THE BEE.

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STATE PRINTER.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 22, 1834.

A meeting of the democratic young men of the city of New York, was held on the 3rd instant at Tammany, at which resolutions expressive of confidence in the president of the United States, vice-president, and governor of the state were passed. The proposition for a convention to nominate state officers, to meet at Herkimer, was unanimously concurred.

The aspect of affairs throughout the state are highly flattering to the republican cause.

The President—The Louisville Herald states that the President of the United States was to leave the Hermitage on his return to Washington between the first and the tenth of this month.

We have perused a pamphlet addressed to the people of the United States, by Robert J. Walker of Natchez, on the subject of some frauds at a land sale in Mississippi, with which he was charged on the floor of the senate by the executive George Poindexter, backed by one of his creatures. It is as complete and powerful a refutation of calumny as we have read.

FROM JAMAICA.—We have papers from this Island via New York to the 5th ult. Tranquillity remained undisturbed.—We find no other intelligence of moment.

We perceive that the captain of the gang of pirates, who were lately carried to Boston and there committed, *Bernado Soto*, is the very same individual who relieved the ship Minerva, which, as our readers may remember, was on fire on coming off the Florida reefs on a passage from New-York to the Havana in October 1831, and for which piece of service he was presented with a splendid silver vase by the several insurance companies of Philadelphia. At that time he commanded the brig *Leon*, which traded between Havana and Philadelphia. It is a pity that so gallant and humane a fellow should have turned to pirating, and thus have forfeited a life to the laws of nations, which he then so nobly paraded in the cause of suffering humanity. The situation of the Minerva is described on all hands as having been most awful—seventy-two persons were on board who were driven to desperation by the refusal of one or two vessels who had passed that way, and to whom they had made distress signals, to give them relief.

FOR THE NEW-ORLEANS BEE.

NEW WORKS.

Gale Meddleton, a novel, 2 vol., by the author of Brambletye House, New Forrest, &c., for sale by Mr. William M. Kern, New-Orleans.

Horace Smith, Esq., is now the only living writer that ranks second to the immortal Walter Scott, as a novelist, he is great—and if his name had not accompanied his former works, he would be emphatically called the "Second Great Unknown." The writings of Horace Smith are different from the author of Richelieu, preferable, because they are more natural—the one deals in the chivalric, the other in the modern and more acceptable style. Bulwer is sentimental, the author of Gale Meddleton is descriptive, in the latter, the lamented Scott excelled in that peculiar and striking trait—he here has now an equal, a superior he can never have. Gale Meddleton will add one more wreath to a brow, already crowned by the universal meed of praise awarded to his former fame.

I beg leave here most respectfully to differ from a correspondent in the Bulletin of yesterday morning relative to the writings of Mr. James, the author of Richelieu, who says "after reading such trash," &c. X. Y. Z. & Co. is informed that what he calls trash, although highly wrought, is so far above his comprehension in *beauty*, that he not being aware of its *sublimity* calls it *ridiculous*—there is but one step from one to the other, and to X. Y. Z. & Co. I would recommend a *medium*. T.

NATCHITOCHES, Sept 10.

Equinoctial Storm.—On Saturday evening last, this section of country experienced a blow of wind from the N. N. W. accompanied by rain, which continued without intermission until Sunday morning. We fear it has done much damage to the crops, as our prostrate shade-trees bear an ample evidence of its violence. The air, in consequence of this storm continues cool for the season of the year.

NATCHEZ, Sept. 11.

We are informed that the Agricultural Bank, in this city has resumed the redemption of her notes at the Bank of Louisiana, in New Orleans, thereby giving evidence of an easier state of the money market, and affording our citizens facilities which are much needed in their constant intercourse and extensive trade with that city.—*Am. Stand.*

THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

A very large meeting of the citizens of Hinds County took place at Raymond on Monday the 4th inst. We learn from the Mississippian, that an invitation to attend a dinner to be given to the Hon. George Poindexter "was extended to all without distinction of party," and that he addressed the people at considerable length on the political affairs of the public affairs of the country in general, and as regarded his own course in the Senate. Senator Black also made a speech on the occasion, of nearly two hours—but such a speech!—It was then announced that Robert J Walker, Esq would as soon as dinner was over, reply to Mr Poindexter at the Court House. Accordingly in the course of fifteen or twenty minutes, several hundred citizens assembled, and we have understood from two or three persons lately from that place, that Mr. Walker's speech was considered one of the highest order, both for strength of argument and fervour of expression, and that he concluded amid the acclamations of the people. It was a bad time for the Northers when Rows affidavit was published—the passenger was waked up, when Mr. Walker was attacked. We further understand, that Mr. Poindexter attended a private at Clinton, on Saturday last, and Mr. Walker a public dinner at Jackson. On Saturday Mr. P. went to Vernon (Madison,) where he was on the next day to receive a dinner. Mr. Walker was also invited, but as the settlement is small, declined attending. On yesterday, (Wednesday) Mr. P. was to dine at Madisonville—and Mr. Walker was by a committee also invited to partake of a dinner at the same place, and he had consented. We understand that both the gentlemen were to address the people on that day.—*Mem.*

Deserting the Bank.—It appears by the Cincinnati papers that a Mr. Storer, the Anti Jackson candidate for the Congressional District which includes Cincinnati, has been called upon by a committee of the party to which he belongs, to state his opinion and views upon the subject of the present United States Bank, and upon National Banking generally. According to the statement of the Cincinnati Republican and Register.

