THE BEE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY
JEROME BAYON.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1832.

GOVERNOR,

J. B. DAWSON.

The northern mail arrived at a late hour yesterday afternoon, with dates of the 10th from New York and corresponding dates from the other northern cities. Nothing new.

The *James and Henry*, by which news was expected, left Deal on the 23d March, instead of Liverpool on the 12th April. An arrival at Philadelphia from Maracaibo, brings Bogota papers of the 8th of March. Another bloody scene seems about to be opened in the political drama of Colombia. War has actually been commenced by the republic of Ecquador against New Grenada.

On the 10th instant 12 shares of the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company were sold at the New York exchange board at 105, 35 at 104 7-8, and 365 at 104½. United States bank stock, 121¼.

Without the intention of pledging our paper in any way at present, to any of the numerous candidates for the legislature from this parish, we copy in another place, from the St Francisville *Phoenix*, a handsome compliment to our fellow-citzen colonel B. Z. Canonge.

The *Missouri Republican* says: "It is generally conceded that, under the provisions of the federal constition, and of the laws of Missouri, but *one* representative can be voted for, at the next August election in this state." The reason assigned is that the legislature of the state, at its last session, omittted to provide for the election of *two* representatives, to which it was evident from the increase of population, that it would be entitled.

Louisiana will be in a similar predicament, should Mr. Webster's plan be carried through the house. With a right to *four*, we can elect but *three*, under the existing laws; and the propriety has already been suggested of his excellency the governor convoking the legislature, to provide for the defect. A representative will, doubtless, in that case, be given to this city.

A very animated and somewhat acrimonious canvass appears to be going on in the third congressional district of this state, between the honorable H. A. Bullard, the present incumbent, and the honorable Alexander Mouton, the speaker of the house of representatives of this state, who is a candidate for the seat. Judge Bullard is accused by his opponents of conniving with the Bowies in obtaining the confirmation of private land claims, upon forged titles; and colonel Preston's report to the government, on that subject, is quoted very freely and somewhat harshly against him, particularly in his absence. It is also more than insinuated that he has used his frank to cover shawls, silk stockings, &c., to the ladies of his constituents. Fudge!

Of Mr. Mouton, his opponents find it rather difficult to say anything disadvantageous. Possessed of handsome talents—of a mind well stored with information, matured by much experience—with undoubted integrity of purpose, and amiable manners, he commands the respect of all who know him. He would do honor to the state as well as to himself, in the national councils.

In the second district, the contest is between general Thomas and general Ripley. Gen. Thomas has agreeably disappointed both his friends and enemies, by the station he has assumed in congress. He is likely to give his competitor rather a hard race. We are not aware how far party politics are influencing the elections in the second district; but should party tactics be brought to bear against general Thomas, should there be no other candidates, general Ripley has a reasonable prospect of success.

In the first district, it is to be presumed that no one will be found rash enough to enter the field against our present worthy representative, judge White.

We have read with attention, the exposition of the editors of the New York *Courier and Enquirer*, of their transactions with the United States Bank, and also the report of the majority of the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of that institution—the report of the minority, by ex-president Adams, has not yet come to hand. We coincide in the opinion expressed by the intelligent editor of the *National Gazette*, that the statement of the *Courier and Enquirer* "is curious, entertaining, and we may add *instructive*, in the view which it affords of New York politics. The quarrel is between the editors of the Courier as antagonists of the Albany Regency, and Mr. Cambreling as champion. Colonel Johnson was not far wrong when he said—"I consider this pretty much a New York fight." The editors of the Courier and Enquirer are now to be immolated, if possible, at the shrine of the regency, and in order to remove an impediment to the design of rendering New York the pecuniary metropolis of the union."

The apportionment bill, as amended by the senate, promises to become a principal topic of debate in the house of representatives. When we first received information that Mr. Webster had proposed a new plan of apportionment to the consideration of the senate, we greatly regretted it. We had long been aware that the old plan was liable to some serious objections, and that those objections would become more formidable as our population increased; but we, at the same time, deemed them to be insurmountable—that among twenty-four states, whose populations varied from seventy-five thousand to almost two millions, no plan or ratio could be devised, that would not operate hardly upon some of the states. The bill, as it passed through the house of representatives, operated very hardly upon several of the New England states in particular; and we supposed that Mr. Webster had devoted all the energies of his powerful mind, to devise a plan by which a portion of the hardship should be cast from the New England upon some of the other states; and we therefore regretted that he should have undertaken a task so entirely unworthy of his gigantic intellect and professions of enlarged patriotism.

