THE BEE.

[illegible] AND PUBLISHED DAILY, BY
JEROME BAYON.
STEAM PRINTING.

[illegible] UNION—[illegible]
[illegible] DAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1834.

[illegible] Thursday the 3d[illegible] will appear to have [illegible] that [illegible] be long, we have hope [illegible] longer, and must yield to "Mayoy influence." If [illegible] only are not a [illegible] studied, we would not [illegible] our [illegible] the [illegible] consideration of the *health* of [illegible] the [illegible] forces to avail ourselves of a cus[illegible] to invert the saying, & at this peculiar season [illegible] days and oppressive nights better honored in [illegible] than in the breach. Our [illegible] we [illegible] indeed good men use to indulge the [illegible] day, work all night," [illegible] and the [illegible] of our good [illegible]

[illegible] times in honor of Lafayette [illegible] stamped with almost [illegible] enthusiasm [illegible] were highly [illegible] and zeal of [illegible] ers, and indulgence of [illegible] and grati[illegible] citizens of New-Orleans [illegible] most [illegible] [illegible] the one passed by the procession [illegible] not retain [illegible] order. [illegible] Louisiana Legion—the [illegible] representatives of the twenty-four [illegible] companies and corpora[illegible] 240[illegible] [illegible]—all constituted an [illegible] Added to these the very appropriate [illegible] the supporters of the sister hung[illegible] scutcheons, depending from the pillars [illegible] of some noted epoch or place—the united [illegible] America and France, bending over the assem[illegible] sarcophagus inscribed with proper devices [illegible] funeral urn, to the nave of the church [illegible] orators eloquently recalling the claims of [illegible] to the love and veneration of mankind, offered an [illegible] which we shall not attempt to weaken by inade[illegible] description.

[illegible] city of New-York has been the scene of some very [illegible] proceedings, full accounts of which will be found in this [illegible] paper. The causes which brought on the disturbances [illegible] a dangerous tendency; while the consequences which [illegible] have produced are equally to be deprecated. We shall [illegible] from any reflections on the matter; seeing that it is [illegible] long since the friends of order and peace had to [illegible] of similar outrages in this city.

[illegible] From [illegible] brig *Edward Eulalie*, captain B. Fribourg, [illegible] off the Charleston bar on the 16th of July in twenty [illegible] from Laguna. The Eulalie was bound to Havre [illegible] a cargo of logwood. She sprung her foremast and [illegible] her topmast yards in a gale. Compelled to make for [illegible] port, for refit, she fell in with one of the pilot [illegible] the pilot of which refused to take charge of her in [illegible] consequence of his branch being for less water than her [illegible] draught, but directed the captain to another boat, on board which there was a full branch pilot. Captain Fribourg [illegible] away and spoke him, requesting him to come on board. [illegible] the other pilot declined to do, saying—there is not water [illegible] enough on the bar now—I will come to-morrow to pilot [illegible] vessel. At half past 1 o'clock on the morning of the [illegible] while going in stays, the brig struck on a break, beat [illegible] in deep water and sunk. All was lost, the crew and [illegible] barely escaping with a sufficiency of clothes to [illegible]

[illegible] WEBSTER AND A TOAST.—The following toast [illegible] Daniel Webster to a celebration of the fourth [illegible] July. We give as it is. If any poor devil—any man who [illegible] has not a great orator had applied as vigorous a slap, on the [illegible] of common sense, as the honorable has done; he [illegible] have been scalped out-right by the Mohawks of literature. But coming from one of our senatorial celebrities, [illegible] must needs pass unwhipped of criticism:

By Daniel Webster—"THE LAND WE LIVE IN—FREE it [illegible] and [illegible] shall it descend to our children."

FOR THE BEE.

THE MAIL.

[illegible] censure has been unjustly heaped on Maj. Barry [illegible] it must be evident to every one that should he [illegible] proposed arrangement of a mail thrice a week [illegible] this city and the whole eastern cities, that then [illegible] to people as well as the citizen here have just and [illegible] to censure him. That Major Barry is fully [illegible] the utility of a daily mail there can be little doubt, [illegible] he is not only ready to listen to any remonstrance [illegible] with propriety, but will cheerfully co-operate with any committee of merchants appointed for that purpose; in evidence of which is the enormous sum laid out in carrying [illegible] between this and Mobile, say $40,000, (and which I fear has not been found sufficient) while the total amount of [illegible] accruing from the whole State of Louisiana little exceeds $46,000, as also the following extract from the report of the senate's committee on the post office department, relative to this particular subject, it is stated that the principal object of expedition in mail transportation is that merchandise may get safe through that channel may be more speedily among merchants. In this view of the subject the whole western country is deeply interested in keeping up the mail (at its a daily one) cost what it may. Without it we might be exposed to the danger of sacrificing the products of their labor without obtaining a fair equivalent; [illegible] of the eastern portion of the United States are [illegible] interested in procuring early and certain intelligence of the kind and quantity of western products that are probably now to be in the market at New-Orleans."—I have been alarmed in some of the prints that Major Barry [illegible] sinister motive in his proposing this new arrangement. No charge was ever made more unjustly, which was apparent to every one on reading and carefully comparing the two committee's reports with Major Barry's, and the several postmasters and contractor's defences; in these [illegible] it is clear to every candid mind that the country is not only very much indebted to him for the extension of distance over which the mails now carried—the celerity, and which it could have been added the certainty of arrival of letters can only attain by the accomplishment of very considerable and improvements on the mail route through [illegible] which will occasion no little time, and best entire security against any act having a contrary tendency.

