MOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

J. B. DAWSON.

OPOSED TO ODIOUS DISTINCTIONS.—FRIENDLY TO POPULAR RIGHTS.

FOR THE STATE SENATE,

BERNARD MARIGNY.

For Congress.

First District—C. GAYARRE.

Third District,—I. WALKER.

THE PEEL.

JESSE SHARPE, EDITOR.

DAILY PRINTED

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.

DAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1834.

...thorized to announce JAMES BRADFORD, ... as a candidate for Congress for the Second Di...

...NOT Esq. is a candidate for Alderman of the ... ward, in the place of J. Aguesse, resigned.

...readers will find Mr Sparks' admirable addr... session of the meeting on Saturday, on our French ... ...day's delayed publication in Engl...ish dress ... ...notice in the proper place on its merits.

...area made canvassing heard several ... ...of interest. Congress had adjourned ... ...mbers of both houses were recreating ... ...ous fashionable places.

TO THE PLANTERS.

...know how far you have at heart the interests, happ... ...l prosperity of your state, and to what extent your ... would prompt you to go. We know too that far ... the city, your integrity exempts you from that spirit of ... which does wonders with a certain class of men when ... an election—a sort of commercial speculation. We ... not resort to such means as these, convinced that you ... ...t back with indignation a mode so base, to influence ... ...hoice. You are sincere and honest, and our appeal ... done be directed to your judgments.

...o candidates are before you for your suffrages for the ...natorial chair. One of them has on all occasions de... ...d the interests of the state and contributed to its pros... —the other has trifled with your confidence and sacri... ...your domestic interests for a doubtful motive. In a ... the former has shown himself to be a true patriot, a ... to popular rights and opposed to all odious distinc... ...ons, while the latter having attached himself to the aristoc... ...y has always acted in accordance with their narrow-... ...nded principles. Can you hesitate in your choice?

A Virtuous Community.—The town of Marblehead ...ys the Georgia Courier) contains a population of 5000 ...habitants, and cannot support a lawyer; the last one h... ...s obliged to emigrate for want of business.

A scarcity of money was lately much complained of ... ...e London money market; but it has passed away. The London Mercantile Journal says, "So abundant has money become that discounts to some cases have been obtained at the extreme low rate of 1 1-2 per cent per annum. The current rate however is 2 and 2 1-2 per cent, and considerable sensation has been felt by an offer of the Bank of England to lend money for a month at the rate of three per cent. The pressure in this city has likewise passed away in a great measure, though the disappointed and desperate hirelings of the bank do all they can to prevent the restoration of confidence.

The Duke of Wellington received from the British government three different pensions, amounting to 39260. sterling per annum:

	8,926
And in addition, as constable of the tower,	950
Colonel of the rifle brigade,	730
Colonel of 1st foot guards,	2,905
Lord warden of the cinque ports,	295
	13,104

He is also in possession of the estate of Strathfieldsaye, purchased for him by parliament, and Walmer Castle at Dover, to live in with coal and candles.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Some miscreant unknown to the undersigned, did, on the night of the 7th instant, enter the office of the Commercial Bulletin, and quiet several cases of type, so as to cause a complete mess of *pi*—battered the *forms* of that paper, and done other damage to the material injury of Mr Ree, the proprietor.—The above reward is offered and will be paid (by those Journeymen Printers now about organizing themselves into a Typographical Society,) for any information that will lead to the conviction and adequate punishment of the miscreant who perpetrated the above disgraceful deed. Application for the reward may be made to

C. J. FOX,	A. W. CAMPBELL,
JOHN COX,	W. B. HENDEL,
N. J. ELLIS,	WM. BLAZEBY,
WM. NEED,	JOHN ALBURTIS,
L. DILLIARD,	J. PENDEGAST.

On behalf of the Society now in progress of organization.

june 9

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Some scoundrel entered the Printing Office of the Bulletin some time on last Saturday night, and destroyed much of the type, turned most of the cases and the inner form into an battered the outer form, and injured the first side of the paper, already struck off. From the nature of the mischief, there is little doubt it was done by some person acquainted with the printing art. This piece of base villainy will account for the appearance of our columns this morning. It is with much difficulty that we could appear before our readers at all.

