THE BEE.

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SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1832.

GOVERNOR,

J. B. DAWSON.

CONGRESS—*First District.*
E. D. WHITE.,

Candidates for the state legislature.

B. Z. CANONGE,	A. DUMOS,
W. F. C. DUPLESSIS,	D. AUGUSTIN,
S. PAILLEAU,	C. DAUNOY,
A. HOA,	F. LABATUT,
J. K. STERRETT,	L. ALLARD,
S. D. DIXON,	J. LALANDE,
B. MARIGNY,	E. CANON,
J. R. GRYMES,	L. PERCK,
J. M. KENNEDY,	

The mail arrived at 5 o'clock yesterday. The ship Britannia had arrived at N. York, from Liverpool, with dates to the 14th of May. The reform bill was defeated, in the house of lords on the 12th.—Earl Grey, it will be recollected, was defeated in his first movement on the reform bill in committee, on the night of the 7th May. It was evident from his language at the close of the debate on that occasion, that his next movement would be the creation of a sufficient numbers of peers to carry the bill in his own way and that the king would sanction such a resort, little doubt was entertained, since the public, in both hemispheres, had been made to believe that it was the premier who was hesitating upon this measure, even more than his majesty.

It appears however, that so far as the king was concerned, this impression was a deception. The further discussion of the bill was deferred to the 10th of May. Meantime application was made to the king for the new creations, and the papers in the confidence of the ministers announced the members to be created, viz: twenty five eldest sons of peers were to have been called up on the 10th, and 25 new peers created, on the 11th—with as many more afterwards as the case may require.

A Cabinet Council was held on the 8th, at which the ministers agreed to require the creation of the peers, in default of which they would proceed no farther with the bill. His majesty was waited upon with this decision, and, to the astonishment of the whole British nation, (after what had transpired,) THE KING REFUSED HIS ASSENT TO THE MEASURE PROPOSED, and that refusal of course has ENDED THE WHIG MINISTRY! Lord Grey did not wait for the sitting of the 10th, to proclaim this result; but, on the opening of the sitting of the 9th, he announced the retirement of himself and colleagues from the government.

The King came to London on the 12th, on which day THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON was appointed First Lord of the Treasury, and kissed his Majesty's hand on entering upon the duties of Premier.

The papers of the evening of the 14th, and morning of the 15th, announce that the new government was formed, but the names had not transpired. Mr. Baring, it was said, would be appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord Lyndhurst re ascend the Woolsack.

The Livery of London, in the Common hall assembled, had petitioned the House of Commons to withhold supplies until the Reform Bill should be passed. The example has been followed in Liverpool, Manchester and other large towns. The greatest consternation was prevading in every part of the Kindom.

The sales of cotton at Liverpool had been limited, and the prices had given way 1-8.

IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

The ship *Britannia* arrived at New York, on the 14th instant, from Liverpool, with dates the 16th of May, bringing the important intelligence, that the Reform Bill was defeated in the house of Lords on the 12th, by a majority of forty! In Liverpool the news was received with unequivocal and universal demonstrations of indignation. Placards were boldly posted in all the streets, headed DOWN WITH THE HOUSE OF LORDS! Contrary to the expectation of the whole kingdom, his majesty refused his assent to the creation of peers nominated by Earl Grey. A new ministry was to be created, the Duke of Wellington becoming Premier. 200,000 persons in Birmingham united in a resolve to withstand the collection of taxes.

On the 10th Lord Ebrington moved the following resolutions in the Commons:

"That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, humbly to represent to his Majesty the deep regret felt by this house at the change that has been announced in his Majesty's Councils by the retirement of those Ministers in whom this house continues to repose unabated confidence. That this house, in conformity with the recommendation contain in his Majesty's most gracious speech from the throne, has framed, and sent up to the house of Lords, a bill for the reform of the representation of the people, by which they are convinced that the perogative of the crown, the authorities of both houses of Parliament; and the rights and liberties of the people, are duly secured.

"That in the progress of this measure the house of commons considers itself bound in duty to state to his Majesty that his subjects are looking with the most intense interest and anxiety, and they cannot disguise from his Majesty that the taking of any step which should mutilate or tend impair efficiency would be productive of the greatest disappointment and dismay. That this house is therefore impelled by the warmest attachment to his Majesty's person and throne humbly but most earnestly to implore his Majesty to call to his councils such persons only as will carry into effect, unimpaired in all its essential provisions that bill for the reform of the representatives of the people which has recently passed this house."

