THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY, BY
JEROME BAYON,
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"THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1833.

Days of Publication:
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY & FRIDAY.

FOR GOVERNOR
J. B. DAWSON.

The communication signed "*An Englishman*," is unavoidably postponed till our next publication.

Our advertising friends, will confer a favor by handing in their advertisements intended for Friday's publication to-day, in order that the work in our office should be so prepared as to afford the persons employed in our office an opportunity to enjoy the festivities of the 4th of July.

We have seen a letter, from a person residing in the St. Mary's College, Barren's County, (Missouri,) which states that all the pupils in that institution were well, and that there was not even a single case of serious sickness.

It gave us much pain to understand that the remarks we made in our last paper respecting a certain public officer were attributed by *some* to allude to the Lieutenant of the City Guard, acting at present as commanding officer. For that gentleman, we have nothing but esteem and respect, and feel confident that he would not have acted in the unbecoming manner complained of.

The *Bulletin* intimates that it is the general opinion of men of all parties that Mr. BARRY, the Post Master General, is incompetent to fulfill the duties of his office, and that this opinion prevails to a great extent among the administration men. We deny the truth of the assertion; it is only a few noisy editors who expect Mr. Barry to rule the elements and to perform impossibilities that find fault. Reasonable men are perfectly satisfied with the Post Master General's discharge of the arduous duties of his office.

The New York *Standard* has been discontinued, and the impression has been sought to be made that it proceeded from the indisposition of the people of New York to support a Jackson Van Buren press. Now this is absolutely ridiculous. It is well known that there are now three or four papers in that city that are decidedly in favor of Mr. Van Buren's pretensions, and would give him their support should he become a candidate for the Presidency.

We feel highly disgusted at the manner in which some of our northern cotemporaries allude to the West India question. While on the subject, we cannot but notice with the same feelings of disgust, the base attempts made by some fanatics to disturb a settled institution of the southern states. Humanity, as well as sound principles of policy, should dictate that the course pursued is extremely reprehensible, and calculated to produce any thing but a good state of feelings. Their agitating efforts should be counteracted by all good men.

PRESIDENTIAL PUN.—On the departure of the President from New-York, his health was drunk by a party of gentlemen from the top of Holt's hotel. He whispered to Jack Downing, on board the boat, that this was the *highest* compliment he had received. Not so high, said the Major, as I received from Mr. Durant, when he cheered me in the clouds."

An eminent physician of Steubenville, (Ohio,) who has recently visited Wheeling, (Va.) for the purpose of observing the Cholera, declares with confidence, that the disease there, was not introduced from abroad, but had its origin from local causes, such as decaying vegetable matter, and other filth exposed to the rains and subsequent hot sun.

An *abolition* grown now and then is all that we have from the opposition; they are not extinct yet, but hourly approaching dissolution. Not all the efforts of Dr. Walsh and his *confrères* can keep them alive—they are going the way of all flesh—unwept, unhonored and unsung. After dissolution, let them rest in peace, although they have been bad fellows engaged in a very bad cause.

PARSON AVERY is quite a lion in Boston. Whenever he preaches the females flock to hear him in crowds.

Brooks, the Portland Editor, passed through New-York from his southern tour, a few weeks ago, and in his last letter pays our city and New-York, conjointly, the following *elegant compliment*:—

"I rambled around—saw the multitude crowding to see the Balloon go up—enjoyed a little of those odors, written and unwritten, that so distinguish New-York, the kitchen of American cities, not two per cent. better off than New-Orleans as to filth, &c.—and the Cholera is a blessing if it only wake up "the authorities,"—and then by four o'clock, P. M. the same day, I embarked in the Franklin for Providence."

It is peculiarly the duty of an independent paper to ferret out and expose public abuses and grievances. Such a course, however, often subjects it to the deadly animosity of those who are thereby implicated. It is not therefore surprising to see newspapers so often time-serving and corrupt, for, although in the end a newspaper gets credit for its independence, yet it is often ruined and impoverished before it gets it, and before its exertions are properly appreciated. Notwithstanding these considerations however, it is our opinion, that a paper should never give up its independence for pecuniary considerations, nor sell its high privileges for a mess of pottage. Its duties to the public at large are not to be bartered away to suit the interests of a few individuals, who desire to conceal their malfeasance from the public eye, and who are ever ready to corrupt the press, and to stifle its powerful voice. On the contrary, it should be the public monitor, always acting up to the principle to support public men as they deserve support, and to censure them as they deserve censure, and never to conceal what in justice to the community at large ought to be exposed.

For the Bee.

The directors of the Commercial Bank have made a purchase for $55,000 of a lot of ground on the corner of Natchez and Magazine streets, for the purpose of locating the Bank in the fauxbourg St. Mary.

Although a large majority of the stock of the Bank was subscribed for and is owned by persons residing in the city, proper and lower liberties; and besides the city corporation owning $500,000 or one-sixth part of its capital; yet a few members of the board have succeeded so far in their object as to render the Bank a local fauxbourg Bank, instead of a city institution, for the benefit of the inhabitants generally.

Had it only been surmised at the time of the election by the stockholders of eleven of the directors, that the board would probably locate the Bank in fauxbourg St. Mary, I will engage to say, that not *one of those eleven directors* could have been elected, or without at least a pledge from each, that the city was not to be deprived of that institution. It can also be added, that the city council never would have chosen the two directors of the Bank on the part of the city, without instructing them to place the Bank in the city, for the benefit of all, and not in the fauxbourg, and sacrifice the institution to the interests and for the purposes and designs of a few individuals and speculators.—Those directors, or some of them, were anxious to be elected, for the especial purpose of placing the Bank in the fauxbourg, *but they took good care not to let it be known at the time of the election.* If such conduct is not a *trick*, a *Yankee trick*, it is a good deal like one—those directors who have thus far succeeded in their design of rendering the Bank a fauxbourg Bank, kept their counsel well; they kept the circumstance a profound secret from the majority of the stockholders, as well as from the citizens generally.

