THE [illegible] BEE.

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NEW-ORLEANS:
SATURDAY (Morning) JULY 31, 1830.

LATEST NEWS RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND.

The weather in England, during the week preceding 2d June, had been exceedingly unsettled, much rain had fallen, and the winds were very boisterous and cold, which, says one of the papers, contributed to keep up the prices of Grain, because of its apprehended effect upon the growing crops.

The Dutchess of Clarence.—It is stated (says the *John Bull*) that her Royal Highness, the Dutchess of Clarence, is likely to present the nation with an addition to the house of Brunswick.

The Duke of Clarence has had more than one conference with his royal brother, the result of which has been alike honourable and agreeable to both parties; and the very delicate and confidential communications which the royal sufferer has intrusted to the ear of his brother and presumptive successor, have been received with a good feeling and good sense in the highest degree consolatory to the illustrious sufferer.—[*Morning Chronicle.*

It is said that in the event of a change of ministry Sir Henry Parnell will be the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The report proceeds from a quarter in which the hopes and speculations of the worthy baronet ought to be well understood. [*Globe*]

London, May 30.

The French ministers are reported to have determined, in order to secure a majority in the Chamber of Deputies, forsemore, before the election, all prefects who cannot be reckoned upon; to oppose more especially all moderate royalists, so as to compel the people to choose between the extreme right and extreme left; to promise the electors all sorts of advantages if they comply with the ministry; and, lastly, to issue a Royal proclamation before the election, calling upon all Frenchmen to rally round the throne and altar. When the Chambers are assembled, they are to be adroitly reminded of the fate of their predecessors; the budget, if the address in answer to the Royal speech is not insolent, is to be the first law proposed, and in case of non-compliance, the Chambers are to be immediately dissolved.—If it should be necessary to proceed to another election, the number of electors is to be reduced by Royal authority, and all persons are to be declared ineligible who adhered to Napoleon during the hundred days. In the mean time, by the 14th article of the Charter, the King will cause Exchequer bills to be issued to provide for the exigencies of the State, and if the payment of the indirect taxes should be resisted, it is proposed to enforce them by military execution. If on convoking the Chambers a third time, it should still be found impossible to manage them, it is resolved that the battle of *Royalism* shall then be fought, and military force and foreign aid be called in, to destroy effectually all the remaining fruits of the revolution. Such are said to be the schemes of the French ministry. The plan is bold, and under some circumstances would be safe.

The throne of Greece is still vacant; Prince Leopold, after having sighed for the bauble, now, child like, rejects the toy, & ingloriously, as some may think, prefers, to the great grief of his neighbours, Claremont and £50,000 a year, to the splendour and authority of a Grecian monarch. His conduct in this affair is somewhat mysterious. When the crown was offered to him, he higgled for a certain sum with which to set up the trade of royalty; but when his terms were reluctantly acceded to, after months spent in negociations, he refuses to venture on the task of government, and returns, Cincinnatus like, to his farm near London.—We will not say that this decision is unwise; and it would appear that the kind loving Greeks have no occasion to lament the want of a ruler who is not only a stranger to them, but a stranger to his own mind. A king will, no doubt, be soon found in that prolific soil of princes to which the birth of his Royal Highness appertains; but we cannot agree with Mr. Brougham, that the event which bestows the empty throne on a creature of Russia is peculiarly fortunate. A friendly ally in the Morea—one who would give a preference to England, would not be altogether useless.

Respecting the abrupt refusal of his Royal Highness, various conjectures are abroad. The Editor of the *Times*, who is well informed on this subject, hints that the prince is influenced by considerations of a domestic nature—a regency for instance; but the advantage likely to result from such an event, is too trivial and indistinct to operate with any great power on a mind capable of contemplating the grandeur and dangers of a throne. It is very probable that his prudential habits have coincided with his timidity, to exaggerate the difficulties of the undertaking; and it would appear that Capo D'Istrias has laboured invidiously to deter him from the enterprise. The limits assigned to Greece could not have been the real cause, for the prince had nothing to fear from Turkey, while protected by the high contracting powers. There is still much mystery about the case, and Lord Holland promises to bring the conduct of government before the public. A political storm is brewing.

[*Liverpool Journal, May 29.*

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 25.

