of Calicos, entitled to drawback and suitables for the Mexican trade.
oct 22 Fk. PERRET & GALLY, 59 Toulouse st.

EXCHANGE ON FRANCE for sale by
oct 22 Fk PERRET & GALLY.

MRS. VOILQUIN, Royal street, No 216, between St Ann and Orleans streets, informs her customers that she has received by the last arrivals, a handsome assortment of MOURNING HATS. oct 22

RENEWED SUPPLY OF
FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,
Now landing, and for sale as usual, at
WILLIAM SMITH'S
GARDEN SEED STORE,
NO. 86, CUSTOM-HOUSE STREET.

THE subscriber has now the pleasure of apprising his friends and customers, that he has just received by the packet ship Huntsville, in a short passage from New York, an extensive and renewed supply of very

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

of the present season's (1833) growth, and now landing, direct from the growers.

For the information and government of his absent friends, the assortment, which is very complete, includes a full proportion of all the standard kinds of fall garden seeds, especially *Beets, Cabbages, Carrots, Leeks, Onions, Radishes, Spinage, Turnips, and Full Peas.*

For catalogues, &c. apply as usual to
WM. SMITH, No. 86, Custom-house st.

—ALSO—

A supply of *Dried Medicinal Herbs*, just landed from the Cincinnati, on New York, including *Balm, Wormwood, Mints, Hyssop, Peppermint, Catnip, Horehound, etc.* oct 21

THE price of fresh flour being this day $5 50 per barrel, according to the tariff, the Bakers must give, during the ensuing week, 45 ounces of bread for a bit.
oct 21.

4,000 BARRELS of STONE COAL for sale.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a Coal Yard in Toulouse street (corner of Burgundy street) where he intends keeping the best English and American Coal for supplying private families, Coffee Houses, Stores, &c. &c.
WILLIAM E. MURPHY.
500 Barrels New Castle Coal for Blacksmiths.
Oct. 21,—6t

BRANDY, &c.—The subscriber offers for sale, landing from the barque Zilia, from Bordeaux, the following articles:—
40 pipes cognac Brandy, 4th proof,
316 baskets Aniseed,
50 cases preserved fruits,
White and Red Wine, of first quality,
IN STORE.
100 casks Red Wine,
150 baskets empty bottles,
200 do. Olive oil,
300,000 corks,
50 cases assorted salted articles; the whole entitled to drawback.
oct 21 L. G. SASSINOT.

SUGAR AND BRANDY.—150 cases white Havan sugar; 40 do brown do do; 20 half pipes 4th proof brandy, for sale by F. H. PETITPAIN.
oct 18 Chartres and Toulouse streets.

JUST received per ship Gen. Hand, from Marseilles, and for sale by the subscribers—3 boxes opium, of Thebes, (Egypt,) of a superior quality.
oct 18 THEO. NICOLET & CO.

FOR FREIGHT, either to Matanzas or Apalachicola.—The fine fast sailing schr MORNING STAR, Captain Hence, of [illegible] tons, will be ready to receive freight in ten days. Apply at No. 133, Old Levee street. oct 18

TO LET.

THE store underneath of the subscriber's residence in Royal street, No. 172. Apply to
oct 21—3 CHS. PAPET.

Office of the New Orleans Architect Company,
October 19th 1833.

NOTICE—The subscribers to the balance of the capital funds of this association, are hereby notified that they shall have to pay, at the Office of the Company at the *Levee Steam Cotton Press*, on Wednesday the 20th day of November, the fourth tenth on the amount of their respective shares. By order of the Board,
SOMMERVILLE, Secretary.
oct 21

44 TONS CAMPEACHY WOOD, for sale by
oct 21 J. B. LEBLANC,
[illegible] street, No. 103.

RECEIVED by the ship Cincinnati, from New York, and for sale by the subscriber, at moderate prices; unbleached cottons 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 wide; diaper for towels and napkins; English cassimeres of the first quality; tapestry of all kinds; shawls; colored satins; black silk stockings of different prices; black Gros de Naples and Gros de Berlin; gauze and hernany ladies neck handkerchiefs; and cottons of all kinds.
oct 22 BORDERES, BROTHERS.