From the Journal of Commerce, July 12.

Saturday morning, 5 o'clock.

DREADFUL RIOTS.

The worst anticipations [illegible] Per five hours our city was [illegible] mob, or rather mobs, who were seen carrying destruction before them in every direction. All the efforts of the watch, and of the military, as they were conducted, have not availed to stay the work of ruin, nor scarcely to retard its progress. Probably [illegible] upon one thousand troops have been on duty, including two squadrons of cavalry.

Mr Tappan's store was attacked at half past nine last evening, by a number of boys and men, who fired volleys of stones and broke the upper windows, but did not attempt to force the doors. The mob were suspicious that there were three [illegible] the door to which they did not wish to be introduced.

At the first appearance of the watch they scattered, and [illegible] about in squads for some time, dispersed, and at 11 o'clock had all withdrawn to other scenes of action. The [illegible], only in one instance, were sufficiently powerful to break the window shutters.

Between ten and eleven, a large mob assembled at Doctor [illegible]'s church in Laight street and smashed the doors and windows and demolished the interior of the building. From the church they proceeded to Charlton street, where he resides, but a strong detachment of watchmen were placed in a line across the east end of the street, and prevented all ingress to it. After remaining some time about Charlton street the mob proceeded to Spring street and attacked the Rev. Mr Ludlow's church, the doors and windows of which they began to batter in, when a small party of watchmen arrived and put a momentary stop to the proceedings, and took one or two of the ringleaders into custody. Their companions, however, soon liberated them.

They then recommenced the work of destruction, and entered the church. In a short time they broke up the interior, destroying whatever they could. The session house adjoining shared the same fate.

A small party of horse now arrived, who appeared deterred from acting, on account of their immense disparity of numbers, as the mob then amounted to several thousands—and galloped off without attempting to interfere. In order to prevent their return, the mob erected a strong barrier, composed of carts and pieces of timber, across the street, each side of the church.

At eleven, a strong detachment of cavalry and infantry arrived on the ground, and the cavalry charged at full gallop against the first barrier which gave way, and they passed on to the second, against which several of their horses fell before they got through it. They then cleared the middle of the street, and the infantry took possession of the church, the interior of which was already nearly demolished.

A sort of compact was then agreed on between them and the mob, by which the military were to leave the ground, and the mob immediately to disperse. The military then marched off, but the mob, instead of fulfilling their part of the agreement, returned into the church—rang the bell in token of triumph, and again began to demolish whatever remained undestroyed.

In about twenty minutes the military again returned, and took possession of the church. About midnight the mob began to disperse, but neither willingly nor in large numbers, nor in such a manner as to do away the impression that they might not renew the attack.

While this mob was spending its fury upon the churches in Laight street and Spring street, another mob assembled at the African Church, immediately opposite the Opera house. They entered, however, after dashing a few stones into the [illegible]

[illegible] 11 and 12 o'clock, a detachment of the mob proceeded from the Spring street church to the Reverend Mr [illegible] dwelling house, situated in Thompson street, between Prince and Houston streets. They broke in the windows and doors, but were prevented from going in by the arrival of a squadron of cavalry. Mr Ludlow and his family are out of town.

[illegible] o'clock, another mob attacked St. Philips African Episcopal church in centre street,—Rev. Peter Williams, a colored man, pastor—and demolished it almost entirely, including a fine organ. The furniture they took out and burnt in the street.

The windows of the African Baptist church in Anthony street were broken to atoms.

The African school house situate in Orange street, which is occupied as a Methodist meeting house, was totally demolished.

Several houses where colored people resided, in Orange and Mulberry streets, between Anthony and Walker, and about the Five Points, were greatly injured, or totally destroyed.

The mob compelled the occupants of the houses to set lights at the windows, and wherever colored people were seen or no lights were shown, the work of destruction commenced. In one case a colored woman advanced to the window with her light, when in an instant some missile was thrown by one of the rioters which knocked her down and extinguished the light.

Two houses in Anthony street were attacked, and the furniture brought out into the street and burned. One or two in Leonard street shared the same fate.