The King has quite forfeited the love of the people by his apparent change in regard to the reformation demanded by the whole nation. On visiting London, pursuant to previous announcement in the court circular, the popular disaffection was manifested by groans, hisses, and the occasional throwing of mud at the carriage; The Duke of Wellington arrived at the palace a short time before his Majesty, having, on his way, received similar tokens of disrespect; after a conference of about three hours with the King, he was seen by the infuriated multitude to leave the palace, and was again assailed with more positive marks of displeasure than before; on the contrary, when any of the whig ministry were recognized, they were greeted with the most uproarious cheering.

The British press denounces the course taken by the King in no measured terms, the engine that had raised him to the highest pinnacle of popularity has withdrawn the sustaining lever, and hurled the monarch, emphatically, to the ground—The people are in utter consternation;—to have been cajoled into an implicit reliance upon the energy and steadfastness of one who has deserted them in the last extremity; who has drawn a portentous cloud over the horison of the liberty that was just drawing upon them, is a mortification, an abuse of their confidence, they have not philosophy enough to bear.

The run upon the Bank of England on the 14th was excessive, but the readiness with which applicants obtained gold for notes, and the assurance of the directors that they were prepared for any demand, considerably allayed the excitement. A great quantity of gold, in bars, that had lain a long time in the bank, were sent to the mint for coinage.

The Lord Duke of Litchfield and Coventry was appointed to preach the annual charity sermon, at St. Bride's Church, London, on behalf of the charities of the parish.

A multitude of persons, dissatisfied with the Bishops principles, assembled in the avenues leading to the church, evidently determined on offering him personal violence. Lord Mayor, who usually attends in state on those occasions, was received with deafening acclamations in his praise; but on the appearance of the carriage of the prelate, the most horrid imprecations rent the arin, and liberal showers of mud flew at his establishment from all directions.

On entering the pulpit the Bishop was extremely agitated, but as he proceeded with the discourse, he recovered his composure, and seemed to have forgotten his peril, till a tremendous yell without, and a sudden rush of the crowd within, again disturbed the equaminity of his mind. Speedily concluding the sermon, he joined the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, and under their protection, preceded by a strong body of police officers, proceeded to the carriage. After some time, the Bishop got out his own carriage, and followed close after that of the Mayor; and fortunately escaped from among them.

BIRMINGHAM, May 10th.

It is scarcely possible to describe the spirit of excitement into which the town of Birmingham has been thrown by the rejection of the Reform Bill by the Lords, and the resignation of his Majesty's Ministers. The anti-reformers in London may affect to treat this with contempt, but if they had been present in Birmingham this day, we doubt not that another and a very different feeling would have prevailed in their minds.

Placards are distributed through the town and stuck up in the windows of the citizens containing the most boisterous and exciting sentiments. In one window we noticed the following: "Notice—No taxes paid here until the reform bill is passed!"

In other windows, and we observed the lawn of a gentleman's house in the vicinity of the town, there were exhibited the following:

"No taxes paid here in money, and no goods bought destrained for taxes."

The number of people assembled yesterday afternoon at New Hall hill certainly exceeded 100,000. The space which occupies 6 acres, was densely filled, and the tops of the surrounding hills and houses were covered with people.

7 o'clock, P. M.

The meeting is just over, and though for the last two hours the people have been leaving the ground, not being able to hear the proceedings, yet the number now passing our windows are truly terrific. All, however, is quiet. The people are not alarmed for the bill.—They feel that they can take it at any time should the lords refuse to grant it them.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

PARIS, May 9.

The affairs of Portugal are daily acquiring a more interesting character. By the last accounts from Lisbon, it is stated that a belief was daily gaining ground that Don Miguel, in consequence of English intervention, was ready to accede to an arrangement by which the whole question at issue might be adjusted without bloodshed. It is not stated what the nature of this arrangement is to be, but it seems a vessel had arrived in the Tagus, without any flag, the captain of which had landed immediately and visited the minister Bastos, who went first to the Spanish ambassador and afterwards to Don Miguel, after which a cabinet council was assembled in the royal palace, the result of which, however, had not transpired. On the evening of Sunday last Count Fuochal, the diplomatic representative of the young Queen of Portugal, both to this country and to the court of St. James, arrived in London and took up his residence at the Brunswick Hotel. Although not officially accredited at either of these courts, his own baggage, and that of his suite, was not visited by the custom house officers at Dover, a privilege exclusively reserved for ambassadors. Don Miguel's forced loan has produced him, it appears, about $800,000. Such of his subjects as were refractory have had their quota doubled, and have received orders to retire from sixty to a hundred miles from the coast. A considerable number of these, however, have taken refuge on board the foreign ships of war in the Tagus. The English squadron has been reinforced by the addition of a frigate and a ship of the line. The Portuguese army can not be supposed to be very well satisfied with their present situation. The officers have received no pay since the 31st of July last. They are furnished, indeed, with a sort of pay ticket, or monthly acknowledgment of the sum due to them, which they are obliged to get discounted at an enormous sacrifice. The regular troops in Lisbon are said to amount to 15,000 men, and those within two day's march of the capital, 35,000. The other means of defence consist of the forts on shore, and of the hulks or floating batteries which are moored at the mouth of the Tagus. The land forts on the south side mount 98 guns in all, and those on the north 220. The hulks consist of the Calypso, 18; the Constante, 12; the Pontoon, 10; the Reinha, 32; the Dog Jose, 74; the Isabella Maria, 22; the Treze de Maio 12, and the Presidentia, 18; the three last only being seaworthy. A disturbance had broken out at Oporto between the troops and inhabitants, but I have not heard the particulars.—It is generally believed here, that Don Pedro's expedition, after making itself master of Madeira, will set sail for its ulterior destination about the 18th or 20th of the present month. The troops are said to be in the highest spirits and the total number destined for the descent upon Lisbon, are now estimated as high as 15,000 men.