To the reward offered in the notice above, by a committee of young men from the different printing offices of the city, for the detection and conviction of the offender, we add a reward of fifty dollars more. This spirit of indignation exhibited by the young gentlemen belonging to the profession, and the prompt measures taken to ferret out the rascal who is a disgrace to it, reflects high credit upon their body, and deserves from us the warmest expression of our thanks.

PUTNAM P. REA.

A singular fatality, says a French paper, is attached to the riches of Ali Pacha, as well as the persons who were destined by him to enjoy them. At the period when he quarrelled with the Porte, and was expecting an attack, the issue of which might be fatal to him, he sent all his treasures to Corfu, directing that, in case of his death, they should be divided between his two sons, Mouctar and Veli, and in case of their death, among his grandchildren, and finally on failure of these, between Sir Thomas Maitland and Sir Frederick Adam. Mouctar and Veli have both been killed, all the grandchildren have perished, and Sir Thomas Maitland is no more, leaving Sir Frederick Adam sole survivor. Years have passed since these treasures were conveyed to Malta, and there they still remain, deposited in the Government Palace. By a singular wreak of whim they were lowering the chest from the ship that brought it to Malta into a barge moored alongside, the rope broke, and it fell into the sea, but the Maltese divers, after great difficulties, succeeded in recovering said chest and got it to land.

The Madrid Eclipse of the 13th instant says—"We understand that a document has been found among M Jullien's papers, bearing directly upon the present [illegible]. It is said to contain opinions and projects, prepared [illegible] during General Washington's [illegible] administration, expressive of his creative powers of the executive and senate of the United States. It is evidently bound up in a book, and appears, by such accounts as we have, to have been revised by him many years afterwards. We learn, that the paper has excited much conversation among the county of Allemarle—and we observe, that the late executive (Thomas Jefferson Randolph, Esq) has been called on by a correspondent of the Charlottesville Advocate to give it publication. We ourselves have taken the liberty of addressing Mr Randolph for a copy; and should we be so fortunate as to succeed upon application, we shall lay it as soon as possible before our readers. If Mr Jefferson should have written such a project, it will be for the people to decide, between him and the [illegible]."

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 22.

IN SENATE.

The report of the committee on the Treasury on the Deposit Fund, being called up, on

Mr Kane's motion, it was laid upon the table, and made the special order for Monday next.

Mr Bibb's resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as it respects the election of President and Vice President of the United States, was, on his motion, postponed until Monday next.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday May 22.

The question before the House was the resolution reported by the Committee of elections, that Thomas F. Moore was entitled to the seat in the House from the Fifth Congressional District, as proposed to be amended by Mr Banks.

Mr Hamer, who was entitled to the floor when yesterday, addressed the House at length against the amendment. After speaking about an hour, Mr H. finished, and was followed by

Mr Binney, in support of the amendment and in opposition to the report of the committee.

BANK INVESTIGATION REPORT.

After Mr B. had sanglied—

Mr Thomas of Maryland from the Select committee appointed to investigate the concerns of the Bank of the United States, rose and asked leave to submit a report.

Mr Watmough objected to the reception of the report at this time. We had, he said, subjects enough of excitement before us for the present. He hoped the business of the House would not be interrupted.

Mr Thomas was aware, he said, that he was not at liberty to submit the report without the leave of the House of the consent of the House give some reasons for submitting the Report at the present time.

Mr Watmough said that to prevent any [illegible] he would withdraw his motion.

Mr Thomas then moved the report be placed postponed to Tuesday week, and made the special order for that day.

After some further discussion, the motion to print and postpone till Tuesday was then agreed to.

Leave being given by the House to Mr Everett, he moved that the report of the minority of the committee be printed and take the same direction with the majority report, which was agreed to.

The House then adjourned.

Friday, May 23.

The House of Representatives having adjourned over to Monday, there will be no session of that body at the Capitol to day or to Morrow. After this interval of recreation they will, on Monday, come refreshed to their labors, and may be expected to dispatch business rapidly.

DECREE FOR THE CONVOCATION OF THE CORTES.

ROYAL STATUTE.

TITLE I.—OF THE CONVOCATION OF THE GENERAL CORTES OF THE KINGDOM.

Art. 1. With reference to what is provided in the 5th law, title 1 tit, part 2, and in the 14th and 24th laws, title 7, book 6 of the new compendium, Her Majesty the Queen Regent, in the name of her august daughter Donna Isabel II, has resolved to convoke the General Cortes of the Kingdom.