The Order of the day for taking his Majesty's message into consideration having been read, the Lord Chancellor said it became his duty to state to their lordships an outline of the plan which would be adopted by his Majesty's Ministers in the present emergency. There were two modes—first, for certain individuals, in presence of his Majesty, and by his command, to sign any papers. Another way was, to have a stamped document prepared with the names of certain individuals to act as commissioners. This latter plan had been adopted in similar cases, and one case he should mention took place in the reign of *Henry VIII*, when the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and other individuals did so. There were other precedents where individuals signed on this stamped document. These to the number of eight or ten, were still to be found in existence in the British Museum. These have the names of the commissioners signed; and the Royal signature was conveyed by stamp affixed in the reigns of Edward IV, and King William III. The latter was with a view to accure the Protestant accession, and certain other measures. He was aware that the attainder issued against the Duke of Marlborough, which was signed by stamp, was declared null and avoid; but it was so because the clerk had affixed the stamp not in his Majesty the King's presence, but in his absence. "It only requires, therefore, for me to explain the measure, which is simply this: namely, to issue a commission naming certain individuals, who shall take an oath that they shall not, except in the presence of his Majesty, affix that stamp to any document whatever; three of his Majesty's Ministers also are to be present. But we go still further; a stamp shall be prepared and kept in close custody of certain persons named; to violate that order will be a misdemeanour of a grand description; all attempts at forgery would be impossible. There is also a clause in the bill, that his Majesty may use the sign-manuel in addition, should he be pleased." Earl Grey suggested that the second reading be postponed till Thursday, for consideration; he should offer no delay after the bill was read a second time, although a matter of such great importance, for Parliament to have the power of revising the measure before the expiration of the session. The Lord Chancellor said there could be no objection so to frame the bill as that it might come under the revision of Parliament at any future period. The bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next. On the motion of Earl Grey a committee was agreed to for the purpose of reporting to the house upon precedents for furnishing the Royal signature in cases requiring the sign Manuel, and the following noble lords were appointed members: The Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the Dukes of Montrose, Wellington, and Devonshire; the Marquesses of Lansdowne, Hertford, and Camden; Earls Grey, Eldom, and Carnarvon; Lord Viscount Sidmouth; Lords Holland and Warncliff; the Archbishops of Canterbury and York; and the Bishop of London.

Thursday, May 27.

The sign manuel bill was read a second time, and the house went into a committee upon it. The bill having passed the committee the house resumed, and afterwards resolved itself into a committee on the East Retford bill, upon which evidence was heard until the house adjourned.

Friday, May 28.

The sign manuel substitute bill was read a third time and passed.—Mr. O'Connell applied for leave to bring in a bill for securing the effectual and radical reform of abuses in the representation of the people in the Commons House of Parliament. The three great features proposed by the honourable member to effect the object he had in view were—first, that of triennial parliaments; the second, universal suffrage; and the third, vote by ballot. The motion was negatived by a majority of 306, and an amendment by Lord J. Russell, that it was expedient to permit certain large towns to send members to Parliament, and to give additional members to places which required them, was negatived by a majority of 96. The house then adjourned until ten o'clock on Saturday.

LONDON, May 25.

Letters have been received from Gibraltar, to-day, announcing the arrival of his Majesty's ship Isis, in three days from Algiers. It was stated, at the English garrison, that the preparations at Algiers were of the most extensive and formidable description, and that the army was estimated at 150,000 men but without discipline, and only to be dreaded in a difficult country, or in a foot; they were, however, directed by officers and Engineers from Europe, the Commander-in Chief was an European, a renegado, of a savage character but great talent. It was reported that the Emperor of Morocco's cruisers were getting ready for sea.

The following intelligence, of the 23d instant from Toulon, although of a date anterior to the telegraphic dispatches given by us, will be found of interest:—"If the fleet could have departed with the light northwest breeze that blew for a short time on the 19th, it would have now been very near the coast of Africa; but it was impossible to place 160 ships of war and transports, which must necessarily all sail together, at the mercy of a wind that regularly fell every evening, and might leave them at sea in a calm, subject to all the accidents likely to occur among such a multitude of vessels. Besides, when the first division of the armament has taken its departure, the next must follow within twenty-four hours, or be waited for at sea, so that the delay would still be the same, and the risk greater. You may imagine that the Admiral is impatiently waiting for the moment when he can give the signal for sailing. On the firing of the first gun for their departure, the whole fleet will utter a shout of joy that will reach the shore. The soldiers begin to be weary of their confinement, and many are sick. The horses suffer much, as they have not the air they have been accustomed to, and are limited in their allowance of water. To-day, ten days' Provisions for the men have been sent on board; the same supply for the horses was embarked yesterday. General Bourmont is much out of humour, but he can have nobody to blame but the gods of the winds, for every man in the fleet has used his utmost endeavors to avoid delay. The visitors who came to see the fleet take its departure have become tired of waiting, and many have left Toulon. It appears that if we take Algiers, our troops will not be suffered to enter it, or at least to take up their quaters there; three camps will be formed under the walls. This resolution has for its object to avoid the excesses destructive to discipline, and so injurious to the health of the men."