The distress occasioned to the families in this vicinity, is [illegible] and blacks, by this unexpected visit was very [illegible] Although many of the inhabitants are of dissolute character, there are others, particularly a number of Irish families, whose only crime was, that they were poor.

At five o'clock, a detachment of the mob at the Five [illegible] commenced an assault upon a small wooden building [illegible] near Bayard street, occupied as a barber's shop, by a colored man, which they soon demolished.

The rioters then joined the main body in Leonard street, where they were shortly afterwards dispersed by a strong party of the watch.

Twenty-four of the rioters were arrested at the Five Points and conveyed to the watch house in the Park. A number were also taken to the watch house in Spring street.

Many blacks were injured, some of them severely.

A great number of blacks repaired to the watch house in the Park for protection.

The mob was composed in part of sailors.

The watchmen have been subjected to great fatigues and dangers. Many of them have been on duty all night, for three nights in succession.

Half past 3 o'clock, A.M.

The mob have disappeared, after having fairly exhausted themselves in the work of destruction. All is now quiet throughout the city. Whether these scenes are to be repeated again, the events will decide.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

We learn that among the passengers in the North America is Theodore Sedgewick, junr. Esq. Bearer of Despatches from Mr. Livingston our Minister to France to this government. The French Government, after long delay, has at last given up the original papers of the ships illegally captured. The French Government has also consented to give us copies of the decisions by which the condemnation of these vessels was made. Mr. Sedgewick, we learn, is the bearer of the original ship's papers. It may be inferred from these being sent at the present time that Mr. Livingston entertains full confidence that at the next session of the Chamber of deputies funds will be appropriated to carry into effect the treaty concluded with Mr. Rives.

From the Journal of Commerce.

New-York, July 11.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship North America, capt Dixey, we have received London and Liverpool papers to Saturday, May 31st inclusive.

The bill removing the civil disabilities of the Jews, was read a second time in the House of Commons, May 28th, by a vote of 123 to 32.

From the London Times of May 31.

Money has been very scarce this day. Indeed, it has been worth five per cent upon Consols. This increased scarcity in the face of the late Bank notifications to loan money at three per cent, is again attributed to the operations of the Direction, in order to render the monetary interests more dependant upon them for assistance; and the operation of the agents of the Scotch Banks, who are supposed to have withdrawn half a million from the market, to frustrate the conversion of the four per cents, have also tended to increase the pressure upon the money market.

CHANGE IN THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

London, Saturday, May 31, 1834.

The cabinet arrangements, if such they can be called, were yesterday either formally or practically completed—that is to say, there has been a shifting of seats—a transfer of persons from one department to another, a domestic movement in the interior of the Administration; but as for accession of power, character, or value of any kind from without, there appears not a single particle.

The Government, with one or two individual exceptions of little moment, stands precisely where it was. It stands in respect of its 'personnel,' where it was last Monday morning—minus two among the most effective of its former members, viz: Mr Stanley and Sir J Graham.

The following is, as far as we can ascertain, a correct list of the changes:

CABINET.

Mr Spring Rice, Colonies.
Lord Auckland, Admiralty.
Lord Carlisle, Privy Seal.
Mr Ellis, his present office.

NOT CABINET.

Mr P Thomas, President of the Board of Trade.
Lord Mulgrave, Post Office.
Mr Francis Baring, Secretary of the Treasury.
Mr M. O'Ferrall, Lord of the Treasury.

Also, Mr W Ord in the room of Mr George Ponsonby, who [illegible] by the death of Mr Roe.

The immediate cause of the disagreement in the Ministry, was a clause in the Irish Tithe Bill, which left it doubtful whether the Church of Ireland was to possess the entire proceeds arising from ecclesiastical sources. The clause originally passed, Mr Stanley condending that it was better, at present, to leave the question open, and at first settle the amount.

All might have gone on smoothly, but for Mr O'Connell's pacific propositions, and Mr Ward's notice of motion to introduce a clause declaratory of the opinion of the House, that the Tithes of Ireland were more than abundant for the Irish Clergy, and ought, in part, to be appropriated to other purposes. Several members of the clergy thought so too, but Mr Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Earl of Ripon and the Duke of Richmond, were of a contrary opinion. A division in the Council was the consequence.

Various efforts were made to escape the difficulty, and it was thought possible, up to Tuesday evening, to avoid the necessity of a session. The feeling, however, elicited by the speeches of Mr Ward and Mr Grote, left the result no longer doubtful. Ministers were sure to be in the minority, and accordingly Mr Stanley made a hasty communication to Lord Althorp, and the House adjourned to 3: 24 June.

London, May 30.

The general anxiety to hear of the new ministerial arrangements, collected a number of eager inquirers on the Exchange during the whole of the morning. When known it appeared to give general satisfaction as to the main point—that of securing sufficient union among the members of the Administration to allow the public business of the country to proceed with due order and regularity; but an expectation certainly existed, that some men of rather more decided influence and character would have been substituted.