Art. 2. The General Cortes are to consist of two estates—that of the procures, or peers of the kingdom, and that of the procuradores, or deputies of the kingdom.

TITLE II.—OF THE ESTATE OF THE PEERS, OR PROCERES DEL REINO.

Art. 3. The estate of the proceres del reino will consist—1. Of the very rev. the archbishops, and the rev. the bishops 2. Of the grandees of Spain. 3. Of the titulos of Castile. 4. Of an indeterminate number of Spaniards, elevated in dignity, and illustrious for their services in the various departments, and who are or have been secretaries of state, procuradores del reino councillors of state, ambassadors, or ministers plenipotentiary, general officers of the army or navy, or members of the supreme courts of justice. 5. Of those landed proprietors or chiefs of manufacturing or mercantile establishments who, with personal merit and other suitable circumstances, possess annual revenue of 60,000 reals, (600 lb.) and who have been previously procuradores del reino. And 6 Of those who have acquired in the practice of instruction, and in the cultivation of letters and science, great celebrity and renown, and who also enjoy an annual revenue of 60,000 reals, arising hither from real property or from salaries paid by the treasury.

Art. 4. It shall suffice to be an archbishop or bishop elect or auxiliary, to be qualified for sitting in the estate of the proceres del reino.

Art. 5. All the grandees of Spain are members by birth of estate of the proceres del reino, and take their seat on the following conditions: 1. Of being 25 years of age complete. 2. Of being in possession of the rank of grandee, and of holding it in their own right. 3. Of proving the enjoyment of an annual revenue of 200,000 reals (2,000 lb.) 4. Of holding their property free from any sort of burden. 5. Of not being subjects of any other power.

Art. 6. The dignity of procer del reino is hereditary in the grandees of Spain.

Art. 7. The King chooses and names the other *proceres del reino*, whose dignity is for life.

Art. 8. The titulos of Castile who may be named proceres del reino must establish the possession of the following qualifications:—1. That they are 25 years of age. 2. That they are in possession of the rank of titulo of Castile and that they hold it to their own right. 3. That they enjoy an annual revenue of 80,000 reals (800 lb.) 4. That their property is not subject to any sort of burden. 5. That they are not under criminal prosecution. And 6. That they are not the subjects of any other power.

Art. 9. The number of the procepes del reino is unlimited.

Art. 10. The dignity of procer del reino can only be lost by legal incapacity, in virtue of a judicial sentence infering infamy.

Art. 11 The code of regulations will determine all that relates to the internal government, and to the mode of deliberating in the estate of the proceres del reino,

Art. 12. On each occasion when the Cortes are assembled, the King will make choice of a president and vice-president of the estate from among the proceres del reino.

Title III.—Of the estate of the Procuradores del Reino.

Art. 13. The estate of the *procuradores del reino* is to consist of the persons to be named under the law of elections.

Art. 14. To be a *procurador del reino* it is necessary—1. To be a native of these kingdom, or to be the son of Spanish parents. 2 To be 30 years of age complete. 4. To be in possession of an annual revenue of 12,000 reals (120l) 4. To have been born in the province for which the candidate is named, to have reside in it during the two previous years, or to possess in it some rural or urban property producing half of the revenue necessary as the qualification of a *procurador del reino*. If in case the same individual shall have been elected a procurador to the Cortes for more than one province, he shall have the option for which he shall sit.

Art. 15. Those cannot be procuradores del reino—1. Who are under criminal prosecution. 2. Who have been judicially condemned to dry punishment inferring infamy. 3. Who are under any physical incapacity, notorious and perpetual in its nature. 4. Who, as merchants, have been declared insolvent, or have suspended their payments. 5. Who, as proprietors, have had their property sequestrated. 5. Who are debtors to the public treasury for a second term of contribution.

Art. 16. The procuradores del reino are to act in virtue of powers to be granted at the time of their nomination, in the terms to be fixed by the Royal Convocation.

Art. 17. The duration of the powers of the procuradores del reino shall be for three years unless the King shall sooner dissolve the Cortes.

Art. 18. When a new election takes place after either the expiry or the dissolution of the Cortes, those who have been procuradores del reino may be re-elected, provided [illegible] to possess the conditions required by law.