Venezuela.—It appears from the latest Caracas papers that the Congress of Venezuela have agreed upon a form of government for the united provinces, which is neither strictly central nor federal. An *Acta* passed in the town of Rio Chico on the 30th May, by some of the local authorities, the military Commandant, and others, produced great excitement in Caracas. This act was an insurrectionary movement in favor of Bolivar, and a submission to the Congress of Bogota. Six hundred men were ordered to be raised by it, to defend the district. Bustillos, the Commandant, addressed a letter to General Ariamendi on the day after the act was got up, imploring him to stand by Bolivar, the 'Chief of the Nation.' This information is contained in a letter from Laguayra, published in '*El Redactor*' of to-day. The writer supposes that the insurrectionists have it in view to seize on the public stores, and overawe Caracas. The Circuit of Cupaya in which Rio Chico is, contains 7300 slaves out of a population of only 13,000. It was said that Paez had sent forces to the aid of the capital.

The brig Claudio, which arrived at Sag Harbor on the 30th ult, in thirty-five days from the Island of Acension, reports that she left his Britannic Majesty's frigate Sybille, Commodore Colliere, at that Island. The officers of this ship stated that they had re-captured *twelve thousand* slaves since they had been on the African station. The officers of the Athol, a sloop of war also lying at Ascension Island, informed that the schooner Albatross, of St. Helena, bound for Sierre Leone with despatches from Commodore Colliere, was boarded in long. 8 deg. W, by a piratical schooner, latteen rigged, and all on board killed, except the carpenter and two seamen, who secreted themselves in the hole. (*N. Y. Merc. Adv.*)

The British Discovery ship Adventure, Commodore King, sailed from Talcahuanha on the 16th March last, for home, having completed the surveys of the Strait of Magellan, and west coast of Chili and Terra del Fuego.

A daily mail is now in operation between Matanzas and Havana. Increased facilities in the transmission of correspondence between other parts of the Island of Cuba are in progress, under the direction of Don Francisco Hernandez, Postmaster General of the Island.

Singular Circumstance.—The *Liverpool Mercury* states the following as a fact, and avers that it took place near the village of Upton in Wirral, near Cheshire:—A female, of respectable appearance, with an infant of colour at the breast, entered the cottage of a labouring man, whose family consisted of a wife and several small children. The visitor was welcomed to the homely dwelling, and on observing an infant in the cradle, she wished to ascertain the child's age, and seemed pleased to find it correspond with her own. She then inquired by what means the family were maintained; and being informed that their only support arose from the husband's labour, with much seeming sympathy and kind feeling observed—"Suppose some friend made you a present of five hundred pounds to open a small shop, don't you think it would be the means of helping you to bring up your family?"—"Yes, madam," replied the poor woman, "but I have no such friend;" upon which the lady took from her pocket book a five hundred pound Bank of England note, presented her with it. The astonished cottager, struck speechless by such unexpected good luck, was roused from her stupor by her benefactress requesting change for a sovereign, meaning to share it amongst the rest of the children. Twenty shillings beings a sum not often seen by the poor woman, she replied, "O dear, madam, I have not one shilling; but if you'll wait, I'll go to the village, about a quarter of a mile distant, and get it for you."—The poor woman, in high glee made the best of her way towards Upton, but before she reached a hundred yards from her door the generous benefactor placed her swarthy offspring in the cradle, and made a precipitate retreat with the fair complexioned infant leaving the poor woman to console herself, on her return, with a Mulatto child in one hand and five hundred pounds in the other.

COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, June 1.

TOBACCO. This market is in a languid state with little prospect of improvement. In a few months the new crop will be making its appearance, and from the last advices is expected to be large, and of good quality. The stock is about 22,000 hds. principally old ordinary qualities. An expectation is indulged among the trade that the proposed measure of Government, allowed the growth of Tobacco in Ireland, will be abandoned on account of the difficulty in collecting the revenue.