CHOLERA AT QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

From our correspondents, Messrs. Gates & Co. dated.

MONTREAL, JUNE 11.

We refer to ours of the 9th inst. and regret to say that the unknown disease alluded to, as having swept off 42 of the emigrant passengers on board the Carricks from Dublin, proves to be Cholera, and the disease is now officially ascertained as existing in Quebec, where 15 cases were reported on the 9th inst. and seven deaths. And we further regret to say, that there is little doubt but two or three deaths in this place, yesterday and to day, were decided cases of Cholera. We, as well as others, are very naturally alarmed; and we are aware that when it becomes known abroad that this dreadful disease exists here, it must operate much to the disadvantage of business generally, and ours in particulars yet we consider it the duty of every one to state facts; as nearly as they can be, collected, and not suppress the information merely because it may injuriously affect their business and interest.

Our market for ashes is decidely worse; Pots dull at 27s 6d a 28s, Pearls 28s a 28 6; nor we see much if any chance of immediate improvement.—Wheat flour and pork are doing very well; but we fear much that all commercial busines will be deranged, if the Cholera, extends, and proves as mortal as it has been in a few case of attack. *Albany Arg.*

In consequence of an over sight, in the following editoral, we publish it again, this day.

We have looked over the documents laid before Congress relative to the opening of canals beteen Chipola river and St. Andrew's Bay, and from Matanzas to Halifax river, in the Territory of Florida. The peculiar formation of our Atlantic coast seems to adapt it as remarkably to what is called "inner coastwise navigation," as it takes away from its picturesqueness and boldness. Through a considerable extent of it, sandbanks, islands and reefs inclose bays, sounds and passages which may, by a few connecting links, be converted into one immense contiguous line of navigation, highly convenient for the coasting trade, and which may yet at the same time, be made secure against hostile navies. Were this scheme completed,—and it were difficult to point out one which more merits the attention of a government which is just now about to be *embarrassed* with a superflux of revenue,—it would afford us, even in time of war, a prodigious circuit of internal navigation, to which we know no parallel in any country. While this series of navigation works presents itself in so important a relation to our domestic commerce, it is one, at the same time, which may strike the reader as demonstrating, in a peculiar manner, with what happy results the action of the general government might be directed, on a combined and consistent plan, to the general care and improvement of this branch of our domestic economy, this part of the "regulation of commerce." It is in some sort an argument in itself of the constitutionality of the exercise of this function.

It is to a part of this peculiar navigation, that namely along the coast of West Florida, and across Peninsular Florida that the documents referred to relate. The Chipola and Appalachicola rivers with their tributaries, if connected with St. Andrews bay, would give an outlet to the Gulf of Mexico, for the productions of a thriving country extending far northwardly. The canal for these objects is practicable at small cost. Connected with this scheme is the extension of the inner navigation westwardly to New Orleans 350 miles, and eastwardly to and across the Peninsula of Florida, and so into the Atlantic. Pensacola, a naval station of the government, would be included in this navigation, which would give a passage to the commerce of the Union, unawed by Cuba or any naval enemies, undisturbed by pirates, safe from the perils of the navigation of the Gulf, and unretarded by the Gulf Stream. These objects the delegate from Florida, Mr. White, presses with zeal and understanding.

