

Marine.
PORT DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.
Expédier hier.
 Navire America, Mumpilage, Triest, J Ogden et Co.
 Goel. Maria, Carston, Pensacole, Capitaine.
 Ketch Louis Margaret, Mollen, Port-au-Prince
 par le Capitaine.
 Goel. Jane, Haskins, Charleston, Capt.
 Navire Aselia, Bloddard, New-York, G E Russell et Barrow.
 Navire Kentucky, Rathbone, New-York, Foster et Hutton.
 Navire Norfolk, Woods, Liverpool, H F McKenna.
 Navire Wm. et John, Henderson, Liverpool, J T Hobson & Co.
 Navire Cachmere, Whitney, Havre, Capt.
 Brick Blakely, Lewis, Madère, J W Zacharie & Co.
 Brick Swan, Harding, New-York, S P Morgan & Co.
 Brick Floyd, Davi, Boston, Capitaine.
 Brick Orythia, Peterson, Baltimore, Capitaine.
 Brick Ananda, Gibbs, Philadelphia, Capit.
 Brick Carroll, Walker, Philadelphia, Cockayne et Watts.
 Goel. Eclipse, Austin, Rio Brasso, Capit.
 Goel. Orleans, Mouro, Mobile, Capit.
Arriver hier.
 Bateau de remorque Pilot, Stark, de la passe du S. O. et de la Balize, il a remorqué en bas les navires superb et le Sparten, et la goelette Canton. Il a pris au Fort Jackson le brick Montecillo, et à la grande Prairie le brick United States; 2 bricks en dehors de la Barre, entrant—Le navire Asia et le brick Globe sont échoués sur la barre; les navires Tallyho, Superb, Sparten et Woodbury sont à l'ancre attendant qu'il y ait assez d'eau sur la barre.
 Brick Montecillo, Harvey, Havane—chargement, 3501 sacs café, 135 caisses sucre, 74 ditto cire, 9 bts jus de citrons à divers.
 Brick United-States, Bell, de Norfolk—chargement, 100 barils huîtres au capitaine.
 Bateau à vapeur Souvenir, Str-ck, Lafourche, chargement, 42 balles coton, 3 fusilles do, 7 bts sucre à Wilkins et Linton, 6 barils sucre au capit.
 Bateau à vapeur Opelousas, Sheridan, Opelousas, avec du coton à Plauché et Courcelle.
Entrés hier
 Goel. Wm. Henry, Bassett, des Attakapas, à H Gale, avec du sucre au consignataire, N Cox T Nicolet et co. des cornes à J Colles.
 Goel. Elizabeth, Case, de Rio Brasso, avec des espèces et des passagers.
Arrivés au Bassin.
 La goel. Virginia G. Miller de la Mobile à J Prau et Co. avec 90 sacs café à T Toby. 17000 planches à ordre—6 passagers.

THEATRE D'ORLEANS.
Dimanche, la seconde représentation de **PHEBRE**, Tragedie en cinq actes, de Racine. Mr. Aris-tippe jouera le rôle d'Hyppolite. Cette tragédie est la dernière qui sera jouée de la saison. Suivie de la 1ère représentation de **L'Homme de soixante ans**, Ou la Petite entée Vaudeville nouveau en un acte, par MM. Dar-tois, Simonin et Ferdinand.
 En attendant—La première représentation de **la Fiancée**, opéra nouveau en 3 actes, paroles de Scribe, musique d'Auber.

VENTES A L'ENCAU.
 Par J. T. Bauduc.
 IL sera vendu mardi 14 courant, à midi, au café de M. H. wlette un terrain situé au faubourg Sautet, mesurant 60 pieds face à la rue Thalie, sur 120 pieds de profondeur. Borné à l'un par Adelaïde Porey, à l'autre par M. P. Livaudais, et dans le fond au nord par M. Dimiry. Avec les batisses qui sont dessus savoir : Une maison venant d'être finie, mesurant 50 pieds, sur 37 avec une galerie de 5 pieds de large, divisée en deux salles deux cabinets et un salon; le tout neuf, briqueté entre poteaux, aussi une cuisine et une chambre à domestique avec un puit briqueté.
 Une autre maison construite sur le même terrain, mesurant 26 pieds sur 30, avec une galerie, deux chambres, deux cabinets et un salon; aussi, une cuisine qui n'est pas encore finie; le tout briqueté entre poteaux et en très-bon état.
 Conditions à la vente. 4 juillet