Would the citizens submit to have the Mayor's office and all the city offices, &c. removed into one of the fauxbourgs? Why then should the stockholders, and the citizens look on [illegible] high handed measure of a majority of the board of directors of the Commercial Bank, who are about [illegible] the city of an institution chartered specially for [illegible] intended for the city at large with all its fair [illegible] as well as upper. It is not yet too late for the [illegible] to apply the remedy; let a general meeting of [illegible] called by twenty persons holding one [illegible] collectively, as prescribed by the charter, and the question be put to the stockholders at their meeting, whether they are willing that the Bank should become exclusively an upper fauxbourg Bank as the Canal Bank is at present, and which it certainly will, if [illegible] as the lot the directors have purchased? Let them be asked, whether they are willing to have an institution founded for the good of the *whole* city sacrificed for the *benefit* of a few individuals in the upper fauxbourg? Let them be asked, whether they are willing to allow directors to act for their own individual interest, instead of the welfare of the Bank and the stockholders?—There can be but one answer, NO!! If those members of the board who thus attempt to sacrifice the Bank to local purposes cannot by the charter be turned out of office, at the meeting of the stockholders, they can *at least be known* by inspecting their proceedings, and the election on the first Monday of March may effect it; and such men can then be selected for directors who will place the Bank in a central situation in the city, and who will raise themselves in the estimation and good opinion of the citizens generally, by rendering the institution truly a public good, and not allow it by its location at one of the extremes of our population, to sink into an instrument for the *benefit of a few persons*, and thereby become a blot on the body politic of this community.

ST. LOUIS STREET.

We take pleasure in laying the following Circular before the public:—

NEW-ORLEANS CANAL AND BANKING CO.,
June 25, 1833.

By order of the Board of Directors, I hand annexed, a General Statement of this Bank, and beg leave to subjoin the following remarks:

The real estate exhibited on the statement, called "*Carrollton*," together with the stock reserved thereon, were sold at auction during the present month. From absence of some of the purchasers from the city, and other causes which have delayed the completion of the sales, the Directors are deprived of the pleasure of making this operation appear and form a part of the present Statement, but when finally settled, it will give a nett gain, (after discounting the notes at 8 per cent.) of about 11,000 dollars, exclusive of the land forming the line of the Canal.

From the Engineers Report, it appears that the Canal is now more than one-half finished. The appearance of the Cholera at the commencement of the full operations in October last, which either killed or dispersed nearly all the laborers then here, and prevented the arrival of others, will be deemed a sufficient reason for the apparent slow progress made towards its completion. The direction, however, have a well grounded hope in stating, that from arrangements now making by the Contractors for the early arrival of a sufficient number of workmen in the fall, the stockholders may confidently anticipate an entire completion of the Canal within twelve months from the present time. I remain, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
N. N. WILKINSON, Cashier.

GENERAL STATEMENT
Of the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company.

To capital of the four Branches, (under discount)		$1,300,000	
Bills and notes dicounted at 6 per cent.	$1,731,067 58		
do do 8 pr. ct.	1,588,315 11		
do do on pledge of stock,	110,689		
do do acc. Sinking Fund,	108,640		
			3,587,332 69
Stock West. Mar. and Fire Insurance Co.	12,500		
Amite Navigation Company,	3,000		
New-Orleans and Carrollton Rail Road Company,	500		
		16,000	
Carrollton Estate,	93,127 36		
Canal real est. in the city,	23,181 17		
Plantation, Metaire Ridge,	29,622 12		
do at the Lake,	4,812 50		
		149,743 15	
		200,207 47	
Canal Expenses,		61,919 73	
Banking House and Lot,		6,039 39	
Bills and notes disc. protested,			
T. Williams & Co. London,	15,146 93		
Planters' Bank, Natchez,	2,679 19		
Bank of New-York,	1,658 60		
Union Bank of Louisiana,	4,795 08		
Louisiana State Bank,	3,351 75		
City Bank of New-Orleans,	8,209 99		
Bank of Orleans,	594 14		
Consolidated Association,	7,355 65		
Am't due by offices at Alexandria, Franklin and Donaldsonville	60,809 34		
		99,730 63	
CASH—Specie on hand,	297,451 21		
Notes of City Bank,	109,326 36		
		406,807 57	
			$5,920,770 63
By Capital Stock paid in, (limit 4,000,000,)		3,998,200	
Notes payable, assumed on purchase of real estate,		12,500	
Sinking Fund,		108,622 86	
Profit and Loss Account,		173,728 30	
Dividends, Nos. 1 & 2 unpaid,	15,886		
do No. 3, declared 24th inst.	159,886 00		
		175,772 [illegible]	
Hartford Bank,	414 94		
Commercial Bank of Penn.	24,878 19		
Merchants' Bank, Boston,	36 71		
Mechanics' & Traders' Bank, New-Orleans,	40,802 93		
Bank of Louisiana,	44,095 52		
Office Bank U. S. N. Orleans,	719 22		
Office at St. Francisville,	15,996 66		
		126,943 17	
Notes in circulation,		126,944 17	
Individual Deposits,		373,213 10	
(Errors and omissions excepted.)			
			$5,920,770 63

ESTIMATE OF THE PROFITS
Of the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company for the year ending 24th June, 1833.

By Profit and Loss acct. per annual statem't, June 1832,		189,538 74	
Sundry credits to date,		204 11	
			189,842 85
Discounts received at Parent Bank and Branches for the last year,			343,114 60
Fund created June 1832, for the redemption of the cost of the Canal & Banking House,		100,000 00	
In't accumulated thereon,		8,622 86	
			108,622 86
			641,580 31
Do Bills and Notes discounted protested, (reserved)		6,039 30	
Expenses of Parent Bank and Branches, for the year ending 24th June, 1833,		45,032 95	
Tividend in Dec. 1832,	154,340 00		
Dividend declared 24th inst.,	159,886	314,196 00	
			365,268 34
Showing a nett surplus of			276,311,97

RICHMOND, June 21.

NO CHOLERA HERE!—Richmond was never more healthy than at present. We believe there has been no case of Asiatic Cholera in this city since the middle of last fall.—A report, in circulation, on this subject, states there have been cases of this disease with us within the last few days. We do not hesitate to say, we believe it, to be entirely unfounded.