In forming this continuous line, great advantages would follow from diverting a portion of the Mississippi into a northerly outlet into the Gulf. A nearer route to and from New Orleans, would thus be formed, the superfluous volume of the stream drawn off, to the great relief of the levees, and the marshes drained so as to be made tillable and less unwholesome. The delta of the Mississippi has millions of acres which, thus drained, could be adopted to the cultivation of sugar. An

to that part of the project which, relates to a canal across East Florida, it is stated that the distance over the [illegible] peninsula miles, and the cutting [illegible] at most eighteen miles. At the [illegible] the geological formation presents comparatively [illegible] considerable obstacles.

It is such enterprises as these, vast indeed in their conception and their results, but practicable at a cost of little moment, which solicit the government of the union in its wide domain. To our apprehension, the application of the national wealth to objects so obviously national, is a matter of more worthy ambition than the paltry praise of paying off some few millions of debt by a given month,—within this or that president's particular term. Prosperity is as desirable as desirable as defence: we wisely spent millions for the latter; and a few would not be unwisely expended in promoting the former.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Remarks of Mr. Johnston of Louisiana upon the amendments proposed by Mr. Webster to the bill to modify and continue the character of the Bank of the United States.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, said this amendment contained two distinct propositions, which ought to have been separately presented for discussion

The two propositions received the consideration of the Committee; it was determined finally to limit the extension of the branches to the number already established, unless by the consent of the States, and to take a bonus in lieu of all other tax a either of the General Government or of the States.

It is now proposed to reverse both, 1st, by making the operation of the Charter depended on the consent of the States to the establishment of a branch within their limits and jurisdiction, and then to give the States the further power of taxing them.

Both of these, if adopted, defeat totally the end of the Charter—or they make the operation of an act of Congress depend on the will of each of the States.

These propositions are founded either on constitutional objections to the power of Congress over the subject—or on the expediency of the exercise of this restraining power on the part of the several States.

With regard then, 1st, to the constitutional power.

The passage of the act presupposes the power, and besides the sanction of all the branches of the Government, which it must receive, it has already been twice chartered and sustained by the judgement of the Supreme Court.

Those who believe there is no power to grant the Charter cannot save their consciences, or the Constitution either, by this limitation.

We either have the power or we have not.

If we have it, the assent of the States is not necessary to confer or confirm it. If we have not the power, they cannot give it by their assent. It either derogates from the power, or implies a doubt, of the authority of Congress, or it obtains for them the authority to do what is otherwise an unconstitutional act, by mere assent.

If we have the power, it is plenary—if we have it not, it cannot be conferred by the assent or sanction of one or all the States. It can only be given by an amendment to the Constitution.

Now, secondly, with regard to the expediency:—

It is to give the States the power to defeat, and one of them may, and probably will, defeat the operation of the law.

The Bank is instituted for great national purposes, not for the mere pecuniary benefit of the States, although that is a great object—not for the benefit of stockholders—not for the mere discounting of notes; but to receive and distribute the revenue; to furnish a sound currency, a general medium of circulation through all the States; to equalize exchange, and other objects of a public nature.

How can these purposes be attained, unless the branches are established in all the commercial States? Two thirds of the revenue is received in the single city of New York. That great emporium is also the centre of great part of all the bills, domestic and foreign, either pass through or terminate there. If New York refuses to admit a branch, where and how will you receive the revenue, and how distribute it? How can you regulate exchange, or furnish a general circulation? Will not that single State, then, counteract the design of Congress? And other intermediate States would do the same thing. Suppose Louisiana should refuse, must the benefit of this charter to all the Western States be defeated by her refusal to admit a branch into her city, the commercial centre of at least ten States in the Union.

If, therefore, the Bank is founded on any public national objects, and it can be justified on no other, is it wise and proper to make its utility depend on the assent of each of the States? To give them the power by association to annul our own laws, and defeat the wisest purposes.

With regard to the power of taxation;

It matters little to the Bank, whether they pay a bonus to the Government, or a tax to the States—but both would be unjust.

If they pay it to us, it either goes to the Treasury for the use and benefit of all, or it may be applied, in our discretion, to any public object, or divided among the States.

If we give the power to the States to tax, it will operate more favorably upon some States. Louisiana would receive a much larger share, from being the emporium of the West, than the other States. Besides, the power to tax, as a franchise, is an unlimited power over the subject, and may be used to exclude or expel the Bank from the State.

If you give the power to tax like other banks, some states have no banks, and many do not tax their banks: some do tax them, but in general they stipulate a bonus. If like other property, there will be the difficulty of ascertaining the capital and regulating the rates; collusion with the state hostile to the bank will be unavoidable.

Besides, why confer the power. If they have the power then it is unnecessary; if they have not, shall congress give the states this power to do what they cannot do without, and at the same time destroy a great national institution?

The jurisdiction over the subject is exclusive. The assent of the states is no more necessary or proper than it would be to ask them to establish a custom house, or to carry the mail or march troops within their limits.