"The object of the Committee was, as is imported by their language, to obtain, in the next congressional election, a certain expression of opinion in Hamilton county, upon the subject. They say, that they are "aware that the votes of the electors, in electing representatives, are regarded as the expression of the opinion of the people on questions of national policy;" a very logical as well as democratic conclusion. To this note Mr. Storer made a brief but very comprehensive reply. He announces himself as favorable to the charter of a 'New National Bank,' but gives it as his calm and deliberate opinion that the present Bank of the United States ought not to be unchartered, admitting however, that with a modified and restricted charter, "all the valid objections to the present Bank might be obviated." But, in the next sentence, he gives the committee to understand, that even with a modified and restricted charter, he is not in favor of the Bank's continuing in existence. He prefers a new Bank entirely."

MISSOURI ELECTION.

The St. Louis Advocate of the 28th ult. says:

"THE ELECTION REVIEWED.—It is needless to republish our former returns until we can get a complete return of the polls. From the returns, the parties in both Houses will stand more than two to one in favor of the administration.

Again:

A writer in the "Republican" says Mr. Van Buren "is minutely, unpopular in the West, if any reliance is to be placed on the elections that have just concluded. Wonder if the writer draws his conclusions from the Missouri elections, where Jackmen were beaten knee deep and draggoons, nine than two to one—so, we can only say, it is a singular conclusion from the premises, and the discoverer deserves more for his ingenuity than his candour.

The reasoning reminds us of the Logical youth who returned from school, brim full of sophistry, and undertook to prove his parents, that two fowls on the table constituted three, when the old gentleman in common sense style brought the argument to a close, by dividing out one to each, and leaving the youth to reflect upon the third created by logical rules. So we in plain common sense style, will enjoy the triumph of more than 2 to one, and leave the writer to dine and sup and sleep upon the very name of victory.—But off, your side, do not associate the democratic State of New York, with your blue light doctrines. Even the mental of virtue cannot conceal the blemes of inequity, and the jobs that before our faith, only makes us more ridiculous.

New-York, September 5, 1834.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Packet ship St Andrew, Tagleman, sailed from Liverpool, July 31st, arrived yesterday afternoon, we receive by her Gore's Liverpool Advertiser of the 31st, and a letter from our correspondent.

It was expected that Parliament would be prorogued on or before the 12th of August.

Earl Bathurst, formerly Secretary of the Colonial Department, died at his residence in London, July 27th.

The net profits of Liverpool and Manchester Rail Road for the six months ending 30th June, were 34,692l. The Directors have ordered a dividend for that period, of L4 10s. per shares.

The bill for the admission of Dissenters to the Universities, miscarried in the House of Commons: July 29th, and cast to the Lords. On the same day the Irish Coercion bill was ordered to a third reading.

Serious disturbances have taken place in Greece. In an attempt to put down the insurgent Mainotes, a large body of government troops were obliged to capitulate.

Death of Earl Bathurst.—On Sunday last, soon after 2 o'clock in the morning, this distinguished nobleman, who has been several days in a lethargic state, died at his lordship's house, Arlington street, in the 76th year of his age. He died without a struggle, and was perfectly sensible to his approaching dissolution. Lord Bathurst was one of the tellers of the Exchequer and secretary for the Colonial Department in the year 1809, which office held for some years, during a period pregnant with important events. He was a man of business attentive to the duties of his office, and much esteemed by his party. His talents though not brilliant were useful, and he had a competent knowledge of diplomacy; his manners were conciliating, and as a political adversary, he conducted himself without any of those asperities which distinguish some of the present leaders of his party. He was a Knight of the Garter a fellow of the Antiquarian Society, and a D.C.L. His lordship was in office when the battle of Waterloo was fought, and was the only civilian invited annually to the military festivals given by the Duke of Wellington in commemoration of that great event.—*Courier.*

Earthquakes.—On Wednesday, the 2d inst, an earthquake, an unusual phenomenon in Ireland, took place near the Castle of Galtally, Monvea, situated on the property of Mr. French, o Monivea Castle, in this country. A quarter of an acre of land sunk into the earth leaving behind a chasm of seventy-five feet in depth.—*Galway Free Press.*

The London Courier expresses some doubt whether don Carlos is actually in Spain. In the House of Lords, July 29th, the following conversation took place:

The Marquis of Londonderry said he wished to ask the Noble Lord at the head of his majesty's government whether any authentic information had been received of Don Carlos' arrival in Spain. (Hear, hear.)