FROM NEW GRENADA.—The brig Montilla, from Carthagena, brings Bogota papers to the 13th of May. Mesquera, the Vice-President of the republic, arrived at Bogota on the 2d. A law has been enacted directing that all commodities produced in New Grenada, except gold, silver, platina and jewelry, may be exported free of duty.—The republic was in a state of general tranquillity.—*N. Y. Post.*

BOSTON, June 11.

PRESIDENT'S VISIT.

His Excellency, the Commander in Chief, has issued General Orders for "the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the militia of this Commonwealth, to hold themselves in readiness to pay those tokens of respect to the *President of the United States* on his arrival at the borders of the State, and on his passage through it, which their own feelings of respect and gratitude for the eminent services of the distinguished individual who holds the highest office in the gift of a free people shall dictate, and the occasion requires and demands."—*Mirror.*

EMIGRATION.—There arrived at the port of New-York, between the 1st of January and the 4th of June, 1833, inclusive, 12,667 passengers from foreign ports.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Philadelphia Gazette, dated,

PITTSBURG, June 11, 1833.

Gentlemen—I arrived here last night, and find to day some talk among the citizens in reference to the near approach of the cholera to this city. Up to this time there have been only one or two deaths from this disease, and the subjects in these cases were persons who had been brought up the Ohio river in boats. To day, I am informed, the first case originating in the place has occured. The subject is a laborer in the employ of Brown and Varner, brewers, who was taken this morning with spasms. He had been afflicted with diarrhœa for six or seven days previous, which, with other premonitory symptoms he had entirely neglected. He has an enfeeble constitution, and it is presumed he cannot survive, as he is now three o'clock, in a state of collapse. He is under the care of Dr. Denny, from whom I obtained these facts.

No alarm prevails among the citizens, and business is pursued as usual. Strangers are daily flocking to the city. The disease it is confidently believed will not spead here. The streets are kept clean, Cholera hospitals have been opened, and every possible precaution taken to guard against its spread, should it fairly break out. At Wheeling, as I learn this morning, it has almost entirely disappeared, and the people are again returning to their homes and pursuits.

FROM THE CAPE DE VERDS.—Captain O'Grady, of the ship Constitution, arrived at Norfolk on Saturday from the Isle of May, informs that the islands were still suffering great distress from the scarcity of provisions of every sort. In St. Nicholas, St. Michaels, and the other islands which have little or no foreign commerce, the inhabitants were in a most deplorable state—many of them constantly dying for want of sustenance. It is now more than two years since they have had any rain, and vegetation is so scant as to afford a very inadequate support to the small quantity of stock remaining on the islands. St. Jago, Mayo, and Bonavista were not reduced to so great an extremity, in consequence of their greater commercial advantages, but even at these islands the scarcity of provisions was distressing. The inhabitants were very grateful for the supplies sent from the U. S. Their own government (Portugal) has done nothing for their relief.—*Balt. Chron. June 19.*

The melioration of the condition of the Jews in England, is an event which may be hailed with sincere satisfaction by every tolerant mind. How different the feelings towards that despised race of people a few centuries ago! Sir Walter Scott thus describes the disposition of the English, in reference to the Jews, in the days of Richard the First—the days of chivalry too!

"Except perhaps the flying fish, there was no race existing on the earth, in the air, or the waters, who were the object of such an unremitting, general, and relentless persecution as the Jews of this period. Upon the slightest and most unreasonable pretences, as well as upon accusations the most absurd and groundless, their persons and property were exposed to every turn of popular fury; for Norman, Saxon, Dane and Briton, however adverse these races were to each other, contended which should look with greatest detestation upon a people whom it was accounted a point of religion to hate, to revile, to despise, to plunder and to persecute."

Mr. Randolph, of Roanoke.—We understand that the will of Mr. Randolph was not presented for probate at the last Charlotte Court. As Judge Tucker was not present, Mr. Wm. Leigh declined opening the will, which was left in his possession by Mr. Randolph before he went to Russia. As his papers have not yet been ransacked, it is impossible to say whether he has left a later one behind him.

A schedule has been taken of his slaves and horses by his steward, since his death—from which it appears that he was in possession of 318 slaves, and 180 horses—of which about 120 are blood horses.

Mr. B. W. Leigh denies the report, that Mr. Randolph requested of him to write his life;—but the public have looked to him, or to Judge H. St. George Tucker, for a collection of the speeches, and extracts from the correspondence—along with a biographical sketch of this distinguished man. We are aware that many of his valuable papers, and among them probably his "Congessiana," were burnt along with his house at Bizarre, in 1810 or '12—but there are parts of his correspondence, yet extant, which if it were culled with taste and discretion, might form a brilliant addition to American Annals and English Literature.—*Richmond Enq.*

We find the following paragraph in the London Sun of the 8th ultimo:

"The forthcoming "Narrative of the residence at the Court of London," by Mr. Rush, the late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, will comprise sketches of all the most distinguished personages who figured in England at the time (1818) including anecdotes of George IV. and Queen Charlotte. The amiable and conciliatory manners of this distinguished functionary, won for him the confidence and esteem of all with whom he became connected. The work abounds, we hear, in anecdote, and may indeed be said to be a portrait gallery of the British nobility."

Liberality.—The New-York American says that the Mayor of that city has received, from the British Consul $60, and from Messrs. Van Shaick and Washington Irving $366 25, collected on board the North America steamboat on Wednesday, for the benefit of the man wounded in firing the salute from the Revenue Cutter.—*Balt. Chron.*

A late British traveller describes Fashionable Society at Havana, in these terms:

"The manner in which the rich Havanneros spend their time is shortly this:—They rise early take a cup of chocolate, the men light their cigars and stroll about the balconies till 10 o'clock, the ladies generally attend mass; then a breakfast of meat and fish, eggs and ham, wine and coffee is brought in; after these are discussed, the cigars are again lighted at a little pan of charcoal placed on the middle of the table, the elderly ladies using the cigarito, or little cigar wrapped in paper. The men then ordered the volante, or walk out, and the women either pay a visit of ceremony, or sit at home to receive one in their rocking chairs. At three o'clock dinner is brought in, and the meal of rich made dishes last an hour; the charcoal pan again appears, coffee is handed round, and they all retire to take their *siesta.* In an hour the Pasao is visited, where is also the amphitheatre for the *corridas de toros* (bull-fights) and when these take place the attraction so great, that it is extremely difficult to procure admission. From the Pasao the theatre may be visited, a large heavy pile with a bomb-proof roof. The performances here are respectable, and the dialogues in the Spanish plays spirited. Yet the boards here are disgraced, as in London, with pantomine representations and puppets, like those which Don Quixote played such havoc with."