PAR J. T. BAUDUC.
 IL sera vendu, Vendredi 10 Juillet, à la bourse de Hewlett, à midi précis, une NEGRESSE américaine depuis 5 ans dans le pays, âgée de 19 ans, un peu blancheuse, cuisinière et servante.—Conditions de la vente : à six mois, en billets endossés à satisfaction et hypothèque.
 4 Juillet

BELLE PROPRIETE à vendre pour cause de départ.
SAMEDI le 1er. Aout prochain, à midi, il sera vendu au plus offrant au café de la bourse, au coin des rues St. Louis et Chartres, une belle propriété située à l'encoignure du chemin du Bayouet de la rue des Marais, vis-à-vis la nouvelle rue Plauchet, et donnant en outre sur les rues des Ursulines et Villerey ; consistant en une maison, cuisine, deux grands perronniers en briques, long hangar, écurie, et un grand réservoir d'eau avec une pompe; et un grand hangar, d'astilleries en briques, et un magasin bâti seulement l'hiver dernier, le tout présentant une surface de près de sept terrains, distribué en jardins et oranges.—Un plan de répartition en neuf lots sera déposé à la bourse avant la vente.
 Les conditions sont :—payable en 6 12 18 et 24 mois en billets endossés à la satisfaction du vendeur, et hypothèque réservée jusqu'à parfait paiement ou à 10 pr. 0-0 des comptes contre paiement comptant.—Le plan de la propriété est déposé chez Mr. Octave de Armas, notaire public, rue St. Louis, ou les actes de vente seront passés. Pour de plus amples informations à s'adresser au propriétaire dans ladite maison, à côté de M. Dupeux.
 2 juin. Th. F. PFISTER.

VENTE PAR LE MARSHAL.
 EN vertu de trois writs de fieri facias, à moi adressés par l'hon. F. Grims, juge président de la Cour de Cité, j'exposerai en vente sur les lieux, rue Conti, entre Levée et Chartres, à 4 heures, Lundi le 13 de Juillet, 2 billards, et 4 accessoires, comptoir, étagères, tables carrées en acajou, maps, secrétaire, jarras, glaces, environ douz. de chaises, une grande quantité de tables à manger en acajou, et environ 10 places et quelques autres articles, etc., mis à la poursuite de M. F. Maher, T. G. Chamberlain et Jules Leblanc.
 2 juillet. L. DAUNOY—Marshal.

THE BEEL.
 "PRINTED BY F. DELAUF.
 St. Peter-Street, between Bourbon & Royal.
 NEW ORLEANS.
 SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1832.