Viscount Melbourne said some information had been received of Don Carlos, but it was of a nature that could not be relied upon. (Hear, hear.)

The Marquis of Londonderry then gave notice that on Monday next he should submit a motion to the House relating to the foreign policy of the country, particularly in regard to France, Spain and Portugal.

The London Courier of the 29th says "Lord Melgrave is to succeed Lord Carlisle as Lord Privy Seal, having, of course a seat in the Cabinet." The same pape of the 28th says, "Lord Durham is again mentioned as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland."

An English Election.—The Election for Sudbury commenced on Thursday last, and at the close of the poll at four o'clock, the numbers were for Sir E. Barnes, 250; J. Bigshaw, Esq. 250. On Friday, at the close of the poll, the numbers were exactly balanced; being 263 for each candidate. The mayor, who voted on the first day's poll for Sir Edward Barnes the very candidate, then claimed to give a casting vote in his favor, and Sir Edward was declared by the corporation to be duly elected. The right of the mayor to give two votes in disputed, but the temporary decision led to serious riots, and much mischief was done in the town. The election was the severest contest ever known at Sudbury, and it is singular that 263 was the number on which the late M. A. Taylor, Esq. was returned.

Greece was in an unsettled state. The Mainotes were in arms, and in two or three instances had been successful against the united Bavarian and Greek troops.

Colocotrini, 64 years of age, sentenced to 20 years imprisonment, was to be removed to the Galleys at Poros.

SPAIN.

There does not appear to be any doubt entertained that Don Carlos has arrived in Spain. He arrived at Elisondo on the 10th, issued a proclamation to the soldiery, and went publicly to church on the 12th, and after receiving intelligence on the 13th of the breaking up of the English Cabinet, made several temporary nominations for his own ministry. It is said that a number of the officers of the Queen's troops are dissaffected towards her Majesty.

Bayonne, July 24—Travellers who arrived yesterday from Burgos, state that a sanguinary engagement has taken place between the insurgents of Castile and the Queen's troops, upon the high road from that city to Madrid. They counted 141 dead bodies of the insurgent party and a few belonging to the Queen's troop.

PARIS, July 27.

The Indicateur of Bordeaux, of the 26th, which we received by express, brings us news from Bayonne of the 24th, in the morning. The situation of Don Carlos is far from being so brilliant as the Gazette de France makes it. He is pressed by Espartero, with four thousand men, by Jauregui with a large force, and Carrera, who has advanced to Salvatierra, while Rodil, with ten thousand men endeavors to draw the Carlists into the plain. Don Carlos has precipitately quitted his head quarters at Salmias de Oro. Our troops are drawing nearer and nearer to the frontiers. It is reported that the Army of Observation is to be changed into a sanitary cordon. The spirit of the Queen's troops is excellent. The army look with more contempt than anger upon the arrival of Don Carlos or of the person who personifies him.

LISBON, July, 29—The only news concerning France is a report, that the French fleet at Toulon which was ordered for sea on the 21st, has been countermanded. A rumour assigns as the probable cause, the necessity the Government may be under of employing his fleet nearer home. In fact, the French Journals, like some of our own journals, contemplate the interference of France with the affairs of Spain, and the report goes, that should Rodil sustain a defeat, the French army will immediately enter Spain. We leave the probability of that to the judgment of our readers.

PARIS, July 27.—All the accounts lead one to believe the meeting between the contending forces will be dreadfully sanguinary. Letters from Bayonne of the 22d, describe Rodil to be at the head of a disposable force of 16,000 infantry, 10,000 cavalry, and seven pieces of artillery, besides the troops he has been obliged to detach in order to prevent the passage of the Royalists in other quarters.

LISBON, July 30.

The intelligence supplied by the Paris journals as to the situation of Don Carlos and General Rodil is very different as the journals favor one or the other party. The Gazette de France represents the army of Rodil as being in a state of great destitution, and as deserting in great numbers. The army of Don Carlos, on the contrary, is described as full of enthusiasm, well supplied with every thing, and as increasing in numbers daily. Such reports are not, however, confirmed by any forward movements of the valiant and numerous army. Its exertions are obviously yet confined to the mountains, and from all that we can gather they are gather ing within themselves within a continually decreasing circle then extending over the whole country. The telegraphic dispatches to the French Government, and the accounts transmitted from Bayonne by the journals adverse to Don Carlos, represent the troops of Rodil as full of excellent spirit, and the plans of that Commander as having for their object to surround the Carlists and gradually drive them to one point, so that the civil war may be speedily crushed at one blow. It was expected that this blow would be struck about the 23d, and we may, therefore, expect daily to hear of the event. The probabilities seem favorable to these latter reports, but we should suppose from Rodil's slow progress, that the account of the insufficient supplies for his troops are not wholly without foundation.