But we have since read his report with diligent attention; and it has produced in our mind the most horough conviction that he has discovered the only true, correct and equitable mode of apportionment,—the only one that will ultimately be adopted by congress, be its *present* fate what it may in the house of representatives. Entertaining this opinion of the justice and expediency of this plan, we would most cheerfully lay it before our readers entire; but its great length, and the great variety of interesting occurrences that are continually transpiring, forbid our doing so, for the present. We cannot, however, forbear offering some remarks upon what we deem the defects of the old plan, and the merits of the one proposed by Mr. Webster and adopted by the senate.

The old plan was to fix upon some ratio—that is, some number of persons which would be entitled to a representative, and then, by dividing the federal population of each state by that ratio, the quotient would show the number of representatives it was entitled to. The first objection to this mode, that has always presented itself to our mind is, that it leaves to some states very large fractions, and to others very small ones; thus, in some cases, doing manifest injustice. Mr. Webster, in his report, has pointed out some of the cases; but much stronger ones might be found. For instance, under the bill as it passed in the house, with a ratio of 47,700, New York, containing a federal population of 1,918,553, would be entitled to forty representatives; while the six following states, viz: New Hampshire, Vermont. Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Louisiana, with a population exceeding that of New York by more than 30,000, would be entitled to only thirty-seven members. There is gross injustice in this; and if the old plan be persisted in, it will become still more intolerable as the population advances and the ratio is enlarged.

There is another objection: the relative influence of the states, in the house of representatives, depends, almost entirely, upon *mere accident*. For instance, at the ratio proposed by the bill that passed the house, Rhode Island, with a population of 97,194, has as many members as Missouri, with a population of 130,419; and if the ratio had only been increased 300, so as to have made it 48,000, Missouri would still have had *two* members, and Rhode Island but *one*! So that a variation of 5,300 would alter the relative weight of those states from perfect equality, to that of *three* to *two*, or even *two* to *one*.

The constitution of the United States declares that "representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, which numbers are to be ascertained by adding to the free persons three-fifths of the slaves," and Mr. Webster contends, with irresistable force, that, as the apportionment cannot possibly be made precisely in proportion to the populations of the respective states, it must be made *as nearly so as may be*, as has always been the case in regard to direct taxation. For instance, if it were determined to have a house of two hundred and forty members, to ascertain the share of New York, say, as the whole federal population is to that of New York, so is the whole number of representatives to which that state is entitled—thus:

As 11,928: 1,918,553:: 240=38,59.

Here 38,59 being nearer to 39 than 38, New York is justly entitled to only 39 of the 240 representatives, whereas the bill from the house gives that state 40. This calculation must suffice to show the equity of Mr. Webster's plan; and having done so, we conclude with a remark that Louisiana has every reason to be grateful to him for originating it, as thereby we obtain another representative in the lower branch of the national legislature.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Courier, speaking of Mr. McLane's bill, says:

You know ex-president Adams is chairman of the committee on manufactures, to which the bill has been referred. Within the last few days Mr. Adams has given intimation of his desire to postpone any action on the bill until the next session. He has, it is suspected, abandoned the manly and patriotic ground he had taken at the commencement of the session. He went to Philadelphia a member of the bank committee, full of his own original persuasion that something must be done with the tariff during the present session. He returned an altered man; he has not, it is true, given up the necessity of conceding to the demands and wishes of the country; but he assumes the timid, irresolute and weak ground of postponement. Many other leading opposition members of both houses are beginning to assume the same ground.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

By the schooner *Eliza Thomas*, which arrived here last evening from Tampico, we have received our files of the journals of that city to the 7th inst. inclusive; but before proceeding to give a summary of the details contained in them, we will record what we learn verbally from a gentleman who came a passenger on board.