The amount of the bonus—how we shall employ it, or divide it, is a distinct question.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK MARKET, June 18.

Cotton.—The market, since our last report, has been rather quiet, but we have no change to notice in prices. The sales, from 9th to 12th inclusive, amount to about 1000 bales—of which 600 were Upland at 9¼a10¼ cts; 250 New Orleans, 10¼a11¼, and 150 Alabama and Florida, 9¼a11 cts. We have advices from Havre to the 16th of May; that market was dull, and prices had given way a trifle.

The import has been—from

New Orleans	187
South Carolina	179
North Carolina	230
Boston	99
Total,	386 bales.
Total import since 1st inst.	6,890 bales.
Export, from 1st to 7th inst.	3,790 bales.

Sugar.—An importation of 2300 bags Manilla has been disposed of, for export, on terms not transpired; 50 boxes brown Cuba at 8¼, and 50 boxes white at about 10 cents. These sales leave the market very bare of all descriptions of clayed sugars. In Muscavadoes we have heard of no important transactions. A few Porto Rices have been disposed of within our range, and there has been some inquiry for this description, for export, at 4 cents; short price.

Molasses.—Sales were made by auction, yesterday, of 80 hhds. Porto Rico at 29½, and 24 hhds English Island, 27½a27¾ cts 3 and 4 mos. The quantity in market is very moderate, as is also the demand, which is directed chiefly to such qualities as are best calculated to resist the effects of the approaching warm weather. Our quotations are not altered

Tobacco—A further sale of near 300 hhds. inferior, Kentucky, has been made at 3¼a3¾ cts. Import since our last—from New Orleans, 216 hhds; Virginia 31 do. Total since 1st inst. 247 hhds.

Lead—A sale of about 650 pigs New Orleans has been made, since our last, at 5½ cents, equal to 6 mos., and about 150 tons old lead at something less than 5 cts.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, May 12.

The sales of cotton last week amounted to 10,890 bales, viz: 190 Sea Island at 10¼a16½d; 19 stained 5½d; 6,250 Upland 6¼a7¾d; 980 Orleans 6a8d—10 at 8½d; 1,800 Braziles 6¼a7½d; 300 Egyptian 7¼a8½d; 90 W. India 7¼a8½; 170 East India 4¼a5½d; The complexion of the market presented the same despondency as for a series of weeks previous and the transactions were at a decline ½d per lb. upon the previous currency; the anxiety of holders to sell continues undiminished, while on the other hand consumers are indifferent about purchasing beyond a very temporary supply; there were 500 Americans taken for export and the import of the week was 22,000 bales. The sales of Saturday & yesterday were 3000 bales, no change in prices. Recent excitement throughout the kingdom caused by the resignation of the ministers, has no doubt some influence on our market.

CORN MEAL.—8 barrels fresh kiln dried corn meal, for sale by STETSON & AVERY.
june 28 31, Camp street.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Robert Poleford, Cassin, Liverpool, Lincoln & co
Ship Georges, Fales, Liverpool, E. G. Forbes
Schr Warrington, Brittingham, St, Jago de Cuby, Callender & Dennis
Schr Isabella, Vincent, Mobile, T Toby

ARRIVED.

Towboat Shark, Housen, having taken her tow to sea, brought up British ship Dalhousie Castle, from Liverpool. Left the bar at 10 p. m yesterday; reports nothing outside.

Towboat Pilot, from the Passes, having towed to sea ships St. Louis and Envoy, and brig Clementina—brought up brig Samuel & John of Boston, and schr Rose-in-bloom, 7 days from Matanzas. Nothing in sight off. Extract—el & John was overtaken by a storm during which she came in contact with schr. William IV. which sunk in a few minutes; all hands succeded in gaining the brig in safety, except one man who had his thy severely injured by the brig anchor. The William IV. was from Havana, bound to Gantze. No one was able to save any thing more than the clothes they had on. June 7th in a severe gale, lost nearly all her sails, top masts and bulwarks.—Saw a ship and a brig dismantled; could not learn their names.

Passengers per brig Glyde, for Pensacola, from Matamoras, arrived yesterday per Steamer Pilot; Dr. G W. Davis, from Washington city, bearer of despatches to the U. States government, J. Maldonado and P. Gomez of Mexico, L. Briet, of France, Mr. Germain, Mr. Francisco Lopez, L. Barnes of N. York.

Dr. Davis informed us that schr Swaine, Greed, hence for St. Jago, was lost on the 14th inst. on the Bar at Matamoras.