We have no further direct news from Lisbon. A letter from Paris, however, of Wednesday's date, refers to accounts of the 19th inst. received therefrom Lisbon through Madrid, stating that a junction had taken place between the troops of General Rodil and the Duke of Terceira, and that they were in the rear of Santarem. Hence it was concluded that a very short time would necessarily bring the news of Miguel's surrender.

This statement is not to be adopted, however, on such authority, though there seems to be great probability of the fact.

The Consol market was quite steady in the early part of the day, and advanced 1 8 per cent. near to the close of business, when the quotation was 92 3-4 to 1-8 for the July account.

Exchequer bills left off at 49s. 70 51s. premium.

The rise in cotton yarn is not being accompanied with a corresponding advance on goods, the depression of business is generally greater even than usual at this season of the year. The demand for coarse fabrics, however, is greater than the supply; for the wretched price obtained by the hand loom weavers, by whom principally that description of goods is produced, has thrown a large portion of labor out of the market.

On Wednesday, May 28th, the King, as usual on the anniversary of his birthday, received an address from the prelates, and, in reply, delivered the following declaration:—

KING WILLIAM'S DECLARATION.

After a short conversation, in which his Majesty said, among other things, "I now remember you have a right to require of me to be resolute in defence of the Church," he pronounced:

"I have been, by the circumstances of my life, and by conviction, led to support toleration to the utmost extent of which it is justly capable; but toleration must not be suffered to go into licentiousness; it has its bounds, which it is my duty, and which I am resolved to maintain. I am from the deepest conviction, attached to the pure Protestant faith which this Church, of which I am the temporal head, is the human means of diffusing and preserving in this land.

"I cannot forget what was the course of events which placed my family on the throne that I now fill. These were consummated in a revolution which was rendered necessary, and was effected, not—as has sometimes been most erroneously stated—merely for the sake of the temporal liberties of the people, but for the preservation of their religion. It was for the defence of the religion of the country that was made the settlement of the crown, which has placed me in the situation that I now fill, and that religion, and the Church of England and Ireland, (Ireland with peculiar emphasis) the prelates of this place now before me, it is my fixed purpose, determination and resolution, to maintain.

"The present bishops, I am quite satisfied,—and I am rejoiced to hear, from them and from all, the same of the clergy in general under their governance,—have never been exceeded at any period in the history of our Church, by any of their predecessors, in learning, piety, or zeal in the discharge of their high duties.

"If there are any inferior arrangements in the discipline of the Church, which, however, I greatly doubt, (the expression of doubt was given by his Majesty with great emphasis) that require amendment, I have no distrust of the readiness and ability of the prelates now before me, to correct such things; and to you, I trust, they will be left to correct, with your authority, unimpaired and unshackled.

"I trust it will not be supposed that I am speaking to you a speech which I have got by heart. No; I am declaring to you my real and genuine sentiments.

"I have almost completed my 69th year; and though I have been blessed by God with a very rare measure of health,—not having known what sickness is for more years, yet I do not blind myself to the plain and evident truth that increase of years must tell largely upon me when sickness shall come. I cannot, therefore, expect that I shall be very long in this world. It is under this impression that I tell you, that while I know the law of the land considers it impossible that I should do wrong; that while I know there is no earthly power which can call me to account—this day only makes me the more deeply sensible of the responsibility under which I stand to that Almighty Being, before whom we must all one day appear: When that day shall come, you will know whether I am sincere in the declaration which I now make, of firm attachment to the Church, and unswerving resolution to maintain it.

WILLIAM."

Gennersheim, May 20.

The vigilance of the police of this town succeeded in seizing, yesterday evening, the consignment of muskets, to the number of 600, provided with bayonets, and part of them with flints, intended as it is said, to arm the Poles in Switzerland. They came on board a ship from the lower Rhine, and were to be conveyed to Geneva.

The German papers contain a report that Mehemet Ali the Viceroy of Egypt, had been assassinated at Cairo, but no particulars are given, and it does not seem entitled to much credit.

The ratification of the treaty between England, France, Spain and Portugal, has at last arrived, having been brought by the County of Pembroke Steamer to Plymouth, where she arrived on Wednesday.

FRANCE.

Paris, May 23.

The Capital remains tranquil. The approaching elections are still the principal theme of the Journalists. In many additional instances the republican party have procured the election of officers of the National Guard of their principles, by the exclusion of the "juste milieu" candidates.

A loan of 10,000,000 pounds sterling would, it was reported, be shortly required by the French Government.

From the Ev. Star.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF LUNACY.

Walter Hoib took age n made his appearance at the Police Office, but this time he came not voluntary, being in the custody of the officers.