It was understood in Tampico, at the time of the departure of the *Eliza Thomas*, that general Teran was hastening to the siege of the city, being, on the 8th, according to a proclamation of gen. Moctezuma, who commands at Tampico, at Villerias. It was said, however, that the defection of gen. Teran, together with his army, would speedily take place. Indeed, it was affirmed that many of the wives of the soldiers, as well as other women, who follow the besieging army, had already arrived at Tampico, it being the general conviction that Teran's army would unite with that of Moctezuma, and turn their arms against the existing ministry. Intelligence had also reached Tampico that Guadalajara, the capital of the state of Jalisco, had given in its adhesion to the cause of Santa Anna.

An extra of the Tampico Gazette, of the 8th inst. announces, on the authority of the *Registro Official* of the 28th ult. that brigadier general Inclan, who commands at St. Augustin, the capital of the state of Mexico, had already proved his defection, by openly declaring against the existing government. It seems, however, that it is the intention of this new champion to embrace the cause of gen. Pedraza, who is scarcely thought of by any one else in Mexico, having voluntarily renounced his rights to the presidency, at the battle of Arcadada, and frequently and positively repeated his renunciation, since those events. But gen. Inclan is represented to be one of those thousands of weathercocks who are veered about by every breeze of revolution; and should he unite his flag with that of Santa Anna, he will be no very great acquisition. A very large number of the citizens of Lerma have followed Inclan in his defection, of whom the *Registro Official* remarks rather iquantly, that "they are the very individuals, who, at the battle of Arcadada, pronounced against Padraza and in favor of Guerrero; so that it should seem that these brave citizens are now about to repair their former wrong by playing a counter game!"

The same journal announces that intelligence had been received from Vera Cruz, that a detachment which left Actopan had surprised a ministerial corps stationed at Antigua, and taken them all prisoners. The captive officers and soldiers had been sent down to Vera Cruz.

But the most important intelligence by this supplement, is, without doubt, the following:

"The general in chief of the liberating army has received by an extraordinary courier from Mexico, the interesting news that the castle of that capital, together with an immense crowd of citizens who had thrown themselves into it, has declared against the present government. There is no doubt that this movement is combined with the declaration of Inclan, at Lerma; and that, ere now, Bustamenta and his sanguinary ministry are shut up in prison, and will speedily expiate on the gallows the horrible crimes which have covered the whole republic with mourning."

This intelligence is of the highest importance: for if Inclan be really sustained by a numerous party, and do not declare for Santa Anna, the latter, after having overthrown Bustamente, will be obliged to wrest the capital by force, from the former. But we can hardly believe in the popularity, to any great extent, of a man whose acts, while in the commaud of the state of Guadalajara, excited so much discontent, and, perhaps, produced the movement at Vera Cruz.

The Tampico Gazette of the 7th announces the arrival in that port of the national schooners *Gen. Santa Anna* and *Gen. Moctezuma*, from Vera Cruz.—These vessels, as well as the *Landero*, which was in company, touched at Tuspan and landed a staff of officers, some money, and a variety of articles necessary for the subsistence of the liberating army. The *Landero* returned to Vera Cruz with important despatches.

The following is a translation of a letter, addressed by gen. Santa Anna, to Mr. Andrade of Tampico:

"VERA CRUZ, April 29.

"My dear Friend:—I take the liberty of enclosing to you a letter, which I pray you to remit by a safe hand, to the governor of Tamaulipas.

"The important occupations with which I am overloaded, prevent me from writing all that I could wish; and I will only say, that every thing goes on well here. I have already, within a fortnight, received one hundred men from the camp of the enemy. The besiegers (I speak this in jest) behold their ranks daily diminishing: for besides the desertions of the soldiers, who come over to me, or go into the interior, the ravages of sickness are such that they know not what to do with their sick, or how to cure them. The situation of these poor people is really to be lamented.

"One of our divisions marches immediately from Huimanguillo to Tobasco, for the purpose of protecting the patriots of that state, and another, of one thousand, will proceed to Puebla, for a similar purpose.—By the end of May, at farthest, we will have brought the campaign to a happy termination. Wishing you health and happiness, I subscribe myself

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA."

We also learn from a passenger in the Eliza Thomas that the French brig Faun, which was lately at Pensacola, was entirely lost on the reef five miles from Tuspan, by the inaccuracy of the French charts, by which she was navigated. Even the sailors lost their baggage.—The crew of the Faun was saved by three Mexican vessels of war, and carried to Tampico. The purpose of the visit of the Faun is said to have been to offer protection to the French citizens who reside in that city. The United States ship Grampus, which went thither for a similar purpose towards the American residents, was lying at anchor outside of the bar, when the Eliza Thomas left.