Germany.—The intelligent editor of the New York American finds, in the recent failure of the attempts at insurrection in Germany, reason to believe, that the minds of the present race of Germans are of a character too speculative to allow them to assert their rights with vigor and effect; but we are inclined to believe, that the ill success which has attended their repeated efforts in the cause of freedom, is to be attributed less to any want of energy or enthusiasm, than to the pressure of an ever vigilant and overwhelming power. We see no cause for believing, that in gallantry, self devotion or enthusiasm, the Germans are surpassed by any other people of the European race. Their hopes of freedom have never been attended with success, because it is difficult to prepare the way for a general and systematic effort; there is no great capital, like that of Paris, where the destinies of the country may be fixed at a blow; and such an effort is rendered far more difficult of accomplishment in a great confederacy, composed of communities differing in interest and feeling, than it is in a single community. But the freedom of Germany has found many willing martyrs; and in the universities, where the character of the mind is most clearly developed, there has existed for years a principal of resistance to arbitrary force, which nothing but a power, which could not be easily resisted elsewhere, could subdue—the unrelenting despotism of Austria and Prussia.—*Boston Patriot.*

One of the most remarkable traits in the character of Nullification, is the propensity it begets among its advocates to nullify truth and history, as well as the laws and the Constitution. Mr. Webster, in the debate in the Senate last winter, most delicately pointed out to Mr. Calhoun, an instance of his unfortunate tendency towards *such lapses.*—The latter gentleman had attempted to explain away his elaborate speech in 1816 in favor of the protective policy, by stating that his speech was an impromptu, made on the spur of the occasion, at the suggestion, probably, of Mr. Ingham. It was, therefore, an affair of the first impression, without consideration, and was not to be considered as a deliberate and settled opinion. To this trumped up story, the Senator of Massachusetts very gravely replied by reading to the Senate the opinions expressed by Mr. Calhoun in the most solemn manner, of the same import *precisely* with those delivered *for the benefit of Mr. Ingham,* and which were delivered by Mr. Calhoun *sometime before the sudden, unpremeditated speech* extorted without his having time to mature his thoughts. The Charleston Courier deals with the forgetful ex-Vice-President, pretty much after the manner of Mr. Webster, in the following article:—*Globe.*

In that part of Mr. Calhoun's first speech on the Judiciary, Revenue Collection or Bloody Bill, which he devoted to the defence of his speech and vote in favor in of the Tariff of 1816, he asserts that that measure "was considered as a final adjustment of the question" of protection, and then adds, "Let us now turn our eyes forward, and see what has been the conduct of the parties to this arrangement. Have Carolina and the South disturbed this adjustment? No, they have *never raised their voice, in a single instance, against it*; even though this measure, moderate comparatively as it is, was felt with no inconsiderable pressure on their interests." How far Mr. Calhoun is supported by *history*, in his assertion in regard to South Carolina, will appear by the following resolution of her Legislature, passed in 1827:—

"*Resolved,* That the Acts of Congress passed in 1816, 1820 and 1824, known by the name of the Tariff Laws, so far as they were intended to encourage manufactures, under the power to lay imposts, are violations of the Constitution in its spirit, and ought to be repealed."

It appears too, from this resolution, that although Mr. Calhoun has rested the justification of himself and South Carolina in voting for the tariff of 1816, on the ground that "revenue was the main object, and protection but the *incidental*" object of that act, yet South Carolina herself *raised her voice against it,* as a kindred measure in point of unconstitutionality, with the more obnoxious acts of 1820 and 1824.

Webster's History.—A new History of the United States, by Mr. Noah Webster, has been lately published at New Haven. It forms a compact volume of 250 pages, and is adopted to the use of schools, and of such readers as may wish to refresh their recollection of the principal events in the history of the country. The work is not confined to a narrative of events in the history of the country, but it embraces a variety of other information, designed to explain the state of the country, the condition and character of the inhabitants, their habits and pursuits, the nature of the government, and the progress of improvement. There is prefixed to it a brief historical account of our English ancestors from their earliest times to their settlement in America, and an account of the conquest of South America, by the Spaniards. It closes with some useful advice to the young, the object and tendency of which is to make them good men and valuable members of society.

Regrets.—The editor of the [illegible] expresses his regret that two of the Kitchen [illegible] of the Cabinet Proper, were [illegible] Castle Garden, at New York, when [illegible] a little ducking or a leetle drowning [illegible] Messieurs of the Globe & Co. [illegible] can never forgive the exposures which have been made of the conduct of defaulters, and of the managers of the Bank.—Would not a leetle, "escaping answer as well as a "leetle drowning" and could not the editor of the Gazette employ some Black Hawk to perform the operation? His language sounds like a willingness to perform it himself if he *dare.*—*Balt. Repub.*

PROSPECTUS OF PRIESTCRAFT EXPOSED.

At a time like the present when intolerance and superstition are shedding their baneful influence over the fairest portions of the globe—when priestcraft and delusion threatened the destruction of our inestimable priviledges—it becomes the friends of liberty to be up and doing. That there exists among the priesthood a determination to bring us into bondage, will scarce be doubted by any who are blessed with reason. Their exertions are untiring and incessant—their numbers almost countless—their publications are numerous as the locusts in Egypt—and unless they and their ungodly schemes are met with equal vigilance equal zeal and activity, by the friends of religious freedom, our religious fabric will be in ruins.

Citizens of this proud Republic! your liberties were purchased with blood and tears—the precious gifts of an age of glory have been committed to your charge—will ye prove faithless stewards of a priceless inheritance? Will ye see the tree of liberty felled to the earth without a single effort to prevent its destruction? We trust you will say, No!—God forbid!