Schr Native, Auld, hence for Rio Grande, was lost in the gale of the 7th inst near the bar of Rio Barvo: a part of her cargo was saved and sold on the 14th. Col. Curtis and gen. Mason had arrived at Matamoras, from the encampment of gen. Teran, 7 miles from Tampico, who state that there had been no movement of any consequence for some time; all was tranquility at Matamoras.

Brig Samuel & John, Gay, from Lincolnville, (Me.)—cargo lime, &c. to the master.

British ship Delhousie Cartle, J Toole, from Liverpool, cargo to T Nicolet & co Rogers & Slocomb; Bullitt and Shipp, and others

Schr Rose-in-bloom, from Matanzas—cargo.

Steamer Monticello, Patterson, from St. Martinsville—cargo 26 hhds sugar, 17 boxes—12 pass.

MEMORANDA.

Sailed at Sicily, May 8, the Helvetia, Miner.

Off at Liverpool, May 9, ships Lord Stanley and John Marsh, for this port.

Hence at Marseilles, May 12, South Carolina, Lewis.

Off Dover, May 5, Magdalese, Bremer, for this port.

Hence at Cadiz, April 12, brig Constantia, Alcina, from this port.

CITY BANK.

New Orleans, 20th June, 1832.

THIS Bank will be shut on Wednesday next, the 4th of July. Notes payable on that day, must be taken up on Tuesday the 3d proximo; and paper for discount should be offered on Monday the 2d proximo.
june 30 R. CLAGUE, cashier.

REMOVAL.—The subscribers have removed their counting house to No. — Toulouse st. where they will continue to transact the commission, auction, and the agency of the planters. They offer for sale red wine, Margot, Medoc and St Julian, of excellent quality. (june 30) PLICQUE & LE BEAU.

COURT OF PROBATES.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the estate of the late *Marguerite Saint, f. w. c.* and to all whom it may concern to shew cause, within ten days, why the account rendered by A. Dupin, testamentary executor of the de'd. should not be homologated, and the said executor discharged from his trust in the premises. By order of the court, MARTIN BLACHE,
june 30 register of wills.

Thomas Jambetts vs. M. Dillon.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the Honorable W. Grivet, associate Judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale on Monday the 16th of July, at 5 o'clock, at the principal, Sundry articles of furnitures, seized in the above suit.
june 30 L. DAUNOY, Marsh.

K. B. Mutter vs. J. Mallman.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, by the Honorable B. Beauregard, associate judge of city court, I shall expose for sale, on Tuesday the 17th July, at the principal, a quantity of house hold furniture, seized in the above suit.
june 30 L. DAUNOY, Marsh.

K. Richards vs. P. Wiery.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable P. Smith, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale, on the 13th day of July, at 12 o'clock, at the corner of St. Louis and Chartres street, a horse, seized in the above suit.
june 30. L. DAUNOY, Marsh.

J. Mitchel vs. J. Meridaux.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honorable P. Smith, associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Saturday 14th of July, at 5 o'clock, on the premises, No 20 Girod Street, a quantity of house hold furniture, &c &c. Seized in the above suit.
june 30 L. DAUNOY, Marsh.

J. Wiley vs. James Flood.

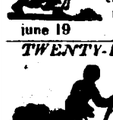
BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, by the Honorable J Bermudes associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Wednesday the first of August next at 12 o'clock, at noon, at Hewlett's coffee house, corner of Chartres and St. Louis street, 3 certain lots of ground 7, 8 and 9, measuring each 30 feet front on Jersey Street between Josephine and St. Andre, and 29 feet 8 inches, in the rear by 100 feet deep. Also a portion of ground in the rear of said lots, giving to each of them a depth of 10 feet in addition to the above depth, seized in the above suit. (june 30) L. DAUNOY, Marsh.

RANAWAY SLAVE.

RANAWAY on Tuesday night last, the mullato boy named Leonce, of dark complexion, aged about 14 years old, a Creole of this country, speaks both the French and English languages, flat nose, has a scar on forehead, one on his lips, and a large one his elbow. He is supposed to have taken passage on board of a schooner crossing the lake; captains of vessels and steam boats are forewarned from harboring or carring of said slave, under the penalty of the law
june 30

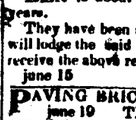
RUNAWAY SLAVE.

Runaway from the subscriber, night before last, an American mulatto, named Chesley, about 22 years of age, and a carpenter by trade, he is about 5 feet 5 inches in hight, American measure—had on when he went away white pantaloons, and Nankeen vest, and had cap on his head; but as he took away a variety of other articles, it is probable that he will change his clothing. He formerly belonged to Mr. Guilhem, carpenter. He plays the flute remarkable well. Captains of vessels and steam boats, are cautioned against receiving him on board, under the penalties of the law.
june 29



FIVE Dollars reward will be given to the person who will conduct to jail or to the office of the Bee, a young negress, aged 11 years, named Fanny. She speaks only English, and has an open pleasing countenance. She was seen on Sunday morning in one of the streets of Faubourg St. Mary.
june 19

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.