FOR SALE—100 hogsheads sugar on two plantations, 50 hds on each. Apply to
P. DUBERTRAND,
oct 21 28 St Louis st.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Whereas John Cuminger has petitioned the court for letters of curatorship on the vacant estate of the late Robert Shanks, 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,
oct 21 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, reg. of wills.

PARISH OF ORLEANS,

COURT OF PROBATES—Whereas Henry Edgecomb has petitioned the Court for Letters of Curatorship on the vacant estate of the late George King, 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,
Oct 21 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, reg. of wills.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Whereas Joseph Gontz, has petitioned the court for letters of curatorship on the vacant estate of the late Thomas Robertson 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.
oct 21 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, reg. of wills.

LANDING from ship Zilia, from Bordeaux and for sale by the subscribers:
48 casks red Wine, Graves, of an excellent quality, under Nos. 1 and 2; 8 casks old Graves Wine; 6 casks ditto not so old; 16 casks red Wine—the whole entitled to drawback.
oct 21 L. B. & F. LABATUT.

MARSEILLE PRODUCES.

A Fresh supply of Groceries, just received from Marseille, such as: sup. sweet oil, capres, pickles, olives, excellent fruit in brandy, muscat wine, vermicelle, macaroni, sausages, red wine, liquors, almonds, nuts, raisins, &c. &c. for sale by J. E. LORELHE.
oct 21 corner of Bourbon and Custom-House.

LANDING from ship Zilia, capt. Lavallie, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the subscriber, Royal street, No. 147, and opposite said vessel—an assortment, 228 casks, of old wine, of the years 1822, 1825, 1827, 1828 and 1830; of the 1st, 2d and 3d vintage of St. Emelion, Canon, Pomerol, Fronsac, St. Estephe, Medoc, Grave Medoc, &c.
—ALSO—
20 half pipes of good cognac brandy, of the years 1827, and 1830, and 9 pipes of the same age; the whole of which is entitled to drawback.
—LIKEWISE—
4 casks white wine, Berjac, 1825; 1 cask dry Mushrooms; 300 baskets fine Anisette; 6000 Leeches, of the first quality.
He also offers for sale, from preceding importations—an assortment of wines in casks, of qualities, as before designated, having a right to drawback, as well as an assortment of wines in cases, both white, and red. The whole being at reasonable prices.
New Orleans, oct 21 P. LAFAYE.

TO LET.

Three Houses in Hagan's block, Canal street. Apply to
oct 21 J HAGAN & CO.

LANDING from ship Tennessee, and for sale by the subscriber:
Double striped Indian rubber Suspenders,
Lucifer Matches,
Assorted Pomatum,
Scissors, Penknives, Razors,
Lavender Water, Florida Water,
Head ornaments, False Hair, Tresses and Rings, Toupees, Wigs, &c.
A set of elegant Collars.
He makes sets of False-Hair of all colours, Wigs Toupees, Tresses &c.
oct 14 T. ROMAIN.

NOTICE.—The subscribers give this day formed a co-partnership under the firm of LEWIS & COGLEY. They offer their services to their friends and the public, as Commissioners, and Stock and Exchange Brokers. Office No. 112, Chartres street.
W. T. LEWIS,
oct 14 R. P. COGLEY.

SOLD ON ACCOUNT OF DEPARTURE.

THE handsome plantation of Mr. P. Blanchard, situated on the bank of the river Mississippi, two miles below the city, and on the same side.

There is one arpent and eight toises on the river, upon eighty in depth, of which from about thirty to forty is enclosed.

Upon the property is established a brick yard, which is in full operation, and affords a great revenue, susceptible of being augmented still more.

The buildings are all new, and in a good state, and consists as follows—facing the river:

A house two stories high, containing on the second story four apartments, two large cabinets, a front and back gallery, the whole painted and papered anew, and on the first story, which is even with the ground, likewise four apartments, of which the first is used as a dining room, the second as a pantry, the third as a cellar, and the last as an