[illegible] meeting of the [illegible] Procuradores del reino,

Art. 19. The poor radores del Reino are to assemble in the town to be named in the Royal Convocation for the purpose of celebrating the Cortes.

Art. 20 The code of regulations of the Cortes will determine the form and the rules to be observed in the presentation and examination of powers.

Art. 21. As soon as the powers of the procuradores del reino are approved of they are to proceed to elect five of their number, from among whom the King is to name two who are to act as president and vice president.

Art. 22. The President and vice-president of the estate of the procuradores del reino are to cease their functions when the King suspends or dissolves the Cortes.

Art. 23. The code of regulations will determine all the routes to the internal government and to the mode of deliberating in the estate of the procuradores del reino.

TITLE IV.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Art. 24 To the King belongs exclusively the power of convoking, suspending, and dissolving the Cortes.

Art. 25. The Cortes are to assemble in virtue of the Royal Convocation in the town and on the day to be named therein.

Art. 26. The King will open and close the Cortes either in person or by the secretary of state by a special decree countersigned by the President of the Council of Ministers.

Art. 27. In obedience to law 5, title 15 part 2, the General Cortes are to assemble after the death of the King, that his successor may swear observance of the laws, and may receive from the Cortes the oath of fidelity and obedience.

Art. 28. The General Cortes of the Kingdom shall also be convoked in virtue of the law above quoted, when the prince or princess who is to inherit the crown is in nonage.

Art. 29. In the event referred to in the preceding article, a committee of the major of King shall swear before the Cortes to watch faithfully over the prince, and not to violate the laws of the realm, removing from the sources and proceedings of such kingdom the germs of rebellion and disobedience.

Art. 30. In obedience to the 24 law, title 7, book 6, of the new compendium, the Cortes of the kingdom shall assemble when any serious affair shall occur, the importance of which, in the King's judgment, is such that they be consulted on.

Art. 31. The Cortes cannot treat of any matter which is not expressly submitted to their examination in virtue of a royal decree.

Art. 32. The right which the Cortes have always enjoyed of addressing petitions to the King is nevertheless reserved, this being done in the mode and form prescribed by the regulations.

Art. 33. For the formation of laws the approbation of both estates and the sanction of the King are necessary.

Art. 34. In order once to the 1st law, title 7, book 6 of the new compendium, no taxes or contributions shall be exacted from any class unless the proposal of the King shall have been voted by the Cortes.

Art. 35. The taxes cannot be imposed for more than two years, before the expiry of which they must again be voted by the Cortes.

Art. 36. Before passing the taxes a statement is to be presented to the Cortes, by the several secretaries of state, declaring the estimate of the wants branch of the public administration by the Minister of Finance preceding afterwards to the Cortes the budget, or state and of the ways and means.

Art. 37. The King will suspend the Cortes by order of a decree, to be countersigned by the President of the Council of Ministers, and as soon as it is read, both estates shall separate, without the power of reassembling or deliberating, or voting on any subject whatever.

Art. 38. In case the King should suspend the Cortes, they are not to assemble without a new convocation.

Art. 39. On the day appointed for the re-assembling of the Cortes, the same *procuradores del reino* shall meet, unless they have already completed the term of three years which their powers are to expire.

Art. 40. When the King dissolves the Cortes a new one is to assemble, of the persons of a day [illegible] by the President of the Council of Ministers.

Art. 41 In either case both estates shall necessarily separate.

Art. 42. On the announcement of the Royal order for the dissolution of the Cortes, the estates of the procures del reino shall not have the power to re-assemble, nor to come to any solemn resolution until the Cortes are reassembled by virtue of a new convocation.

Art. 43. When the Cortes be a Royal Council, the powers of the procures del reino shall be the same that [illegible] as the discharge of the duty.

Art. 50. The regulations of the Cortes [illegible] relations of the two estates with the Government.

FRANCISCO MARTINEZ DE LA ROSA
NICOLAS MARIA GARELLY
ANTONIO RAYMON ZARCO DEL VALLE
JOSE VASQUEZ FIGUEROA.
JOSE DE IMAZ,
XAVIER DE BURGOS.