RANAWAY from the other side of the river, on Saturday last, the two Mulatto boys named NECK and BEN.

NECK is about 5 feet 6 inches, aged about 19 years.

BEN is about 5 feet 10 inches, aged about 21 years.

They have been seen near the Rail Road. Whoever will lodge the said slaves in the jail of this city, will receive the above reward on application to this office.
june 15

PAVING BRICKS, for sale by
june 19 THEODORE, NICOLET & CO.

100 Boxes bunch Muscatel Raisins,
14 qr. casks Marseilles white W in
110 boxes claret, for sale by
june 23 SAM C. BELL, 81 Canal st.

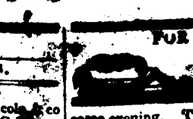
UNION BANK OF LOUISIANA,
9th June, 1832.

A PREMIUM of two hundred dollars is offered by this institution for the best plan of a *banking house.* Subscriptions will be received until the 13th of July next. By order of the board,
june 11 J. B. PERRAULT, Cashier.

☞ For further particulars apply at the Bank.

LIME.—250 barrels just received per brig Canada, from Baltimore, it is a superior article, being half stronger than that usually imported here.
HARRISON, BROWN & CO.

FOR MADDISONVILLE.



Steam Boat CORSAIR, Rhodes master, will leave the Railway on Sunday Morning at nine A. M. and return by seven o'clock the same evening. The above steam boat will also leave the Railway on Wednesday morning at nine o'clock, and return on Thursday; passengers wishing to leave on Sunday are requested to be ready for the cars at quarter past 8 o'clock.
june 30.

FOR LOUISVILLE.—The well know Steam boat LOUISIANA, C. T. Hayward, master, having part of her cargo ready to go on board will positively leave on Sunday morning, the 1st of July; for balance of freight or passenge, her accommodations being of the most comfortable kind having a large airy cabin on the upper deck, with state rooms; apply to TOUNE & BECKWICK.
june 15 New Levee st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. 1. ship SARAH & CAROLINE, capt. Prince, will meet with immediate dispatch, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, apply to LINCOLN & GRIFFN. or
june 28 BENJ. BOOTH & CO.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. 1 ship TACITUS, Capt. Chandler, will begin to load in four days, and having a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with despatch. Apply on board, or to LINCOLN & GREEN.
june 27

FOR BOSTON.—*A Packet.*

The fine fast sailing ship HELEN MAR, Barker, master, having considerable cargo engaged, will meet with despatch, for freight or passage, her accommodation being good. Apply on board opposite Jefferson street, or to
27 June. STETSON & AVERY.

FOR BOSTON.

The fine Schooner JOHN GEORGE, Cobb master, having considerable cago engage will meet despatch, for freight or passage apply on board opposite the custom House, or to
june 26 STETSON & AVERY.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, To sail Wednesday, 27th inst.—The packet ship EDWARD BONNAFFE, Capt. Campbell, will sail as above for passage only, having elegant accommodations, apply on board, or to
june 26 S. C. BELL.

FOR ANTWERP.—The splendid, very fast sailing, copper fastened, and coppered brig CANADA, J. L. White master, will positively sail on the 30th inst; for a deck load or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply on board opposite No. 102, or to
HARRISON, BROWN & CO.
june 26 117 Royal st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The first class copper fastened ship ALCIOPE, A. T. White, master, wants 30 to 100 hhds tobacco and a deck load of 90 to 100 bales cotton, and can also handsomely accommodate three passengers Apply immediately or to
june 26 J. OGDEN & CO.
No. 59, Canal st

FOR HAVRE.—*Passage only.*

The very fast sailing copper fastened, Ship WARSAW, Joshua Drew, master will sail on the 26 inst. For passage, having superior accommodation, apply on Board or to
J. OGDEN.
june 23 59 Canal street

FOR VERA CRUZ.—*Passage only.*

The fast sailing schooner GENERAL SANTA ANNA alias TAMPICO will sail for the above port on Thursday next. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board.
june 23

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.—THE fine ship MOGUL, P. Blake, master, is now ready to receive cargo; apply on board opposite Jefferson street, or to
june 22 STETSON & AVERY.

FOR NEW YORK AND HAVRE, (*to sail 5th July*)
Louisiana and New York Line of Packets.