From the American Mercury.
Reform.—"The Augean stable" is being cleaned with all the vigour of a Hercules—the faithful, industrious and competent are fast being turned out—"the purity of elections" is actually being restored—and Jackson's "impetrable Egis" is over us, given perpetuity to our institutions, and bringing back the degenerate people to the good old days of '76. To be serious; the work of proscription goes on with unparalleled success. Three hundred Post Masters have already been removed, for no assignable cause; the clerks of the custom houses and of the various departments have retired to penury and want, and a set of greedy brawling aspirants have been advanced to pocket the people's money and disgrace the country. Many of the out were officers and soldiers of the Revolution and of the last war, men who have done the republic more essential service than Jackson and all his host of sycophants, who above all others of our countrymen should be honored and cherished. But alas, they were found guilty of opposing the Hero's election, and were consequently pursued with the same relentless vengeance which he has ever dealt out to those who have dared to contravert his wishes.
 It was in vain, that the people were conjured not to place at their head a "Military Chieftain" whom they have delighted to honor. It was in vain, that they were told of his numerous indiscretions—his vindictive temper—his ignorance of the duties he has been called to fulfil—his contempt of the constitution he has frequently sworn to observe, but without any regard to his oath—his tyranny in every station he has ever occupied, and more than all, his damning attempt to subvert the liberties of his country. It was in vain, that they were reminded of these things—they have disgraced themselves, and now are beginning to bewail the consequences of their rashness. They are beginning to see that they have been strangely duped, and that the ins go into the same practices for which their predecessors were proscribed. Last year the revenue of the post office department exceeded the expenditures by many thousand dollars notwithstanding the abuses which had crept in, and the numerous additional post offices and post routes. Now the Post Master General proclaims, that unless these abuses are corrected the expenses will exceed the income. What, we ask, has occasioned this sudden and extraordinary change in the out-goes of that department? Is it reform which Andrew in his speech said was placed on the list of his duties? No; the secret is here,—the patronage of that department has been brought within the immediate control of the executive. For the present the people may not be alarmed at this step, but they will by and by see it and see it, perhaps, to late to avoid its dangers.
 Why are all the petty post-masters throughout the country, who did not shout for the Hero, displaced to make room for his partisans? Are they removed to gratify a revengeful spirit? If so, because is utterly unjustifiable: are they removed for the sake of the emolument? No such thing: the pay in numerous instances does not half compensate for the service and trouble attending the duties. Why then are they removed? We believe these removals are made for no other purpose than to secure the re-election of Jackson and the ascendancy of his party. Men are to control the post offices, who will, doubtless, check any information of an unfavorable character that may be communicated to their opponents, and will give currency and despatch to any orders and movements which the party may see fit to make. In this way the party is to be kept together, and their plans and operations concealed till they can be made to bear with effect upon the nation; and we are quite willing to be set down as false prophets, if, before the fall of 1832, our prediction is not fully verified.

New-York, June 11.
Latest from Lisbon.—Capt. Mason, arrived at Boston on Tuesday evening last from Lisbon, which place he left the 14th May, informs the editor of the Commercial Gazette that no newspapers could be obtained by himself or consignee, as their publication had been suppressed by the tyrant Miguel: the inhabitants of the city were in great confusion, the prisons filled with victims to satisfy his blood-thirsty vengeance, and executions were constantly taking place. He understood that fifty of the first citizens of Oporto were to be hung at that place about the time he sailed, and

that the wives and children of many, who formerly lived in splendor, were seen begging for bread in the streets!
 In respect to Portugal, the Globe, of 2d May, thus speaks:—
 We have the strongest reason to believe that the other Great Powers of Europe, in concert with his Majesty's Govern., have come to a determination as to the course to be pursued toward the Usurper of the Crown of Portugal. They have caused an intimation to be made to him, in their names, that he must forthwith withdraw from the exercise of his usurped authority: nor, after his past conduct, do they consider his renunciation of the Crown a sufficient guarantee for the future, the Powers have consequently declared that his presence, or that of his Mother, cannot be any longer permitted in Portugal, or any part of the Peninsula; but that, in the event of his retiring quietly, an ample income for both will be guaranteed to them from the revenues of the Casa del Infantado.—In addition to these facts, we are glad to hear that the most cordial understanding subsist between the British government and the representatives of Don Pedro in this country. The cordial union of all the Great Powers in the steps which are to be taken is a pledge that the change in Portugal will not be accompanied by any measures of unnecessary severity.