The Indicateur of Bordeaux of the 24th inst has the following:—The Inquisition which had already been suppressed, *de facto*, in spain, has been suppressed *de jure*, by a decree, dated 15th July.

The Sentinella des Pyrenees of Bayonne, of the 24th inst, has the following;—On Saturday, General Rodil made some movement, and divided his troops, to make his artillery and cavalry act more easily:—These troops guarded the issues of the mountains.—The Carlists have abandoned their head-quaters at Salmias de Oro. This retrograde movement is attributed to Rodil's operations. Espartero is, with 4,000 men, at Oñate, El Pastor at Segura, and Carrera at Salvatierra, observing the movements of the Pretender, whose rear is guarded by Rodil. The latter, with his 10,000 men, guards all the entrenched positions. Zumalacarregay has counselled Don Carlos to return to Elisondo, to avoid the fatigue of forced marches on foot; the paths of these mountains are impracticable for horses At Bilbon lately eleven persons were shot, for having taken up arms in favor of Don Carlos after having once laid them down.

The Urban Militia of Saragossa, asked permission of the Captain General to be allowed to go and meet Mina upon his return, and bear him in triumph through the city.

The Inquisition in Spain has been suppressed by a royal decree.

Coleridge, the poet and philosopher, lately died in England.

It appears that the situation of Carlos is by no means pleasant, and by this time he is no doubt sorry of having once meddled in turmoil and trouble, to which he is unsuited by nature and education.

Carlos and Zumalacarregay are still separated, says Galignani's Messenger.

The riots at Madrid has not been renewed—numbers had been arrested. The number of monks who fell a victim to the mobs fury amount to from fifty to sixty.—The public feeling was directed only against the friars as the regular priesthood during the priesthood during the greatest excitement appeared among the mob in their religious robes, when they were respectfully treated and drew forth the usual tokens of veneration.

The devastation and havoc committed by the cholera at Madrid was immense, high and low, alike fell a victim to it. The alarm is very great—no accounts of the cases or deaths are given to the people—they are left in ignorance as to the increase or decrease, 500 cases a day, and 200 deaths within the same time were known. To the latest dates by information from letters, the mortality had fallen to 100, the physicians were few, and many died before one could be obtained The deaths carts go about the city collecting the remains of the poor who are thrown in promiscuously scarcely covered, with a few tattered rags. The daily scenes that are witnessed are represented as appalling in the extreme.

The course of the disease is, however, less agonizing it is said, than it was at London or Paris. Vomiting and diarrhea were always attendant, and numbers died from mere exhaustions, without the painful spasms and cramps which have invariably marked the character of the disease at other places.

PARIS, July 27.—The fetes of the three days have commenced as heavily and with as cloudy a sky, as the most inveterate hater of the doings of 1830, and the government founded on the revolution, can desire.

The health of Marshal Gerard is not in a state which promises him a long ministerial career; his friends do not calculate upon his being able to undergo the fatigue more than for a few moonbeat at furthest, on his retirement it is supposed that an entire change will take place in the Ministry, which will in all probability be modified by the the state of parties in the Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, July 26.

A morning paper says there is a report of the nomination of seven Peers. Among them are mentioned the names of Messrs. Dodier, Jacques Lefebvre, Cambris d'Orean, Lepelletier d'Aulnay, Pelet (de la Lozere) Baron de Brigode, Royer Collard.

The only object of the nomination of M. Royer Collard is said to be to hinder him from disputing with M. Dupin the President's chair, to which the Opposition is supposed to think of elevating him. As people cannot be made Peers in their own days, M. Royer Collard might easily defeat this scheme, even he should believe, which we do not suppose, that he would be able to regain the Presidential chair by the vote of the two Oppositions.

GIBRALTAR.

Accounts have been received to the 13th July from Gibraltar, which states that the mortality from cholera in this quarter has greatly increased. Seventy bases occurred between the 19th of June and the 5th of July. The total deaths from the commencement of the disease the 18th inst amount to 156 civil and military inhabitants of this place; and from the 7th to the 12th inclusive the new cases were 148, exclusive of those from the 19th of June to the 5th of July inclusive of which no certain statement is rendered.

FRANCE.

LONDON, July 30.

The fêtes on account of the three days of July have begun at Paris, and seem, what with opening bridges, and portioning orphans, and other ceremonies, to occupy almost exclusively the Parisian public. To the rest of Europe, not unfrequently agitated and alarmed to its very heart by the freaks of the Parisians, it must be delightful to seem them now so amicably and innocently occupied. Rejoicings in their streets are far better than *emeutes* and barricades; and the voice of music is somewhat more gratifying, even by its distant echo in other lands, than the roar of cannon.