COTTON.—The cotton market it flat, but prices are not lower.

A letter from Liverpool of May 29th, states that the cotton market was dull, and had declined about 1-8 d.

Letters from Bombay to the 20th of March, has reached London by the Hugh Lindsay steam vessel, by way of the Red Sea and Alexandria.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barques Agnes & Ann, Martin, Liverpool, Gordon, Forstall & Co
Ship Frances, Beauvais, New York, H W Barstow
Schr Jane, Marshall, Sisal, J Goule
Schr Oscar, Reed, Rio Grande, M F Cougot

CLEARED ON THURSDAY.

Brig Sancho Panza, Carcano, Campeachy; F Tio
Brig Josefina, Granados, Havana. Seraphin Cucullu
Schr Yberia, Matorell, Havana, F Peyro
Schr Januito, Cortazar, Rio Grande, Lizardi Brothers
Schr Merced, Lopez, Campeachy, S Cucullu

ARRIVED ON THURSDAY.

Towboat Shark, Morrison, fm S W Pass, having put to sea ship Calmulet, brought up from sea ship Bingham, 59 days from Bordeaux, and bark Earl of Dalhousie, 56 days from Liverpool, and from the English Turn, schr Loretta and sloop Emeline. Left S W Pass at 10 a m on the 27th. One schr standing in, name unknown—passed in S W Pass, brig Monteino, and a brig standing up from S E Pass. Passed 5 brigs at Fort Jackson discharging bricks. Ship Superior went to sea on the 27th. Left towboat Porpoise at the Pass.

MEMORANDA.

Hence at New-York, July 11, ship Lavinia, Davis.

Hence at Havre, May 25th, the Gold-Hunter.

At Clyde, 28th May, the Brilliant, N. Orleans.

Brig Arcturus, hence for Liverpool, was spoken lat. 43. long. 48.

Up at St. Thomas, 27th June, for this port, brigs Brutus, Davenport.

LEECHES very large, received by the ship *Bingham* & for sale by
July 31 FORESTIER.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.
First Judicial District Court.
Joseph Théodore Bouduc vs. *His Creditors.*

THE cession of the patitioner's property having been accepted for the benefit of his creditors—It is ordered by the Court that a meeting of the said Creditors take place at the office of Theodore Seghers Esq. Notary Public, on Tuesday the 31st day of next month, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of deliberating on the affairs of the petitioner, and in the mean time all judicial proceedings against the person and property of the said petitioner are stayed—and it is further ordered that Gustavus Schmidt Esq. be appointed to represent the absent Creditors.

By order of the Honble. Joshua Lewis Judge of said Court.

Clerk's office, 30th July 1830.
July 31 JNO. L. LEWIS *Clerk.*

Clovis & Dumas contre Longcope.

EN vertu d'un writ de fieri facias, à moi adressé par l'hon. *G. Preval*, juge suppléant de la Cour de Cité, j'exposerai en vente au public, le jeudi 5 août prochain, à midi, à la porte du Bureau, 8 DRAYS et 2 CHARRETTES, saisies sur qu'il faudra pour satisfaire au jugement ci-dessus, ainsi que les frais dans cette poursuite.

27 juil.] L. DAUNOY, *Marshal.*

MULE horse de vieux Cuisse à vendre. S'addresser à
24 Juillet FORESTIER.

Marshal's Sale.

Cordeau and Fields vs. F O'Brien.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the honble. P Smith, associate judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale on Saturday the 7th day of August next, at 5 o'clock, on the premises, corner of Tchoupitoulas & Delore streets, 1 Cart, 1 lot of old Iron, Wood, 3 pair Bellows, 2 Anvills, Sl. Hammers, &c. &c. Seized in the above suit.

july 31 L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

A. Milne vs. Bertel & Co.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias directed to me by the hon. Galien Préval, associate judge, I shall expose to sale on Thursday the 10th August next, at 4 o'clock at the City Marshal's Office No. 56, St. Ann street, 1 ARMOIR, 1 GUITAR, Chairs prints and sundry other articles seized in the above suit.

july 31 L. DAUNOY, *Marshal.*

MARSHAL'S SALE. Joseph Charles vs. F Pascal.—By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, by the hon. G. Preval, associate judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale on Monday the 30th day of August next, at 12 o'clock noon at Hewlett's coffee house, corner of Chartres & St Louis streets, on LOT of GROUND together with the building thereon situated in Toulouse street, between Chartres and Levee streets, measuring 32 feet 6 inches front, by 68 feet 9 inches in depth, bounded on one side by Mr. T. Seconds's house, and on the other by Mr. A. Bell's building. The said Lot and Building seized in the above suit.