"We publish," says the London Times of the 9th of May, "a financial paper of the United States, which ought not to be read by any British statesman without exciting in him the most serious feelings. The debt of that great Republic is not more than £12,000,000 to £14,000,000 sterling—one-fourth of one year's revenue of Great Britain, and about one-sixtieth of our national debt!"
LATEST FROM FRANCE.
 By the Montgomery, from Havre, we have our Paris papers to the 9th ult. inclusive. The Turks were in motion on their frontier, and acting upon the offensive. It would appear, too, by an article from Constantinople, that they were about sending a fleet into the Black Sea. If they can obtain the ascendancy there, the Russia left flank will be very much exposed, and the supplier of provisions for their armies be greatly interrupted.
 The discussions in the Chamber of Deputies manifest great excitement. The ministry is oddly situated, obtaining its support at one time from one side of the House, at another from the opposite one. M. de Laval had not yet arrived in Paris, to take charge of the foreign affairs. He will not add much force of talent to the Cabinet. An amendment of Mr. Dupin carried in the House against the ministers, and tending to render their responsibility real, is considered by the liberal journals as a great triumph. On a subsequent day, M. de Conny having charged Benjamin Constant with inviting, in 1815, a foreign prince to rule over France, to the exclusion of the Bourbons, M. Constant pronounced the charge false, and invoked Gen. Lafayette to testify that it was false.—Thereupon this scene occurred; M. B. Constant—It has been said we demanded a foreign Prince. This assertion is false; and I attest a name, which notwithstanding all differences of opinions, is respected in the two worlds. I invoke that of General Lafayette, whom you ought to believe, (turning to the right side,) since he defended the throne on the 10th August.
 Voice on the right—But he was asleep on 9th October.
 Mr. B. Constant.—I attest General Lafayette who, after 20th June, 1792, presented himself at the bar of the Legislative Assembly, to defend the rights of Constitutional royalty. Since that period, he has braved every danger. He was plunged in the dungeons of Olmutz, for having defended that royalty, which his pretended friends had compromised, and exposed to so many frightful perils. I attest General Lafayette, I attest General Sebastiani, who were with me—
 Mr. de Lafayette.—I avail of the occasion, to give a formal contradiction to an assertion often repeated, and which I am glad to notice from this place. No, Gentlemen, never have I asked the intervention of foreigners to determine the fate of my country; and I should feel more deeply the accusation, if it did not come from those whose ancient habits teach them to look upon such an offence as venial. (Bravos on the left, and voices "it is Coblenz that accuses the captive of Olmutz.")
 M. de Lafayette.—As for myself I can safely say, that after the unsuccessful effort (of the revolution) it was for the first time, after the name of Emperor, or even of Consul for life had been pronounced in France, that I felt called upon, when I saw the foreigner about to invade my country, again to lend my aid to protect and combat with my countrymen, and to repel a foreign invasion. I had no other motive when I

was chosen a member of the House of Representatives and when, afterwards, I was selected, with other honorable compatriots for the conferences at Hagenau. I accepted that mission with regret because I believed my resistance here would have been more serviceable than my intervention there. But I acquiesced in the will of my fellow citizens, and formed one of that embassy; but I neither asked foreign intervention nor a foreign prince—and in truth I should have been much puzzled which of them should have been asked for. [Laughter.] All my desire was that the French nation should have the time to give itself a Constitution, as I thought it had the right to do. Such, gentlemen, was my conduct.
 The conferences here referred to, were those held with the allied sovereigns, after the second expulsion of Napoleon, and previous to the occupation of Paris.

INTERIOR.
St. Martinville, Attak. June 27.
 The Steamboat St. John, having in tow the sloop Huron, arrived here on Sunday last from New Orleans. They both came round by sea; and we have heard from passengers that the trip was a very agreeable one, being only twenty one hours coming from the Mississippi to Point de Fer light house. The two vessels brought full loads, and we understand they left here on Wednesday last with as much freight as they could carry. We cannot see why our intercourse with New Orleans should be so often interrupted, when there is a good navigation open at all seasons with the metropolis; requiring only suitable vessels and officers, to insure us a prompt conveyance for our produce and return freights, during the whole year: and we are of opinion that this route is preferable to that hitherto followed—except when the waters are considerable higher than they have been, during the whole of the present season.
 The steamboat Lady Lafayette, as will be seen by our advertising columns, is intended to ply between this place and Plaquemine, during the season of low water. She arrived here yesterday, and brought a quantity of castings for sugar plantations lately commenced on the Teche. We learn from the Captain that Mr. James Curry, who contracted last year with a number of planters in our neighborhood, for furnishing mills, kettles, &c. arrived at Plaquemine on Monday last, and that he intends bringing over the whole by the next trip of the Lafayette.
 Last Sunday, a slave named Augustin, belonging to W. C. Fagot, of this Parish, deliberately murdered another slave, named Azor, belonging to Mr. Landry, residing near this town, by stabbing him with a knife. He attempted to make his escape, but he was immediately pursued, arrested and lodged in jail. He was tried yesterday, before a jury of six freeholders, and he confessed his crime.— Sentence of death was passed upon him; and the execution will take place on Thursday next.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT.
Oliver H. Woolley vs his creditors.—Whereas Oliver H. Woolley an insolvent debtor in actual custody, hath in pursuance to an act entitled "an act for the relief of insolvent debtors in actual custody and for other purposes" and in order to obtain the benefit of said act, this day filed his petition and schedule in the First Judicial District Court; notice is hereby given to the creditors of said Oliver H. Woolley, and they are hereby required to be and appear in open Court on Tuesday the 7th day of July next; to show cause if they any have why the petitioner should not have the benefit of said act and be discharged from imprisonment. By order of the hon. Joshua Lewis, Judge of said Court.
 July 4. JOHN L. LEWIS, Clerk