It appears that he went down yesterday afternoon to the U S Branch Bank in Wall street, and after talking quite rationally for some time, presented an order to the Cashier purporting to be an order from Andrew Jackson, which he said he had signed himself, he being the bona fide Andrew Jackson, ordering the thirty-five millions of deposites to be transferred to him.

The Cashier told him he had better call again, but he went into the inner room, where he insisted upon remaining until the money was surrendered to his keeping. Officers were sent for, and he was taken to the police office; while there, he spoke apparently in the most rational manner. He said that no man could act more temperately than he had done, or practice greater forbearance; "for," said he, "I called on the Directors of the Branch Bank several days since, and after stating the nature of my claims, they told me to bring an order either from Nicholas Biddle or Andrew Jackson, and they would give me the property.

"I wrote to Biddle, but he, knowing that he had been making an improper use of my money by hiring all the lawyers in the State not to defend my cause, refused to answer it; and as I am Andrew Jackson myself, it was no use to write to the other one calling himself by my name at Washington, and therefore I signed the order and presented it myself.

"I told them that if I did not make such a disposition of the money as should satisfy the country of the rectitude of my intentions, I would forfeit all the money and my head into the bargain.

I offered to establish 100 woollen factories in the State of Vermont, which would cost one hundred thousand dollars.

I would plant 100,000 mulberry trees for the cultivation of silk in the valley of the Mississippi—which would take $100,000.

I would lay down a rail road from Boston to Albany—thence to New York, thence by St Louis Missouri to New Orleans.

I would improve the navigation of the Connecticut river, diminishing its width one third, by building a stone wall and embankment from its mouth up to Dartmouth College, and then by laying down a rail road from the College to Saratoga.

I should have all the trade from Vermont to be brought by that course to New York, and thereby benefit this city more than it I had built 10,000 houses in it.

I also proposed to send out fifty missionaries to the Western country, who should take 500,000 Bibles,—for I hold this course indispensable in a new settlement,—where man, being left to the guidance of his evil passions without a strong religious check, is apt to plunge deeply and quickly into vice.

I also proposed to let each member of Congress $1,000, to afford him leisure to improve his understanding, and to create an [illegible] in that body, which would ten I materially to the welfare of this country. I consider them, at present, like so many street-inspectors, appointed to clean, purify and repair the streets and alleys of the Constitution; but if like our street inspectors of New York, they mere y enjoy the office and salary, without fulfilling the duties assigned them, and are a curse instead of a blessing.

Now, sir, I think my arrangements reasonable and recommendable. They would take about 20 millions of money—with the rest I would provide for my family. I am but a poor man, and though the sum is large, there is no reason why it should be withheld from me, and no nation can prosper while such a flagrant piece of injustice is permitted to go unpunished. They have ridiculed my claims, called me lunatic and madman—but do I either look or act like a crazy man—or would a man keep his temper or practice forbearance as I have done.

"When I returned home the other day, I found they had placed seven phials in my room, which they pretended to say were the seven phials spoken of in Revelations, and wished me to believe that the fulfilment of the prophecy was at hand—but I knew the trick, and avoided the snake. Nevertheless, at the proper time I shall produce my proof, and convince them of their error; and now I feel much more comfortable in my mind than they possibly can, for I have undoubtedly the presence of God with me."

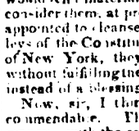
These were his statements, word for word; which he took down from his own mouth. He was sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

From the N. Y. Eve. Star.

MR. BARTHELEMY'S NEW LADDER.

Various experiments were made on Saturday last, in front of the City Hotel, to test the strength of this machine, and the resistance it was capable of offering, and all were satisfactory. It must, at one time, have supported a weight of 1200 lbs., while the water conveyed to its top played at a distance of 20 or 25 feet above the roof of the hotel. The solidity of the machine cannot be contested; it is, indeed, the opinion of Mr. Wenman, late chief engineer, whose knowledge and ability are admitted by all, that even where the head has no resting place, it is not to be equalled in the security which it offers by any ladder in the city. Often the mind startled at the boldness of a novel invention, exaggerates its dangers, and pronounces against its advantages.—This machine certainly presented a strange and striking appearance. The eye followed its developement with a sentiment of pleasure, not unmingled with fear. The gradual and easy production of the joints, like the pieces of a fishing rod; the fixed position of the proud shafts thus proudly raised in space; the ingenuity of man supplying the place of strong roots extending into the firm seated earth, affored a spectacle equally curious and interesting. The various trials which succeeded convinced us that the machine could be used, with all its advantages, without the smallest danger. The plaudits of the assembled multitude enlivened the scene, and we cannot but congratulate the inventor on the result of the experiment. Regarding this machine as calculated to be of signal utility in averting distressing calamities, we hope to see its speedy adoption here and in every city in the Union.