That a publication of this kind is necessary which shall coolly and fearlessly expose the unrighteous combinations, the unholy schemes of an artful and designing priesthood—will be acknowledged by all. Such shall be our end and aim. We shall devote our best powers to the work of exposing the pious frauds and clerical corruptions so fatally prevalent at the present time. The mad excitements occasioned by zeal without knowledge, will be carefully looked after. The various begging schemes, and monied monopolies will be attended to. In short, nothing shall be wanting to render it deserving the patronage a generous community. The low price (being only about half which is usually charged) will place it within the means of all.

Conditions—Priestcraft Exposed will be published semi-monthly at the unusual low price of fifty cents per annum. Those who forward five dollars shall receive eleven copies; those who forward ten dollars shall have twenty-three copies—and for twenty dollars, they shall receive fifty copies, for one year! reducing the price to *forty cents,* per annum! Where subscribers live near each other, we can send two copies on a sheet, which will save them half the postage.—Those wishing to subscribe will ask their Post Master to forward their names, as it will save expence.

Editors who will insert the above, shall receive a volume of the work, and the hearty thanks of the publishers.

CARTER & HENDERSON.

New Haven, Ct., May 24, 1833.

The Boston Courier, in refusing admission to an article signed *an old patron*, remarks, "we have no patrons—subscribers to our paper get their money's worth." We should rejoice to witness a general emulation of this spirit. It might be thought, from the tame and timid tone of some of our journals, that editors were mere pensioners on public bounty, the trembling and humble recipients of an undeserving charity. The public often feel inclined to regard them as slaves, punish them for a difference of opinion, and expect from them, on all occasions, a tame subserviency to established doctrines, and a servile pliancy in the hands of those who may give them, in return for a full equivalent, a few dollars a year. The fact is, that subscribers at the present low rate of newspapers receive more than they ought to expect for their money, and confer no unusual obligation by their patronage. A generous and magnanimous spirit would not for the trifling price of subscription attempt to exact a subserviency of mind or action in the editor; and an editor, with the title of the spirit and independence of a man, will not submit to such a demand.—*Phil. Intel.*

The savage, Black Hawk, whose tomahawk lately drank some of the best blood on our western frontier, is now the observed of all observers, and is sought after with as much avidity and caressed with as much warmth, as if he had really done a very clever and meritorious thing in scalping and murdering defenceless men, women, and children. We would not have any resentment show itself against this wretched Indian; for he is a captive, and has been taught a lesson that will probably restrain his sanguinary disposition within due bounds for the future. But it would really be well if his reception by the whites, at the different places he is taken through on his way to his tribe, had a little more of the decent gravity or stoical indifference which the savages themselves exhibit on all occasions.—The main object of his circuitous route would in that way be better answered than in any other. The Indians know little of the arts and appliances of civilization, but are stern judges of men, and their notions concerning their white brethren are not likely to be much elevated by "the stupid starers and the loud huzzas" that greet them at every turn.

N. Y. Even. Post.

The Moderator.—A new daily paper, with this title, which we hope may be so conducted through its course as to merit the appellation, has been recently established at Washington, so far at least as to issue a prospectus sheet. It will advocate the election of Judge McLean for the Presidency, and be conducted by Mr. Collins.—*N. Y. Adv.*

Commercial.

Sales at the New-York Stock Exchange, June 18.—50 shares U. S. Bank 113½; 130 do. New-Orleans Canal Bank 118¼.

From the Baltimore American, June 19.

The Duty on Linens.—The difficulties which have heretofore existed between importers and the Treasury Department, in reference to bleached and unbleached linens, are now definitively settled by the decision of the Department on the subject. The Collector of this Port has received from Washington the annexed list, which we insert for the information of those concerned:

List of Linens to be admitted at an ad valorem duty of 15 pr. ct. under the Act of 14th July, 1832.

Ticklenbergs, Osnaburgs and Burlaps: Britagnes: Belefeldes: Bodenwerders: Brown Hollands, whoever manufactured: Cassarilloes: Creas: Crash: Cholet Linens: Dowlas: Hedens, or white and brown rolls: Ordinary Hessians: Rouans: Russia Sheetings: German, French and Flanders linen Sheetings, and similar sheetings of other countries: Imitation Russia Sheetings: Irish, Scotch and English Lies Sheetings: Platillas: Scotch or Dundee Linen Paddings: Twilled Sacking: Warendorps generally all plain Flaxen Cloth not colored, stained, dyed, striped or checked: Irish Linen Lawns: Russia Diapers: French Linen Cambrics: Cambric Linen Handkerchiefs: Lawns: German Estopillas: Table Cloths and Napkins: Damaks and Drillings.

BOSTON MARKET, June 17.

MOLASSES.—There have been more extensive operations in this article than we have had occasion to notice for some time past, and all descriptions have found ready buyers at an advance on our last reported rates. The following comprise the principal lots that have been taken—300 hhds Havana and Matanzas, 29c. 3½ per c. off for cash; 300 do do, 29½ c. per gal. 6 mos.; 250 do do, 30 c. 6 mos.; 130 do Guadaloupe, 32½ c. 4 per c. discount for cash; 50 do Martinique, 32½ c. 6 mos.; 150 do Surinam at 30 c. cash. The limited imports during the week induced purchasers to come forward more freely, and holders ask our highest quotations.

SUGAR.—There has been considerable business done in box Sugars this week, mostly of recent importations.

The members of the HARMONY LODGE No. 26, are requested to assemble at the house of Bro. Chas. Dimond, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Delor streets, this afternoon at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to their lamented Brother OWEN EVENS.

The funeral will start from his late residence in the city of Jefferson, and when arrived at Bro'. Dimond's, the body will be taken in charge by Harmony Lodge.

☞ Masons residing in the city, and sojourning brethren, are respectfully invited to attend; they will please be clothed with the *insigna* of their order.

By direction of the Worshipful Master,
A. W. SCATES, secretary.

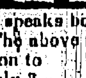
MARRIED,

On the evening of the 29th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Drake, Mr. JAMES MARSHALL, of Scotland, to HARRIET, daughter of the late James Johnston, merchant of this city.