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD
 Ranaway from the subscriber the Negro ALEXANDER, aged about 18 or 20 years. He is lamed in two fingers of one hand. The above reward will be given to any one who will bring him to the subscriber or lodge him in any jail in this State.
 Captains of vessels and steamboats are forbidden to harbour said slave under penalty of the laws.
 Dr. FORTENEAU, Parish of St. Charles
 July 2

ATTENDU que Alexandre Labranche s'est adressé à moi demandant l'annulation de l'hypothèque spéciale qu'il a souscrite le cinq de Décembre mille-huit-cent-vingt-huit, en faveur du Gouverneur de l'Etat, comme caution d'Anacharis Luminias, shérif de la paroisse St. Charles, sur une terre située dans la dite paroisse, mesurant huit arpents de face au fleuve sur quarante de profondeur.
 Avis est par le présent donné à toutes personnes intéressées, de déduire par écrit au secrétaire d'Etat, dans le délai de 90 jours, à dater de la dernière publication du présent avis, les raisons pour lesquelles la dite hypothèque ne serait pas levée et annulée.
 Donné sous ma signature et le sceau de l'Etat en la ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans, le trentième jour de Juin mil huit-cent-vingt-neuf, et la cinquante-troisième année de l'Indépendance des Etat-Unis d'Amérique.
 P. DERBIGNY, Gouverneur de l'Etat de la Louisiane.
 Par le gouverneur, G. A. WAUGHAN, Secrétaire d'Etat. 2 Juillet.

VENTE PAR LE MARSHAL.
 Doct. Lacroix contre Riviere.
 EN vertu d'un writ de fieri facias, à moi adressé par l'hon. F. Beauregard, juge associé de la Cour de Cité, j'exposerai en vente Mardi, le 14 de Juillet, à 4 heures, au principal, 1 side-board, 12 chaises, 1 table d'acajou, un grand miroir, chenets, pelle et pinces, 1 bureau, canapé, selle, 2 hamois de cabriolet, 1 ours dans l'aire d'acajou.
 2 juillet.

VENTE PAR LE MARSHAL.
 Dr. Lacroix vs Riviere.
 EN vertu d'un writ de fieri facias, à moi adressé par l'hon. F. Beauregard, juge associé de la Cour de Cité, j'exposerai en vente Mardi, le 14 de Juillet, à 4 heures, au principal, 1 side-board, 12 chaises, 1 table d'acajou, un grand miroir, chenets, pelle et pinces, 1 bureau, canapé, selle, 2 hamois de cabriolet, 1 ours dans l'aire d'acajou.
 2 juillet.

Arrow Root and Locust.
 St. Domingo Arrow Root and Locust, per schr. Franklin, from Aux Cayes, for sale by D. G. BORDUZAT & Co.

SALES AT AUCTION.
 By J. T. Bauduc.
 ON Friday, 10 of July, will be sold at Hewlett's Exchange, at 12 o'clock, an American Negro Woman who has been 8 years in this country, 19 years of age, can wash, cook and wait in the house.
 Conditions—6 months credit for approved endorsed notes and mortgage. July 4

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT.
Sale at Auction by Joseph Theodore Bauduc.
 By virtue of an order from this hon. the Court aforesaid and at the request of Nicholas Benoit the syndic of the creditors of Auguste Hoeffel, there will be sold at Hewlett's Exchange coffee-house, on Friday the 31st of July 1832, at one o'clock P. M. precisely, A mulatto slave named JOHNSON, a cookman aged about 23 years, surrendered by the said A. Hoeffel to his creditors.
 TERMS CASH.
 The deed of sale to be executed before Therod Seghers, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. June 30.