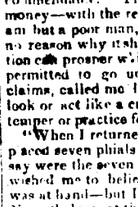
NOTICE.



WAS taken up, a bright sorrel horse with a white strip in his face—one hind foot white—switched tail, with a halter on.

The owner is requested to call—prove property and take him away without further office.

BIRDSEY NORTON,
corner St Louis & Tremé sts.
july 28



TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Runaway on the 19th inst. the slave Polly, about 45 years of age, yellow complexion, 5 feet, 6 or 7 inches in height—rather thick set—partly grey,—features well formed, rather long and frowning—with a slight scar on the left cheek near the mouth; walks very exact; speaks English only—she was raised in Richmond—has been in this country about six months—and is presumed to be seeking a passage to Virginia.

Captains of vessels and others are cautioned against harboring her under penalty of the law. The above reward will be given for her apprehension and lodgment in jail, or for any information that may lead to the same, by E W WELLS, No 27, or 25 Camp street. july 25

COMPANY of the Architects of the 8th District of the city of New Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the subscribers to the capital stock of this Company, that they will have to pay on the 25th August the second tenth, and on the 25th September the third tenth, of the amount of their subscriptions.

By the 5th article of the regulations, the subscribers failing to pay at the abovementioned periods, shall lose to the profit of the Company the shares on which the said payment shall have been required. By order of the Board.

july 23 FLEURY GENERELLY, Secretary.

LOST.—A promissary note, dated June 28, 1834, for [illegible], payable on demand, signed by J W Melder & Joseph Pears.

july 25 ANTONIUS KLEYBAAT.

COMMERCIAL.

Havre, May 27.

MARKET.—The sales of Cotton for the last three days have been very active, and at an advance of nearly five centimes upon the last sales. Coffee is sustained. Nothing is doing in Indigo. Twenty three vessels are expected from Calcutta. There have been important sales of hides, but at a decline of 4a5 centimes. 3000 Rio sold at 67 1-2, duty paid, avg 19 lbs. 160 Bill Whale Oil have sold at, supposed, 29f, 8m, and 150 mills in lots to arrive.

From Lloyd's Price-Current, July 26.

REMARKS.

The Mississippi continues to rise slowly, and is now within 6 feet of high water mark. The weather, since our last report, has been quite pleasant.

COTTON—Arrived since the 18th instant: of Louisiana and Mississippi, 522 bales; Tennessee and North Alabama, 65; Texas, 95—together, 682 bales. Cleared in the same time: for Havre 1255 bales: Marseilles, 294; Bremen, 683; New-York 112; Boston, 26; Philadelphia, 33—together, 2408 bales:—making a reduction in stock of 1726 bales, and leaving on hand, inclusive of all on ship-board not cleared on the 24th instant, a stock of 7737 bales. The market, within a few days has become exceedingly dull, and it would be difficult, at this moment, to effect sales, particularly of Tennessee and Alabama Cottons, at quotations, indeed, the season is so far advanced, and the stock reduced so very small, that transactions must necessarily be unimportant. Our memorandum of sales includes only the following, viz: 140 bales at 12 1-2; 50 at 14; 40 at 13, of Louisiana and Mississippi; and 800 bales Alabama at 12 1-2 cents per lb.

SUGAR—Sales, when effected, are at prices not materially varying from those we quote; the demand still continues quite limited, but there has been rather more activity manifested this week than last. Cleared since last report for New-York, 502 hhds; Philadelphia, 196 hhds 3 bbls; Charleston, 18 hhds.

MOLALSES—The remarks of last week are still applicable; good Molasses are scarce and in some demand.—Cleared this week: for New-York 225 bbls: Philadelphia, 60 hhds; Charleston, 102 hhds. 191 bbls.

TOBACCO—The demand for Tobacco has measurably subsided, and there is little or none in market for sale. The sales within our knowledge are 25 hhds at quotations, and 140 hhds for 1-4 cent less, which we believe comprise the whole transactions of the week. Arrived since last report, 383 hhds. Cleared in the same time: for Bremen, 98 hhds; New-York, 187; Boston, 45—toggethe, 330 hhds.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED

Schr Creole, Carmer, Tampico, Harrison, Brown & co

ARRIVED.

Steamer Feliciana Biddle, having towed to sea ship Chester, barque Mountaineer, and schr. St Juan—brought up from sea brig Victor 60 days from Marseilles—brig Daniel H Miller and schr Helen Mar, from Matamoras; nothing new in the river.

Towboat Lion, Hubble, having taken her tow to sea—bro't up barque Isabella

Barque Isabella, Berga, 7 days fm Maranzas, in ballast, to R Groning & co

Brig Victor, Cardonnet, 60 days from Marseilles.

Brig D H Miller, Driscoll, 9 days from Matamoras—to J W Zacharie & co, cargo, 629 bales wool; specie, to Newkirk & Olden.