PARIS, July 26.

The court of peers ordered fifty persons suspected of having taken part in the plot in April to be set at liberty. If this continues as we wish, the comedy of the famous plot will have been performed behind the scenes.

The National Guard of Strasburg, which, as the Courrier Francais says, is known beyond the walls of that city, has been disbanded. This was one of the last orders issued by Marshal Soult, and his successor, it appears, has not stayed its execution. Count Drouiet D'Erlon is to be the governor of Algiers, making it, we presume, quite as much a military as a civil station.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

LONDON, July 30.—We direct attention to our extracts from the German Papers are explanatory of the views and feelings of the Austrian and Russian Governments. They desire to terrify the English and French Governments from taking any measures to assail the Russians in the Black Sea; but we hopes that no threats are required to make them abstain from this, as the probably never contemplated forcing a passage up the Dardanelles; which would only be declaring war against the Sultan and compelling him to throw himself under the protection and avow himself the vassal of Russia. The news of the change in our Ministry had reached Vienna, and occasioned a great sensation: but the hopes, which the rumor of a new era in diplomacy was calculated to excite, must have been speedily extinguished by the information that Lord Palmerston was still to detect the insidious designs of Austria, and offer rather a front of defiance than the hand of friendship to the ambitious Czar.

Negotiations are going on at Berlin for the accession of Baden to the German Commercial Convention.

VIENNA, July 17—An English courier has arrived from Lon on and a Russian courier has been dispatched from St Petersburg. This exchange of couriers seems to be so ea joined by the new embarrassments which are arising in the East. It is not at all clear what the English Cabinet means, and people are of opinion that it is much ado about nothing. It would be venturing too far to believe the statements of the French and English Journals on the object of the English and French squadrons in Mediterranean for it is easier said that done to pass through the Dardanelles and take a position in the Bosphorus against the will of the Porte. People at London and Paris must know very little of strength of the works lately added to the castles of the Dardanelles, if they fancy it is an easy matter to force the passage into the channel.

Here we are better acquainted with the defensive works which protect the Dardanelle, and are convinced that an attempt to force the passage would not only be attended with great danger and loss, but that it might be entirely defeated if the defense were ably conducted. However mean an opinion may be entertained of the Turkish soldiers, every body knows that they show uncommon bravery and perseverance behind the slightest defensive works. It must, however, be assumed, that if a hostile attack on the Dardanelles were intended—which nobody acquainted with the political relations of Europe can believe—it must be directed, not against the Port alone, but also against Russia which would naturally impose on that power the duty of hastening to assist the Porte, and take part in the defence of the Dardanelles. Under such circumstances skilful and brave officers would be given to the Turkish troops, who might prove that it is not so easy, as it was on a former occasion, to force an entrance into the channel. However, no such experiment will be made, for whatever the journals may say of the intentions of the two naval powers, they are too prudent to expose themselves to the dangerous chances for general war, by an aggression which nothing has been done to provoke.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

We learn from Capt. Kempton, of the brig Clytus, who left Lisbon on the 23rd July, that Don Pedro had recovered from his illness, and was to leave on the 25th in a steam boat for Oporto.

A Dutch galliot, having property of Don Miguel on board, was seized on the 22d, and would be confiscated.

The Stag frigate, which conveyed Don Miguel to Genoa, arrived back at Lisbon on the 21st.

News had reached that capital, of the entrance of Don Carlos into Spain, and created considerable sensation.

The act of Don Pedro in suppressing the Convents, was decidedly popular. They were about being converted into barracks for the soldiers. Many of them are splendid buildings.

The popularity of this act, however, was not sufficient to counter-balance the unpopularity of many other acts and regulations of the government; so that on the whole a good deal of dissatisfaction was felt, and some were of opinion that an explosion was not far distant.

It was commonly reported at Lisbon that the new government had been acknowledged by the Pope; and Capt. K. was assured, a day or two before he sailed, that the information was correct.

The Cholera still lingered in Lisbon, though the cases were not very numerous.

A large number of Miguelites were on the South side of the Tagus, opposite Lisbon, plundering and robbing every body that came in their way. Among others, who had suffered at their hands were three Englishmen. Travelling between Lisbon and St. Ubes was considered dangerous.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 4.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Deaths in the city generally,	14
Duane street Hospital,	4
Greenwich,	2
Bellevue,	1
Total in 24 hours ending Thursday noon,	21

From our Second Edition of Saturday.