ROYAL DECREE

Determining to establish in their force and vigour the fundamental laws of the monarchy, in order that what has been wisely provided for the case of a minor monarch ascending the throne may obtain full effect, and anxious to raise on a solid and permanent foundation the prosperity and glory of that magnanimous nation I have ordered, in the name of my daughter Donna Isabella II, after consulting the Council of Regency and the Council of Ministry, that the preceding Royal statute for the convocation of the General Cortes of the kingdom, be kept, fulfilled, and observed and promulgated with due solemnity.

Aranjuez, April 10, 1834.

To Don Francisco Martinez de la Rosa, President of the Council of Ministers.

INTERESTING TO PHRENOLOGISTS.—The remains of Robert Burns have been exhumed for the purpose of procuring a cast of his skull. The Post was entombed in a vault of a Mausoleum in St. Michael's Church Yard, Dumfries. The cranium was found in a high state of preservation, and an accurate cast has been taken of the head of the immortal bard which has long been a desideratum among Phrenologists.

The New-York papers contain the report of a suit at law which opens to the enthusiast a glimpse into the mysteries of Wall-street diplomacy, and the art of financiering. We cannot understand all the mysteries of the case as detailed; the shuttings to and fro of notes, post-notes, bank checks, bank notes, endorsers and brokers—but we pick up a fact or two about which there can be no mistake. One man pays two dollars a day interest on a thousand—about 73 (!) per cent. per annum—and this for twenty thousand dollars per annum—and this for twenty thousand dollars! He must do a swimming business to pay any of it in the end. Another gets a fee of $100 for obtaining a discount in one bank, of a draft on itself from another bank. It may be that these things are common, but we are thankful for the ignorance which makes them new to us.

On the trial, some law points about the usury laws of New-York, were stated by the judge, upon which it may not be uninteresting to merchants to be informed. By the old law, a note or bill of exchange which was spurious between the original parties, was void in all hands into which it might come. The new statute relieves bona fide owners from the penalty under certain circumstances. To recover, they must show that the note came lawfully into their hands, for valuable consideration, and that they were ignorant of the fact of usury.

A peculiar feature of the charge of the judge is, that his "valuable consideration" must be new. It must be for business transactions at the time of passing it. A note usurious in its origin, is, according to this opinion, void in the hands of innocent third persons if taken for any old debt or the settlement of past transactions.

Anti-Masonry in Pensylvania is evidently averse to the proposed coalition with the whigs, and the wisdom of the convention about assembling at Harrisburg will be strained to bring the matter to a consummation. The Antis do not even treat their suitors with civility, as may be seen from the following extract made from the Address of the anti masonic Committee of Correspondence of Alleghency county, in reference to the proposed union,—

"We (the Antis) are to destroy our characters by burying them in sooty contact with the tattered and draggle tailed political characters of a cabal, (the Nationals) the highest effort of whose patriotism is a calculation upon which side of the fence political prostitution would be most profitable, After having been lashed by the Jacksonites for years; they undertook like Lucretia MacTab to patronize Jacksonism into bankruptcy, and now they are coming to control us, with the remnants of the Jackson livery dangling at their skirts, and the scarification of the Jackson whips on their skins."

(*Pensylvanian.*)

PRETTY ANKLES.—On the elevation of Napoleon to the Empire, the nominations of the dignitaries, both male and female, appointed to various offices about the Court, afforded ample scope for Talleyrand's caustic wit. The female fashions of that period very fully sanctioned the liberal display of a neatly turned ankle or in more precise terms, the ladies petticoats were then extravagantly short. One day Talleyrand was in attendance at the Thuileries, in the apartment commonly called *la salle du Trone*. Several ladies were also present, who had just been appointed to the dignity of Maids of Honor, and among the number, a certain Madame de Talhouet, the daughter of the Duke de Choiseul. Her beauty, which was remarkable, and above all, the exquisite symetry of a foot, that might have felt at ease in Cinderellas slipper, afforded some excuse for her adoption of the prevailing fashion on its extreme; for be it divulged to our readers, the skirt of her robe was inconscionable brevity. A good natured courtier of the new regime, remarked the fact to Talleyrand, and asked his opinion of the fair subject. Talleyrand looked, first at the lady's face, and then scanned her dress attentively, his eye taking a downward direction. At last he dryly observed, "for a Maid of Honor, her petticoats are rather short."