Schr Helen Mar, Hannah, 13 days from Matamoras,—in ballast.

Schr Active, Montgomery, from the Mouth of the Lafourche.

Steamer Freedom, Walker, from Bayou Sarah—cargo, cotton, sugar, &c.

Steamer Arab, Myers, from Vicksburg—cargo, cotton, whiskey, &c.

Steamer Atlantic, Brooks, from Cincinnati—cargo, tobacco, lard, &c.—Memorandum.—Left lower Portland on the evening of the 14th—met Capt Stone ashore at Goicondu, Capt Mc Donald off the Cut—Capt Stone—Elizabeth—Shaw at No 35—At sea at Princeton—Lancaster at Grand Gulf; —Superior at Natchez—Signal at Baton Rouge—Magnolia and Michigan at Fort Adams—3 feet water in the Ohio, and rising—Mississippi falling.

Steamer Vermilion, Hagan, fm Alexandria, with cargo to Andrews & Brothers; Pugh & Bunn & co.

Steamer Tallyho, Bellsnyder, fm Nashville, with tobacco, cotton, &c

MEMORANDA

Hence at Charleston, 16th, brig Imagine, Leavitt

Hence at Portsmouth, July 5, brig Florida

Sailed fm New York for do port, 12th, ship Arkansas

Brig Euphrates, hence for Hamburg, was spoken on the 14th June, lat 47, long 26

COBBETT'S WORKS.

PAPER AGAINST GOLD, or, the mystery of the Bank of England, of the dealers of the stocks, of the sinking fund, and of all the other tricks and contrivances carried on by the agents of paper money, by William Cobbett.

COTTAGE ECONOMY; containing information relative to the brewing of beer, making of bread, keeping of cows, pigs, bees, cows, goats, poultry and rabbits, and relative to other matters deemed useful in the conducting of the affairs of a laborer's family; to which are added instructions relative to the selecting, the cutting and the bleaching of the plants of English grass and grain, for the purpose of making hats and bonnets; and also instructions for erecting and using ice houses after the Virginian manner; to which is added,

A TREATISE ON SLEEP AND DRESS, or, a Defence of the rights of those who do the work and fight the battles, by William Cobbett.

THIRTEEN SERMONS ON HYPOCRISY AND Cruelty—Drunkenness—Robbery—Rights of the Poor—Unjust Judges—The Sluggard—Murder—Gaming—Public Robbery—The Unnatural Mother—Forbidding Marriage—False and Extreme—Good Friday; to which is added, an Address to the Working People on the New Dead Body Bill, by William Cobbett.

A HISTORY OF THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION in England and Ireland; showing how that event has impoverished the main body of the people in those countries, and containing a list of the abbeys, priories, nunneries, hospitals, and other religious foundations in England, Wales and Ireland, confiscated, seized on or alienated by the Protestant Reformation sovereigns and Parliaments; by William Cobbett; in a series of letters, addressed to all sensible and just Englishmen.

A GRAMMAR OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE; in a series of letters, intended for the use of schools and of young persons in general—but more especially for the use of soldiers, sailors, apprentices and plough boys; to which are added six lessons, intended to prevent Scotchmen from using false grammar, and from writing in an awkward manner; by William Cobbett.

A FRENCH GRAMMAR; or, plain instructions for the learning of French, in a series of letters; by William Cobbett. Just received and for sale by

WILLIAM M'KEAN,
july 28 corner of Camp & Common sts.

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

The loaves which are sold at one bit for 3 loaves are required to weigh 25 per cent more. july 26

EXCHANGE on New York for sale by
july 26 WILLIAM G HEWES & CO.
No 66 Camp Street

NOTICE.

THE person that has left a saddle and bridle at the gate of the subscriber's stable, is requested to come and claim them; The saddle is plain and gilted, and the bridle is of copper with martingales. Apply at the corner of Suzette and Magazine streets.

july 26 CHARLES DURAND.

BY virtue of a writ of Fi Fa to me directed by the Hon G Preval, associate judge of the city court of New-Orleans, I shall expose at public sale on Wednesday 27th August, 1834, at 12 o'clock, M., at Hewlett's Exchange,

A certain lot of ground, situated at the corner of Bayou Road and Robertson sts, measuring 64 feet on Bayou Road, by 114 on Robertson st., seized at the suit of A Riveraud.

Terms, cash. B. BEAUREGARD,
july 26 Marshal.

BY virtue of a writ of Fi Fa to me directed by the honorable M. Blache, presiding judge of the city court, I shall expose at public sale on Wednesday 6th August, 1834, at 5 o'clock, P M, at the public square,

Two boxes containing military swords, seized at the suit of Newkirk & Olden.

Terms, cash. B. BEAUREGARD,
july 26 Marshal.