Our city seems to have become the theatre of crimes. Last evening a gentleman returning to his house, was stopped in Rampart street, between Ursuline and Bayou by a band of villains who lay concealed until his near approach behind a gate. As soon as he had reached their hiding place, one of them came up, and aimed a desperate blow at him with a sabre which fortunately did little more than enter his coat. Finding himself alone and without weapons, he concluded that his best plan, would be to effect his retreat without further ceremony. He did this with great difficulty, but had not gone more than a few steps, when he heard a shrill whistle from the corner of Bayou street. Still proceeding, however, as fast as he could, more dead than alive he reached his house in safety. One of the band, he says, had in his hand a packet, which he concluded was stolen property.

A most atrocious murder, accompanied with a suicide on the part of the diabolical perpetrator, was committed this morning. The circumstances connected with this untoward tragedy, as we learn, are briefly these. It seems that a Mr. Lardré, a fencing master, was charged with taking care of some property under seizure belonging to an individual named Gentil. Between these two persons there had existed a prior animosity, as the latter had been heard to declare, in dispute that he had with the former, "*I will murder you one of these days.*" This preconceived resolution, it is supposed was accelerated by the subsequent event we have detailed, as Lardré had been in charge of the property but a few days before the murderer, in order to effect his design, repaired at an early hour to the house of his intended victim, who unsuspicious of the doom that awaited him, was on the eve of stepping upon the threshhold of his door to go out, when placing himself within five or six feet of him he discharged the whole contents of a double-barrelled gun, with which he had provided himself, with such signal effect that the unfortunate man survived but a few minutes. Turning round with a precipitate energy, which the fear of justice no doubt inspired him with, pulled out a pistol and blew out his own brains.

It should create but little surprise that crime is so rife amongst us, when it is remembered what ineffectual barriers there are to its perpetration. And first of all, the city guard, not to speak of the imperfection of our laws. We understand that this reviled body, from whom so much is expected, consists of a little more than one hundred men, which, when divided in the several watches of the night, leaves a *patrol of four men to guard the whole square of the city proper for every three successive hours!!* Comment upon this astounding fact would be superogatory. What reasonable man can expect that order and tranquillity, with such a force as this, can be preserved. Our northern neighbors would not impute to us a laxity of morals, did they but know what extraordinary facilities are afforded among us for the commission of crime. Who would think of keeping peace or order in the city of New-York with one hundred watchmen, yet our city, from the mixed character of its population, would seem to require a force as great if not greater than is employed in the former city.

We would advise the community, with a view to their own safety, to establish patrols among themselves, until the corporation can provide means to augment the guard in a ratio somewhat more proportionable to the wants of the city and its extensive fauxbourgs. Brigandage, if not thus interrupted, will grow bolder and bolder, until no man's life or property will be safe from nocturnal violence.

COMMERCIAL.

Price of Stocks at New York, on the 5th September.

25	shares Bank United States Bank,	110 3-4
225	do New Orleans Canal,	107
175	do New Orleans City Bank,	111 1-4
210	do New Orleans Commercial	104 3-4
80	do New Orleans Mechanic	104

DIED,

In the town of Springfield, La. of bilious fever, on the 16th inst. after an illness of sixteen days, which he bore with becoming fortitude, *Philip Harwood Vernon*, aged 28 years, a native of Newport, R. I.

The New York and Newport, R. I, papers will please insert the above.

At Philadelphia on the 2d inst., SAM'L BANNISTER SCLOCOMB, in the 32d year of his age, for many years one of the most respectable merchants in this city.

☞ The New York, Baltimore and Boston papers will please copy the above.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Brig Oswego, Kelly, Charleston, Master

ARRIVED.

Steamer Majestic, Swon, from St. Louis—Cargo assorted to consignees.

Towboat Lion, Hubble, from the S W Pass, lightened & brought up ship Helen Mar, where she was aground in 8 ft water. The L. left the city on Monday evening at 6 o'clock and arrived in the city at 6 A M. The Lion went alongside the H M on Tuesday—blowing fresh from S E, and commenced taking out her cargo and succeeded in getting her off on Wednesday morning.

Towboat Natchez, Martin, from the Passes, having towed to sea barque Isabella, Brig Daniel H Miller, schrs Prueba and Mexicano. Brought up schrs Priveligio and Averisto—Reports nothing new.

Packet ship Helen Mar, Cook from Boston, previously reposted, was got off without the least damnage whatever.

Schr Byron, Simons, from Cape Brittan, in ballast to the master.

Schr Privilego, Sanches, from Campeachey, to S Fernandez.

Schr Averisto, Romedos, from Matanzas, to J Pratz and son.

Steamer Rapides, Delmas, Alexandria—cargo 171 bales cotton and 25 passengers.

Steamer Huntsville, Selleck, Bayou Sarah—cargo 1265 bales cotton and 53 passengers.

Steamer Missourian, Gillett, from St. Louis.

MEMORANDA.