MR. EDITOR:—By announcing Doctor JAMES S. MCFARLANE a candidate to represent the *First Ward* in the City Council, you will much oblige

MANY OF YOUR SUBSCRIBERS.

FOR QUEBEC.



The ship ESSEX, Vaughan, master; will sail about the 8th inst. For passage, apply on board, or to
july 3 BENJ. BOOTH & CO.

$50 REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber day before yesterday, a young mulatto, aged about 10 years, named HENRY, common size, handsome face, skin very clear, curly hair, has a pretty large burn on the side of the shoulder near the ear, and speaks both French and English.

The above reward will be given for his arrest on application to THEO. NICOLET,
july 3 Royal street, No. 102.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber's the negro JARRED, aged 19 years, 5 feet 9 inches tall (french measure) very dark skin, looking shy, he had on when he left a blue cloth dress and a black hair cap. The above reward will be paid to whomsoever will bring him back to the subscriber.

Captains of Steamboats and other Craft are forewarned against harbouring slave, under the penalty provided by law.
july 3 DESDUNES [illegible]

COURT OF PROBATES.—[illegible] on to the creditors of the [illegible] man deceased, and to all others [illegible] cause, within ten days, why the [illegible] Cox, testamentary executor of said [illegible] homologated and approved, and he, said [illegible], discharged from his trust in the premises.

By order of the court.
july 3 S. BLOSSMAN, dep. reg. of wills.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED YESTERDAY,

Ship Napier, Lecies, Havre, J Le Blanc
Ship Emporium, Reed, Boston, Master
Brig Gracchus, Snow, Baltimore, Harrison, Brown & co

ARRIVED YESTERDAY,

Steamer Bonita, Swain, from Cincinnati, cargo, 24 tons pig iron, 61 pieces bagging, Stetson & Avery; 300 kegs lard, 250 bbls flour, 6 kegs butter, White & co; 511 bbls flour, 40 bbls whiskey, Sloo & Byrne; 47 do do, 2 hhds bacon, Bogert & Hawthorn; 50 bbls linseed oil, A L M Dacon, Bogert & Hawthorn; 50 bbls linseed oil, A L M Dazarin; 52 do whiskey, Harris, Wright & co; 19 kegs butter, M & P Maher; 23 hhds tobacco, Brander, M'Kenna & Leo; 100 bbls whiskey, 54 sacks corn, J H Grahum; 39 pieces bagging, 44 coils rope, Bier & Steever; 147 sacks corn, 8 kegs butter, and a flat boat loaded with corn, pork, &c &c to Hefford & Sarzenfroy; 3 flat boats, loaded with corn, pork, &c &c; also 10 bbls beef to Adams & Buckner, 1 box Lt Drane—41 passengers.

Steamer Walter Scott, James Braddish, from Manchester, to 7 empty casks, J A Lyle; 1 carriage, 10 bales cotton, J Linton; 23 do Bullitt, Slipp & co; 11 do A Fisk, Watt & co; 3 do Dart & co; 14 Martin, Pleasants & co; 16 Wilcox & Fearn; 8 do Bagely & Metritt; 2 M White; 5 Williams & Lee; 424 kegs lard, Harris, Wright & co; 431 bbls flour, 8 bbls beans, 2 do sausages, 6 do beef, 34 bbls oil, 10 do whiskey, M & P Maher; 12 kits mackerel, Lavillbuvre & Watton; 2 bales wool, W Bogart; 3 jars butter, Hallem & Beck; 1 bundle, J C Gardhwaite & co; 1 do Rogers & Slocomb. Passengers, Mrs L Charzotte and children; Mrs de Enis; Messrs E L Charzotte and lady; Crisp, Chew, Kahn, Huffman, A Charzotte; T Mossy, jr; Bonnafous; Bull; Horn; Baker; Kemper; Bertune and Delognay.

CLEARED DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY,

Ship Grand Turk, Mudigan, Boston, Harrod & Quarles
Ship New-Jersey, Wilbray, N York, C Adams, jr
Brig Belisairius, Scudder, Boston, L H Gale
Brig Rose, Lewis, N York, Master
Schr Minerva, Sorsins, Mobile, Master

ARRIVED DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY,

Towboat Porpoise, Marshal, from the Passes, having towed to sea ship Dublin Packet and brig Avis. Brought up schr Teto and schr Josepha. Left the Pass yesterday at 3 P. M. Nothing in the river. Outside ship Mordecai.

Schr Tita, Orfola, 10 days from Matanzas, to Estevanelle & Courval—4 passengers.

Brig Latona has arrived at the Levee from the Powder Magazine.

Brig Nilo, Alzino, from Key West, in ballast, to master.

Schr Josepha, Durontes, from Campeachy, F Tio.

Schr Par, Throckmorton, from Key West, with a cargo of dry goods belonging to the Schr. Ralston, to Foster & Hutton.

MEMORANDA.

Hence at New-York, June 17, ship St. Louis, Story; ship Orleans, Fowler, ship Cincinnati, Barstow.

Schr Gentile, hence for Providence, was spoken off Caryfords Reef, being 13 days out.

Up at Havre for this port, May 13th, ship Concordia, 18th May.

Brig Horace, (or Howard) hence for Havre, was spoken on the 6th June, lat. 35, long. 64.

Hence at Baltimore, 12th June, brig Alfred ship Eleanor.

Hence at Boston, 14th June, brig Cybelle, Apling.

☞ NOTICE.—Neither the captain or consignees of the ship ESSEX, will pay no debts contracted by the crew of that vessel. july 3

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA.

AT a meeting of the Stockholders of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, held on Saturday the 29th June last, the following candidates were duly elected Directors of said Bank:—

From the Parish of Orleans.

P. J. Tricou,	M. Lizardi,
Dussau de la Croix,	J. B. Lepretre,
C. Lesseps,	A. O'Duhigg,
T. Nicolet,	A. Ducros,
D. Warburg.	

From the First District.
L. G. Hiligsberg, Alcee Labranche.
From the Second District.
S. Hiriart, V. Allain, Senior.
From the Third District.
Goisneau, J. Eyssalenne.

E. BARAU, Sec'y.

OFFICE BANK UNITED STATES.
NEW ORLEANS, July 1, 1833.