Peter Provost, Joseph Clark & Co., John Kell, John Robinson et al. vs. Captain Risker, steamboat Planter and owners.

BY virtue of six writs of fieri facias, to me directed by the Honorable Martin Blache, presiding Judge, and Galien Preval, associate Judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose at public sale on Thursday 28th August 1834, at noon, at Hewlett's Exchange Coffee House,

The steamboat Planter, her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she lies at the rail road, seized in the above suit.

Terms, cash. B BEAUREGARD,
july 26 Marshal

RECEIVED by the late arrivals from England, and to sell by the subscribers,

9 trunks of coloured cottepaly handkerchiefs.
4 do do black do
july 23 BORDERES & Brothers.

PARISH OF ORLEANS.

COURT OF PROBATES—Sale by the Register of Wills—On Tuesday, the 29th day of July, at noon, I will expose for sale at auction, at the New Exchange Coffee house, for account of the succession of the late Marie Joseph Pierre Fwc deceased, the following described slave, to wit:

Marie, a negress, aged about 23 years.

Terms, cash. By order of the court

W. F. C. DUPLESSIS, reg.

N B The act of sale to be passed before H Pedesclaux Esq notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. june26

BILLS of Exchange on France, for sale by
july 23 A S GEORGE,
82 St Louis street

FOR LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI.—The new light draught and fast running steamboat GLADIATOR, S Brasher, master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will depart for the above and intermediate ports, on Sunday, July 27th, at 10 o'clock, A M. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

DUBAN & MIGNON,
No 7, New Levee.

july 25

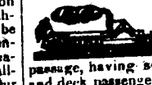
The Gladiator is quite a superior boat, having a fine airy appartment, fine family state rooms all every thing new, which will make it pleasant and cool at this season of the year—when ladies will draw only four feet, and is sure to get up.

St Louis and all intermediate Landings.

The superior new steamer Ocean, D Daggett master, will meet with the quickest despatch. For freight or passage, having a very spacious and airy upper cabin, apply on board or to

JOHN G STEVENSON, 84 Camp st.
july 22

FOR LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI.



THE light draught steamboat HEROINE, Sparhawk, master, having part of her cargo engaged, will have despatch. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations both for cabin and deck passengers, apply on board, or to

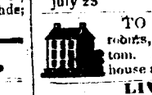
TOURNE & BECKWITH.
july 11

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

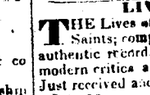
THE substantial coppered brig HUNTER, E. Hewes master, one hundred and fifty tons burthen. Apply to the master on board, No 38, Old Levee. july 26

TO LET.—That large, new and commodious house on the corner of Bourbon streets. Enquire on the premises, or of PUECH & BEIN.
july 24

TO LET.



THREE fine airy houses fit for the summer season; one of them situated in Magazine street, first corner above Girod street; the other two in the lane of said building. Apply at No 111 Hospital street.
july 23



TO RENT.—A very fine store with two rooms, one of which has a chimney to the bottom. Apply on the premises, corner of custom house and Bourbon sts. july 18

LIVES OF THE SAINTS.

THE Lives of the Fathers Martyrs and other principal Saints; compiled from original monuments and other authentic records; illustrated with the remarks of judicious modern critics and historians; by the Rev Alban Butler. Just received and for sale by W McKEAN,
july 26 corner Camp & Common sts.

Collector's Office, New Orleans, July 24, 1834.

WRITTEN Proposals will be received at this office, till Saturday 23d August, to construct a brick wall to enclose the square on which the Customhouse is situated.

The foundations to be laid on good and substantial plank two inches thick, sixteen inches below the surface of the earth; the wall to be eighteen inches wide, seven and one half feet high, capped with the best quality flag stone at least three inches thick; all the materials to be of the best quality—the brick to be of the best kind of northern or Lake brick, and to be approved by the undersigned. Four gates, either wrought or cast iron will be required—three of which is to be four feet wide, and the other double gate ten feet wide, with good and substantial fastenings;—the plan of which can be seen at any time at this office. Payment will be made immediately after the work is completed and received. MARTIN GORDON, jr.
july 24 Dep Collector.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

PARISH Court for the parish and city of New Orleans.—Present the hon Charles Maurian, Judge—No 7064.—Adrien Koeler vs his creditors.—Wednesday, July 16, 1834.

On motion of H Potts, and on filing the deliberations of the creditors in this case, it is ordered that cause be shown, on or before Monday the 28th inst. why the said deliberations should not be homologated. Extract from the minutes.

FRD. BUISSON,
july 19 Dep Clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

PARISH COURT, for the parish and city of New Orleans—Present the hon Chs Maurian Judge—(No. ——) Jean Agassac, vs his creditors. Let a meeting of the creditors of the insolvent take place before L. T. Caire Esq notary public, on the 28th instant, in order to appoint a syndic in the place of Le