Up at Havre for this port, on the 27th July, ship Merengo, Wood to sail on the 10th Sept. Salem Destchecho, on the 15; Nort-America, Heath, 20th; Pomona, Nason 20th Aug.

Sailed from Gottenburg for this place, 21 July, brig Euphrates, Theobold.

Ship Hebert, hence for Havre, was spoken on the 30th July 38, long 10.

Brig Rosehill, hence for London, was spoken on the 14th Aug. lat 32. long 76.

Cleared at New York for this port, Sept 10 ship Hunterville, coffin.

Brig Virginia, hence for Philadelphia, was spoken on the 31st Aug. off Cape Charles.

Hence at Liverpool, July 30, the Nantasket Davies.

☞ NOTICE—The ship Helen Mar, from Boston, is discharging opposite the Rail Road; consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods. sept 22

WANTED—To purchase, for cash, a good Negress, washer, ironer and plain cook.

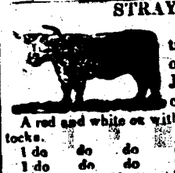
Also, a girl 12 or 14 years of age, apply at 2, Chartres street. sept 22—3

SEBASTIEN HIRIART & JOHN J BURK have associated themselves in partnership, in the practice and counsel of the law, under the firm and name of Hiriart & Burk. Address to Sebastien Hiriart in the parish of West Baton Rouge, or to John J Burk, at Plaquemine, Iberville; both parties will attend the Court in Iberville, East and West Baton Rouge, and Pointe Coupee, and one of them alone the parishes of Concordia and Carroll. sept 22—4

NOTICE—The subscribers, about closing their business in this city, offer for sale their stock of goods on hand low for cash or city acceptances, consisting in part of *Combs, Brushes, Playing Cards, Perfumery*, and a variety of fancy articles. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims present them for settlement.

REES & EVERLY,
sept 22 No 10 Chartres street.

STRAY CATTLE.



Led to the pasture of Mistress Widow d'Hétécourt, on the left bank of Bayou St Jean, the stray Cattle described below.

A red and white ox without horn, branded on the buttocks.

1 do do do	}	branded ⌘ on the right do
1 do do do		W
1 black and white ox,	}	br'd IB on the right buttocks.
1 white ox,		73

1 red ox with a white forehead branded BC on right do
1 do branded SS on the right buttock;
1 do branded DE on the left buttock;
1 black cow branded MS on the right thigh;
1 do with her calf, branded ML on the right buttock;
1 white cow, with a red neck, branded ML on the right;
1 white and red cow, branded JB on the buttocks.

If the animals here designated, are not claimed by the owners in paying the expenses, before or on the 4th of October next, they will be put up to sale on the premises, at twelve o'clock at noon, by the banlieue Syndic, conformably to the city ordinances. sept 22

BEGGIAN, HAIR-DRESSER.

Arriving from Paris, has the honor of acquainting the gentlemen and ladies of this city, that he has just opened a store in his line, in Chartres street, between Toulouse and St Peter, close to the public square, No 85, where he will make all kinds of artificial hairs, after the newest fashion, such as wigs for ladies and men or in the *Nimon or the Cockatelle kind*, with long hairs, fillet locks, of all sorts, curled hairs and mats of all colours, on very liberal terms.

He will shave and cut the hairs according to the wish of his customers, in any shape whatever, and observe the greatest cleanliness; he expects that his exertions will deserve for him the encouragement of the public. sept 22

REWARD IS OFFERED.

Twenty five dollars is offered if taken in the city, or fifty dollars if taken out of the State, for the slave HENRY, a mulatto about 23 or 24 years old, about 6 feet high, has a harsh voice when talking, and stutters when speaking fast. He is a good looking fellow, had on when he went away a dark green coatee, white merely vest, and white drill pantaloons. It is probable he may change his dress, as he had different suits of close when he left. It is presumed he will try to get on board of a ship or steamboat, as he got a note a few days ago to hire himself to any person that would want his services. The above reward will be paid to any person that will lodge him in jail or deliver him to the subscriber, 81, Canal st: and all cost paid.

JOHN PRENDERGAST.
sept 22

RANAWAY

From the plantation of Charles Perret, in the parish of St. Charles, on Saturday evening, 13th inst. the American negro man named NELSON, aged about 35 years; he is five feet four or five inches high, has a very bushy beard, with long whiskers, and skin not very black—he had on when he absconded a blue suit, a striped pair of pantaloons, and a black hat. Ten Dollars reward will be paid to whoever will apprehend and lodge said negro in any jail of this state.

BLANC & BRUGIER.
sept 22

SALE AT AUCTION.