AS this office will be closed on Thursday, the 4th inst., persons having notes or acceptances due on that day, will please pay them on Wednesday the 3d instant. Notes intended for discount on Friday, must be offered on Wednesday. [july 3] JAS. SAUL, Cashier.

UNION BANK OF LOUISIANA.

AS the Bank will be closed on the 4th of July next, persons having notes falling due on that day are requested to pay them on the 3d.

Notes for discount must be offered on Wednesday.
july 3 J. B. PERRAULT, Cashier.

OFFICE LEVEE STEAM COTTON PRESS CO.,
New-Orleans, 28th June, 1833.

STOCKHOLDERS that have not exchanged their Receipts for Certificates of Stock, are requested to call, with their Receipts and receive their Certificates.

The office is open between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. till 2 o'clock, P. M.—and from 4 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon. [july 3] WM. HUDSON, Sec'y.

FROM this day the copartnership existing under the firm of Dubertrand & Legendre, is dissolved on common consent. P. Dubertrand remains charged with the liquidation and continues the affairs as heretofore, under his own and private name. His counting room is in St. Louis street, a little below the Exchange.

P. DUBERTRAND,
july 3 H. LEGENDRE.

THE subscribers hereby give notice that they have formed a copartnership under the firm of Dufart & Baron, from the 1st instant, and that the liquidation of their respective commercial affairs, which may have taken place in this city from the month of May of the last year, shall be conducted by the new firm.

J. DUFART,
july 3 A. BARON.

$4 REWARD FOR A PORTFOLIO LOST.

WAS lost on Monday last at about 12 o'clock an old red Portfolio containing various papers in spanish on which may be seen the name of Miguel Diaz, besides a gold breast pin, as these papers cannot be of any use to the paper he begs the person who may have found it to leave it to the office of that paper, he will receive a reward of four dollars.
july 3 MIGUEL DIAZ.

250 BAGS Havana coffee landing from brig Massachusetts, for sale by
july 3 LINCOLN & GREEN.

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND & NEW-YORK, for sale by [july 3] BENJ. BOOTH & CO.

NOTICE.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of CLAPPIER & MICOUD, is dissolved by the death of Mr. Clappier. The subscriber, charged with the liquidation of the concern, requests all those having claims against them to present them without delay; and those indebted are informed that collections should be made, and begs them to call and settle.
july 3 MICOUD.

100 bags Sumatra pepper; landing from the brig Latona, and for sale by
july 3 DUCROS & MORPHY.

MR. JOSE PRATS, having taken his son, SALVADOR PRATS, into copartnership, his business will from the 1st of July, be conducted under the firm of
july 3 JOSE PRATS & CO.

COFFEE AND SEGARS.—Landing from schr. San Antonio, from Havana, and for sale by the subscriber, 30 bags coffee, and 40 thousand first quality segars.

F. H. PETITPAIN,
july 3 Corner of Chartres and Toulouse streets.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.—Parish court for the parish and city of New Orleans. New Orleans, July 1st, 1833. No. 6975. Eugene Bonnet, *vs.* his creditors and the creditors of Chatellier & Bonnet. The cession of property of the petitioner having been accepted by the court for the benefit of his creditors. It is ordered that the insolvents creditors do meet at the office of L. Ferand, esq., notary public, on the 12th day of the present month, then and there to deliberate on the affairs of the petitioner, and in the mean time all proceedings against his person and property are stayed.

By order of the court.
july 3-3t ARMAND PITOT, clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.—Parish court for the parish and city of New-Orleans.—Present the honorable Charles Maurian, judge. July 1, 1833. No. 6974.—Dr. Jacob E. Doornick *vs.* his creditors, petition for a respite. Let a meeting of the creditors of the insolvent take place on Monday the 5th day of August next, before Theodore Seghers, esq., notary public, then and there to deliberate on the affairs of the petitioner, and in the mean time all proceedings against his person and property are stayed.

It is further ordered, that C. Roselius, esq. be appointed to represent the absent creditors.

By order of the court.
july 3 F. BUISSON, dep. clerk.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Radaz, Deranco & Co. is dissolved by mutual consent from the 1st instant. Francis Radaz and Charles Deranco are jointly charged with the liquidation of said concern.

FRANCIS RADAZ,
CHARLES DERANCO,
DONAT RADAZ.
july 1 [illegible]

THE undersigned [illegible] No. 77, Chartres [illegible]
july 1 [illegible]

THE undersigned [illegible] No. 100, Chartres street [illegible]
july 1 CHARLES DERANCO.

EXCHANGE on France for sale by
june 29 J. MAGER.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY F. DUTILLET.

WILL be sold on Saturday next 6th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M. on the plantation belonging formerly to Mr. David Oliver, sixty and eight cisterns, comprising 12 or 1500 gallons. Terms at sale. july 3

BY T. MOSSY.

WILL be sold on Friday 5th inst. at 10 o'clock at his auction store the following goods:—Linen Diapers, cold spotted Muslins, linen Drills, cotton linen do, printed Jeans, Searmois; checks; blue hose, Bengal Prints, &c. &c.
july 3

BY J. LEVY & WHITING.

ON Friday the 5th instant will be sold at 4 o'clock, p. m. at the late residence of A. M. Colles, in Magazine street, near the corner of Notre Dame street, the furniture of the house consisting of tables, chairs, sofas, beds, bedsteads, bedding, and a quantity of household furniture.

Terms at sale july 3

BY TRICOU & CANONGE.

WILL be sold on Saturday 6th July next, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's Exchange, 60 shares of the levee steam cotton press company, on which $1200 have been paid; 30 shares of the building company, the whole of which paid; 90 do. do. do., on which one tenth has been paid. Terms—6 months in approved endorsed notes, secured by mortgage until final payment. july 3.

BY J. LEVY & WHITING.

ON Saturday the 6th inst. will be sold at Hewlett's Exchange Coffee House, at 12 o'clock—

Slave Marianne, aged 13 years, a creole of this country, something of a cook, good waiter, and general house servant, fully guaranteed against the vices and diseases as prescribed by law.