The new elegant ship LOUISVILLE, capt Price, will commence loading to-morrow and sails as above. This ship will take freight for HAVRE ONLY: will stop at New York to land passengers, where her destination will not exceed two days. Passengers bound for Havre will find in this conveyance unusual comforts and conveniences. For freight or passage apply on board, opposite the Vegetable Market, or to
FOSTER & HUTTON.
june 21 77 Canal street

FOR VERA CRUZ.

The fast sailing brig KANHAWA, Ramsdale, master, will sail for the above port if sufficient freight is immediatly offered. For freight or passage, apply to J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.
june 20 No. 80, Bienville st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE first class copper fastened ship LOUISA, James Goudy master, for freight of 300 bales cotton, apply to J. OGDEN & CO.
june 18 No. 59 Canal street.

FOR BORDEAUX.—French ship MARTINIQUAIS, capt. Duportean; for freight apply on board, or to J. MAGER.
june 15

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The fine substantial coppered and copper fastened brig ORION, burthen about eight hundred hhds. of Tobacco. She has undergone a thorough repair and is in complete order for any voyage. For terms apply to J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.
june 12 80 Bienville st.

FOR BALTIMORE.—The fine fast sailing packet brig AJAX, W. Rollins master, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with despatch. For freight or passage apply to the captain on board opposite the Custom House, or to
june 9 J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.

FOR MARSEILLES.—The A. 1 Brig LATONA, [illegible] master, will meet with despatch. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to
june 7. LAUVE & BENEDICT, 88 Common st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. 1. ship CALUMET, capt. Osgood, is now loading. For freight, apply on board, or to
june 5 LINCOLN & GREEN.

THIS DAY
AT
FELTON'S
NATCHITOCHES CATHOLIC CHURCH
LOTTERY,
10th CLASS FOR 1832.

The drawing will take place on Saturday evening 30th of June 1832.

PRIZE.	DOLLARS.		DOLLARS.
1 OF	10,000	18	10,000
1 OF	3,000	18	3,000
1 OF	1,500	18	1,500
1 OF	1,000	18	1,000
1 OF	800	18	800
1 OF	623	18	623
	&c. &c.		

For TICKETS apply at
FELTON'S
Lucky Prize Office, No. 11 St. Philip street at the head of Vegetable Market.
June 27

NATCHITOCHES
CATHOLIC CHURCH LOTTERY
10th CLASS FOR 1832,
The drawing will take place on Saturday, 30th of June 1832.

PRIZES.	DOLLARS.		DOLLARS
1 or	10,000	18	10,000
1 or	3,000	18	3,000
1 or	1,500	18	1,500
1 or	1,000	18	1,000
1 or	800	18	800
1 or	623	18	623
6 or	500	ARE	3,000
6 or	300		1,800
6 or	200		1,200
156 or	50		7,800
624 or	20		2,180
7800 or	5		31,200

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Whole Tickets $4 00
Halves 2 00
Quarters 1 00

J. B. FAGET, *Manager.*
june 26 No. 110, Chartres street.

WANTED TO HIRE, three or four negroes, from the age of 9 to 14, at a tobacco manufactory. Apply at No. 15, Gallatin street.
june 29.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.

ON SATURDAY, next the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange coffee house, will be sold slave Anderson, aged 21 years, a good cook and house servant, active and smart, has been mostly employed in hotels and steam boats, but cannot make himself useful at any kind of work, is acclimated, but has runaway once, owing solely to a disinclination to cross the lake. The act of sale will be passed, before W. Flannell, esq. at the expense of the purchaser.
june 29.

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.

ON Saturday the 30th inst. at 12 o'clock at the Exchange coffee house, will be sold slave Polly, aged 20 years, a first rate cook, good washer and ironer and pretty good seamstress, also an excellent midwife, acclimated and fully guaranteed.

Terms, 4 months credit for approved endorsed paper payable at the United States Branch Bank, secured by mortgage until final payment.
june 27

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.

ON Thursday the 5th of July at 10 o'clock at No. —— Tivoli between Delor and Naiad streets will be sold sundray articles, household and kitchen furniture, consisting of dinner, tea and card tables, mirrors, chairs, sofas, fenders, shovels and tongs, bedsteads, beds and bedding, carpets &c. &c. &c. The property of a gentleman declining house keeping.
Terms, cash.
june 27

Steam Tow Boat Stock.
BY ISAAC L. McCOY.

ON Saturday the 7th July, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange coffee house, will be sold 54 shares stock in the Steam Tow Boat Company. The boats belonging to this company are now in first rate order having been throughly repaired last summer. Terms at sale.
june 27.

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.

ON Saturday the 30th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange coffee house, will be sold the following valuable slaves, viz: Anderson, aged about