AT the request of Francois Verlein Degruy, syndic of the creditors of Joseph Verlein Degruy, I will sell at public sale on MONDAY the 27th October next, at 11 o'clock a. m. at my office in the city of Lafayette, the following property, surrendered by the said insolvent:

A TRACT OF LAND, uncleared and unimproved, having three arpents in width, by a depth of forty arpents, situated forty arpents from the Mississippi, being the double concession or back land of a plantation of equal dimensions; said tract of land situate in this parish, about five miles above New Orleans, on the right bank of the river, and being bounded on the next side to the river, by the said plantation, in the depth by lands of Mr. L. Millaudon, on the upper line by lands of Mrs. Delery, and on the lower line by the back lands of a plantation of eight arpents, belonging to said insolvent.

ALSO, 17 SLAVES, to wit—Julien aged 45 years, driver; Andre 35 years, cartman; James 32 years, blacksmith; Billy alias Bill Ross, 28 years; Tom Gordon, 26 years; Hentley 20 years; Nathan 18 years; José 19 yrs.; Daniel Cooper 35 years; Louis 16 years; Celestin, an orphan, 9 years; Lina 23 years; Thisne 24 years, Lefitia 12 years; Suzanne 28 years; Washington 14 years; William, 15 years.

10 Shares of the Barrateria & Lafourche Canal company STOCK; 6 Shares of the New Orleans Improvement Company stock.

Terms—The Land and Slaves at 6 months credit; purchasers to give notes satisfactorily endorsed, before delivery of the slaves, and special mortgage on the property sold. The stock payable cash.

Parish of Jefferson, 22d Sept. 1834.

100 bbls country Rum, for sale by
sept 17 BLANC & BRUGIER.

LOUISIANA LEGION

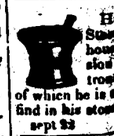
NEW ORLEANS, September the 20th 1834.

THE Louisiana Legion, will assemble on the public square, on Sunday, the 26th day of October, at nine o'clock a. m. to be reviewed and inspected. The officers of the several corps are made responsible for the execution of this order.

By order of the Brigadier General J B Plauché, Commanding the Legion.

D AUGUSTIN, Aid de Camp.
sept 22

NOTICE.



Having formed a new Medicine & Drug Store at the corner of Bourbon and Customhouse streets. The subscriber takes this occasion to recommend himself again to the patronage of his old customers the continuation of which he is anxious to deserve. They will constantly find in his store good medicines, on moderate terms.

L GAMOTIS, Apothicary.
sept 22

PONEY LOST.

Lost from the subscriber, on Wednesday 17th inst, a young Poney, 6 years old, red colour, with a few gray hairs, having those marks on the shoulder, D E R V.

Five dollars reward will be given to the person, who will bring it back to

H NEWMAN,
at the New Orleans Bank.
sept 22

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES.—*Sales by the Register of Wills.*—On Monday, the 6th day of October 1834, at 10 o'clock A. M. I will expose for sale, at auction, at the *Blue Stores*, the contents of the Hardware and Ship chandlery Store, belonging to the succession of Jonathan Ball deceased.

2° And on the same day, at the same hour, will be exposed for sale, in Grands hommes street, between St. Ferdinand and Delphine streets, near the Levee Steam Cotton Press, in faubourg Washington the furniture and other moveable effects, belonging to the said succession.

3° And on the same day; 12 o'clock at noon, I will expose for sale, at auction, at the New-Exchange Coffee House, for account of the aforesaid succession, 18 shares of the capital stock of the Merchants Insurance Company on which $50 per share have been paid.

Terms of the sale: The Hardware and ship chandlery store to be sold in block, at six and twelve months credit for approved endorsed notes the purchaser to take possession of said store when he shall have complied with the terms of the sale, the other moveable effects, furniture and Merchants Insurance stock, for cash.

By order of the Court.

W F C DUPLESSIS, reg.
sept 22

PARISH OF ORLEANS,—Court of Probates.
Sale by the Register of Wills.

ON Tuesday, the 7th day of October, 1834, at 10 o'clock a. m. I will expose for sale, at auction, at the corner of Rampart and St Philippe streets, the contents of a GROG SHOP, and other moveable effects belonging to the succession of John Claudius Michel deceased.

Terms of sale—cash. By order of the court.

sept 22 W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, Register

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Sale by the register of wills.—On Friday, the 24th day of October, 1834, at noon, I will expose for sale at the New Exchange Coffee House, for account of the succession of the late Toussaint Marrot deceased, the following described slaves to wit—

Sally, a negro woman, aged about 20 years, washer, having absented herself twice.

Pauline, a negro woman aged about 27 years, washer, ironer, good servant and cook.

Mamanne, a congo negress, aged about 45 years, cook.

Terms of the sale—Six and twelve months credit for approved endorsed notes, secured by special mortgage.

By order of the Court.

W F C DUPLESSIS, register.

N. B. The act of sale to be passed before Theodore Seghers, Esq. notary public, at the expense of the purchasers. s