VALUABLE ESTATE
 For sale, the owner leaving the country.
 ON Saturday the first of August next, at noon, will be sold at the Exchange coffee House, The fine property at the corner of the Bayou road and Marais street, fronting the said streets and Urseline street and approaching to Villeré street, consisting of an agreeable dwelling house, kitchen, two great pigeon houses, of bricks, a long shed, stable, and a great cistern with a pump;—and besides, a great shed, still house of bricks, and a storehouse built the last winter. The whole containing nearly seven town lots forming gardens with various fruit trees.
 A plan thereof divided in nine lots will be exhibited at the Exchange coffee House before the sale.
 Terms:—6, 12, 18 and 24 months by notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the seller with mortgage until the final payment, or 10 per 00 per annum discount for cash.
 A plan of the premises is deposited at the office of Octave de Armas, notary public, in St. Louis street where the deeds of sale shall be passed.
 For further information, apply to the owner on the premises, also next door at Mr. Dupeux.
 July 2 Th. F. PFISTER.

Marshal's Sales.
MARSHALL'S SALE.
 BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias, to me directed by the hon. Grims, presiding judge of the City Court, I shall expose to sale, on Saturday, the 18th of July next, at 12 o'clock noon, at Hewlett coffee house, a Lot of Ground No. 10 in the square No. 2, suburb Annunciation, measuring 60 feet front on the New Levee street, and by 120 feet deep, seized at the suit of Samuel Herman et son and William Moore—June 18. L. DAUNOY—Marshal.
 J. Hobbes vs. Capt. L. D. Baiding of the Steamboat P. Jackson No. 1; Wm. Haynes vs. the same.
 BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. G. Preval, associate judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale on Monday the 10th July next, at 4 o'clock P. M. at the premises, a Flat-Boat named P. Jackson, No. 1, seized in the above suit.
 June 13 L. DAUNOY, marshal

MARSHAL'S SALE.
 BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the hon. B. Du regard, associate judge of the City Court, I shall expose to sale on Wednesday the 23d of July next, at twelve o'clock at noon, at Hewlett's coffee House, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, a negro man named Jack, seized in the above suit. [June 23] L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

MARSHAL'S SALE
 J. C. Wallace vs. James Stapp.
 BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the hon. P. Smith, associate judge of the City Court, I shall expose to sale on Thursday the 9th of July next, at 4 o'clock, at the Principal, mattresses, trunks, blankets, looking glass, chairs, boots, etc.—Seized in the above suit.
 June 30 Ls. DAUNOY, marshal

MARSHAL'S SALE.
 R. Jacobs vs. capt. Deals, brig Andromach and owners.—P. Miller vs. the same.
 BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias, directed to me by the hon. G. Preval, associate judge of the City Court, I shall expose to sale on Friday the 24 day of July next, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange coffee House,
 The brig Andromach, now lying in river opposite to Bienville street, her tackle, apparel and furniture, seized in the above suits.
 June 25 Ls. DAUNOY—Marshal

MARSHAL'S SALE.
 BY virtue of 3 writs of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. F. Grims, presiding judge, I shall expose to sale on the premises, Conti street, between Levee and Chartres streets, at 6 o'clock, on Monday the 13th of July, 2 Hilliard Tables and Fixtures, counter, benches, 240 square tables, maps, desks, shelves, jars, looking glasses, about 8 dozen chairs, a large set of mahogany dining table, and about 30 looking glass and some other articles seized at the suits of M. C. Maher, T. G. Chamberlain and Jules Le Blanc.
 July 2 L. DAUNOY—Marshal

MARSHAL'S SALE.
 Dr. Lacroix vs. Riviere.
 BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. F. Beauregard, associate judge, I shall expose to sale on Tuesday 14th of July, at 4 o'clock P. M. at the Principal, a Side-board, 12 Chairs, 1 mahogany Table, a large Mirror, Hand-lens, Shovel, Tong, Pincers, Canopy, Saddle, Coats of gig Harness &c. Seized in the above suit.
 July 2 Ls. DAUNOY, marshal