July 31 L. DAUNOY. Marshal.

John Mountford vs. Jonathan D'Eitch.

BY virtue of an order of sale, to me directed by the hon. C. Maurian, presiding judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale on Monday the 9th. of August at 5 o'clock, on the premises. Custom house street, between Royal & Bourbon streets, Sundry articles of Furniture, consisting of Tables, Bureaus, Chairs, Matrasses, Bed steads Bars, &c. Seized in the above suit.

july 31. L. DAUNOY. Marshal.

NOTICE.—By virtue of a writ of provisional seizure to me directed by the hon. C. Maurian, presiding judge of the city court of New-Orleans, at the suit of Gray and Dunlap vs. *Steamboat Plaquemine*—I have, seized the said Steamboat and I hereby cite all persons interested to appear within fifteen days to show cause why the demand of said plaintiff.

ju'y 31 L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY T. MOSBY.

ON Saturday, 31st inst. at 11 o'clock, at the Exchange coffee-house, will be sold.

Peggy, a mumbo girl, 8 months in the country house servant, washer and somewhat of a cook.

Mary, 3 years in the country, 30 years old, an excellent cook, with her son Austen, aged ten years, speaking English and French—both to be sold together.

Betsey, aged 15 years, a good washer, and house servant, just recovered from sickness.

All the above Slaves are warranted good subjects, and exempt of all vices and diseases contemplated by law. They are sold because their master leaves the country. july 29

BY T. MOSBY.

ON Thursday, 5th August, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Coffee house, will be sold A tract of LAND situated on Mr. Villere's plantation, about 7 miles below this city, and on the same bank, measuring two arpents front to the road or to the river, on one arpent in depth. Said Landties at 4 arpents distance from the lower boundary of Lacoste's plantation. It will be sold all together or divided into two Lots.

Terms:—One third cash, one third in one year, and one third in two years, in approved endorsed paper, &c. July 16

BY T. MOSBY.

ON Monday the 2d of August, at 4 o'clock, p. m. will be sold at his auction store,

Several chosen pieces of Marble and Bronze, and Pictures belonging to a museum.

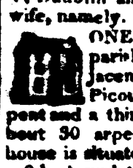
Amateurs are invited to call at the auction store, where they may take cognizance of said articles. July 22

BY F. DUTILLET.

THE continuation of the sale of LOTS OF GROUND in the suburb Montreuil, will take place at Hewlett's Coffee-house, on the 12th of August next. July 17

STATE OF LOUISIANA.
Parish of St. Charles.
COURT OF PROBATES.

ON Monday, 22d August next, at 11 o'clock, on the plantation known by the name of plantation Picou, situated in this parish, on the demand of Mr. James P. Freret, testamentary executor of the late Valentin Daublin, will be sold to the highest bidder, by the judge, auctioneer, undersigned, the following property, belonging to the community which existed between the said V. Daublin and madam Charlotte Breuillard, his wife, namely.



ONE PLANTATION situated in the parish of St. John the Baptiste, and adjacent to the above named plantation Picou. This property has about one arpent and a third fronting on the river, and is about 30 arpents in depth. A small dwelling house is situated upon it.

2d. A mulatto named ALEXANDER, aged 24 years, coach driver.

3d. A negro woman named CELESTE, aged 22 years, house servant.

4th. A negro woman named MARGARET, aged 40, house servant.

5th. A mulatto woman named LOUISE, aged 45 house servant.

6th. A four wheel carriage, two horses, and four steers.

CONDITIONS:

The plantation payable in five equal instalments, to become due as follows; 1st in March, 1831; 2d, in March, 1832; 3d in March, 1833; 4th in March 1834; 5th in March, 1835.

The slaves in 3 equal payments, thus: one third in March, 1831; one-third in March, 1832, and one-third in March, 1833.

The carriage, horses, and steers, to be paid for in March next.

The purchasers will give special mortgage on the plantation and slaves, with notes payable in New Orleans, and endorsed to the satisfaction of J. P. Freret.

The costs of the acts of sale and mortgage at the expense of the purchaser.

J. MOREL, GERMAND, Judge,
Parish of St. Charles, July 20th, 1830.
July 27.