Terms—6 month's credit for a note satisfactorily endorsed and mortgage until final payment.

Bill of sale to be passed before Wm. Baswell, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. july 3

BY TRICOU & CANONGE.

WILL be sold on Saturday, 6th of April instant, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange coffee house, the negress named Level, aged about 20 years, good washer, ironer and house servant, with her child aged 4 years. Conditions—6 months credit for good endorsed note, secured by mortgage. july 3

BY F. DUTILLET.

ON Wednesday the 3d of July, at 10 o'clock, a. m. in Charters street, between St. Louis and Conti, by virtue of an order from the hon. the Court of Probates in and for this city and parish, dated June 27, 1833, will be sold a quantity of black merinos, green allipines, black do., dark colored do, brown drilling, nankeens, demity vests, of various colors, and a number of other articles, being part of the estate of the late Michel Honori, and in. of ct. Terms cash. july 1

A. Garcia vs. Hy. Filley.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, by the hon. G. Preval, associate judge of the city court of New-Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Wednesday the 17th of July, at 5 o'clock, at the Principal; one cask of 5 casks containing liquors; one box of tobacco; one box of candles; four decanters; 1 counter and shelves. Seized in the above suit.
july 3 L. DAUNOY, Mr'l.

A. Garcia vs. Hy. Filley.

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 Tuesday the 6th of July, at 5 o'clock, on the Levee between the two Markets—one set of rigging; 1 do of old sales, &c. seized in the above suit.
july 3 L. DAUNOY, mar'l.

The estate of Yves Lemonier vs. Mr. and Mrs. Boyer.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, by the honorable G. Preval, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Thursday the 18th of July, at 5 o'clock, at the Principal, two Mahogany bedsteads, one Armour, one Wash Stand, three Tables, one Sideboard, one pair Andirons, one Popellar Bedstead, and sundry other articles. Seized in the above suit.
july 3 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

NOTICE.—The partnership existing between the subscribers under the firm of *Lobre & Orain* is dissolved by mutual consent from the 1st inst. G. Orain remaining charged with the liquidation of said firm and will continue the same line of business for his own account, at the same store, No. 7, New Levee.

B. LOBRE,
july 1 G. ORAIN.

NOTICE.—The subscriber informs his old customers that he will continue his brokerage on Western produce, on his own account.
july 1 B. LOBRE.

TO LET OR LEASE.—The fine House with its dependencies, yard &c.; consisting of five arpents front on the Mississippi river, by 80 feet in depth; the land and house above described, are the same where Judge Hi[illegible] used to live, at the time he occupied his office on the right bank of the river,—the said land offers great advantages for gardening, brick-making, wood-yard, &c. It is situated 7 miles from New Orleans. For further particulars, apply to Mr. A. Hariang, on the premises, or to the Judge of Jefferson Parish, Faubourg Livaudais.

Terms very reasonable. july 1

CITY BANK,
NEW-ORLEANS, JUNE 26, 1833.

AS this Bank will be shut on Thursday the 4th of July next, persons having to pay on that day are hereby notified to take up their notes on Wednesday the 3d.
june 28 H. LAVERGNE, Cashier.

RAPHAEL GRANADOS informs his friends and the public, that he is in no manner interested in the house of ALOY & CO.; he is therefore not responsible for the commercial operations of that firm in any manner.
june 28

A BLACKSMITH will find employment on the plantation of Mr. A. Dietz, below the city by applying as above. june 28

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the succession of Jean Grammont, f. m. c. are requested to present them to the subscriber, corner of Perdido & Circus streets.
june 28 PIERRE FABRE, testamentary ex'r.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the capital stock of this institution are notified that the surplus amount paid by them will be returned by applying at the Bank, No. 71, Royal street.
june 18 ROBERT G. DIXON, Sec'y.

THE price of fresh flour being this day $5,50 per barrel, according to the tariff, the bakers must give during the ensuing week, 40 ounces of bread for a bit.
june 29

NEW ORLEANS, 30th June, 1833.
LOUISIANA LEGION.

IN consequence of the insalubrity of the season, the review of the Legion which was to have taken place the 4th of July, has been postponed till further orders.

The officers commanding the battalion of Artillery requested to give the necessary orders that a detachment that corpse should be on the public square with one piece cannon to fire a national salute, at day break, a second [illegible] o'clock, and the third at sunset.

By order of
Brigadier General J. B. PLAUCHE,
Commanding the Legion.
july 1 D. AUGUSTIN, Aid-de-camp.

ORLEANS NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 29, 1833.

THIS Company having completed the Turnpike Road along the right bank of Bayou St. John, as appears by the subjoined letter from the Secretary of State, has appointed Peter Boyer Gate Keeper, to receive the Toll authorised by its charter.

The amount of Toll *for going and returning*, will be—

For every man and horse..............12½ cents
Cart, Chair, a Cabriolet, with one or more horses....................25 do.
Coach, Pheaton, or other four wheeled carriage........................50 do.

JAMES W. MURRAY, Secretary.

(COPY.)
NEW-ORLEANS, 28th June, 1833.

Sir:—The Commissioners appointed by the Governor to inspect the Road constructed by the Navigation Company along the Bayou St. John, having certified it to be completed according to the requisitions of the 13th section of the charter of the company, I am directed by the Governor to communicate to you the fact, and that the company is authorised to exact the Tolls mentioned in said [illegible].

I remain, very respectfully, your most obedient [illegible],
GEORGE EUSTIS, Sec. of State.

JOHN WALSH, Esq., President of the Orleans Navigation Company. july 1

FOR SALE.—A bay horse, who was received at the subscriber's livery stable and is now unclaimed by the owner. Apply to the subscribers corner Enghien & Love.
july 1 C. BELOT & CO.

MR. BOYER respectfully informs the inhabitants of New Orleans that he continues to carry on his School at No. 108 Royal street, between St. Louis and Conti.

He has prepared a larger School room than the one formerly occupied, and can receive a larger number of scholars, whom he will admit at reduced prices. [illegible]

[illegible]

A [illegible] MAN of undoubted [illegible] acquainted with the Dry Good business, and [illegible] French and English languages, is wanted at
july 1 J. & J. DABBADIE.