The British Consul at New York, has received a letter from Capt. Back, dated Fort Reliance, east end of Great Silver Lake, Dec. 7, 1833. The writer says:

"And now, my dear sir, I must inform you, that the expedition has advanced steadily in its humane and interesting object, without having experienced any of those untoward circumstances that sometimes perplex and cast a gloom over our best and most strenuous exertions.

"Every thing is in a fair train, and next year, under the guidance of Divine Providence, I trust we may be still in time to rescue suffering mortality from destruction."

DIED,

At Mobile, on last Saturday morning, after an illness of 24 hours, Mr. J. P. Brown, Manager and Proprietor of the Mobila Theatre, and for several years past proprietor of the Circus in this city.

On the 21st May, 1833, on Long Island, N. Y. Capt. Guiseat Powlin, formerly of ship Orleans.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED:

Ship Walter Scott, Cook, Liverpool,	G & Buckhin
Ship Kingston, Burdick, Newport,	L H Gale
Barque Philetus, McCarren, Havre,	L H Gale
Brig Amity, Lattie, Port Glasgow,	Hermann & co

ARRIVED.

Towboat Felicana, Riddle, fm N E Pass towed to sea ship Glen Williams, barque David Cannon, brigs Com Tucker and Alcanco. Brought up from sea ship Orozimbo and brig Amatie. Nothing in sight. The Shark coming up with the ship Palestine. The Wm Brown still aground on the bar, left the Pass on Sunday at 9 a.m.

Ship Orozimbo, Mellen, fm Liverpool, 23rd inst. with salt and assorted cargo to H B & Henderson; Forstall & co; R Gibbs, R & I Currell; E Johnson; Hermann & co; Gordon, Forstall & co; W Alderson, J A Merle & co, Henderson, Watson & co; and order

Brig Asmaque, Brest, fm Marseilles—cargo 882 bbls wine, 872 baskets oil, 182 cases prunes, 1000 boxes wine, 100 cases liquors, 35 demijohns bottles, 107 bales mdze to G Boyer; T Pucelt & co

Brig Invincible, Lewis, fm New York, cargo to Pucelt & Bro; J H Ford & co; P Sharkey; A McArthur; J Varin & co; Fox & Stone; Stetson & Avery; Henderson, Walton, & co

Steam Comanche, Cochrane, fm Fort Smith; cargo, 140 sacks corn, 110 bales cotton, L C Morrill; 35 do do J H Graham; pelties and sundries to the owners on board; 21 passengers

Steamer Boston, Reed, fm Monroe; cargo, 141 bales cotton to F ols, Watt & co; 15 do Mramond, O'Dermieg & co; do M Wells, Sanders to J W Mason; T Bryant; Richards, Mayfield & co; E K Wilson and Downers on board; 24 passengers

Steamer Walter Scott, Overton, fm St Louis; assorted cargo to G Vance; Stetson & Avery; A Fish, Wallace & co; towed down a large flat boat with lumber to N & G Dick & co, a flat boat large cargo to order; 30 passengers

Mercantile Bloomfield down capt Hunter and crew of a flat boat, snagged and sunk at Mt Pleasant on Cahennati for this port, and as much of her cargo as could be saved.

NOTICE—The undersigned (successor of the late firm of Church, Virlet, Perdomary public) has removed his notarial office on Mr Banks new Granite building Canal street, next door to the Bank of Orleans.

HILARY B CENAS,
Notary Public.

june 10

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS.

The president and directors at their meeting on this day, unanimously passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the resolution adopted on the 20th June, 1833, respecting the instalments on the capital stock of this institution to be paid on the first Monday of December 1833, and the first Monday of February 1835, so as to order that to postpone the said instalments as follows: twenty five dollars per share to be paid on the first Monday of December 1834, and the last instalment of twenty five dollars per share to be paid on the first Monday in March, 1835. By order of the board.

JOSEPH LE SAGE, Cashier.

june 10

CHECKS, [illegible] signature of New York or Philadelphia, for sale at the Commercial Exchange.

lewis. [illegible]

JOS SAUL, Agent.

100 [illegible] Dalton 50 do [illegible] 50 do [illegible] Hermann, Brandon & co; Hermann, Black & Co; [illegible] and Kenner & co; [illegible] and Kenner & co; [illegible] and Kenner &