From the St. Francisville Phœnix.

We are pleased to learn that col. B. Z. Canonge has entered the lists among the city aspirants, to a seat in the state legislature. It is an honorable aspiration, and we sincerely wish him success, from a firm conviction that it is a station he will fill with credit to himself, and usefulness and fidelity to his country. The colonel is peculiarly qualified to represent the interests of this state. He speaks all the languages used in it with great ease and correctness—and his open character and courteous deportment, well fit him for uniting a social and friendly feeling between the French and American people. He makes no odious distinction of languages—he soars above such petty and contemptible prejudices—a mere *love of liberty and democratic freedom* alone regulate the land marks of his confidence and esteem.

SOUTHERN CONVENTION.—The long expected meeting of the Union men of Sumter, was held on the 5th inst. "to consider the measures which ought to be pursued by the southern states, in the event that congress fail to make a satisfactory modification of the existing tariff laws." The hon. Richard J. Manning, presided, and F. L. Kennedy, acted as Secretary. Judge Richardson addressed the meeting, and moved the appointment of a committee to prepare an address and resolutions. A committee was accordingly appointed, (of which the judge was chairman,) and their report was adopted by acclamation. We have not yet seen the address. The resolutions were advocated by col. John P. Richardson, who is said to have spoken "admirably well," (which we can readily credit, because we know him to be an intelligent man and an impressive speaker,) and to have "happily ridiculed nullification," (we are glad to learn that he was in so good a humor,) and "to have shattered it at a single blow" (notwithstanding which it is far from being dead, and can still bear many a harder knock than any he has given it.) The meeting was so well pleased with his address that a committee was appointed to thank him, and to request a copy for publication. A vote of thanks was passed to gen. Blair. *Charleston Mercury.*

COMETS.—Poulson's Advertiser informs us that the rev. Mr. Cooper of Philadelphia is about to publish an essay on comets. It is said he has some new views on the subject, and proposes a theory which accounts for them on simple principles. The opinions of philosophers have hitherto been discordant with respect to the phenomena of these occasional visiters. If Mr. Cooper can furnish a theory any more satisfactory than previous ones it will be very acceptible at the present time, when so much interest is felt on account of the coming comet.—*N. Y. Adv.*

NUMERICAL FIGURES.—The digits which we now employ, began to be made use of in Europe, for the first time in 1240, in the Alphonsean tables, made by the order of Alphonso, son of Ferdinand, king of Castile; who employed for this purpose Isaac Hazen, a Jew singer of the synagogue of Toledo, and Abel Ragel, an Arabian. The Arabs took them from Indians in 900. The other eastern nations received them through the means of the Spaniards, in a short time after their invasions. The first Greek who made use of them was Planudes, in a work dedicated to Michael Paleologus, in 1289; so that the Greeks had them not from the Arabs but the Latins. These cyphers were first used in Paris, in 1259; and became generally used in England, as Dr. Wallis thinks, about the year 1130.—*Curiosities of Literature.*

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Bolivar, Welch, Havre,	Quertier & Boutin
Ship Hawes, Spear, Havre,	J Ogden & co
Ship Hindostan, Patterson, Liverpool,	W Nott & co
Brig Horace, Foss, Greenock,	L H Gale
Schr Elizabeth, Murray, Rio Grande,	J Bourdin
Schr Elizabeth, Hobart, Erazoria,	P B Penny
Schr Felicie, Martinez, Havana,	Tuffts & co
Schr Anice, Rio Grande,	M F Cougot

ARRIVED.

Steamer Whale, from sea.—Left the Pass wednesday evening, nothing in the offing—brought up ship Oceana, fm N.-York, and schr Brassoria, from Brassoria.

Steamer Florida, brought up brig Josefina and schr John Hope. The Whale had carried to sea the line ship Natchez, Reed, for New York, and others of her tow—had in one vessel, and was out for the line ship Huntsville, Stoddard, then in sight.

Steamer Grampus, Beebe, towed to sea brig Elvira, Grace, for Boston; towed up to town brig Tuskar, fm Boston, brig Billow, schr Eliza Thomas, Delarue, Tampico. The boat having nothing new to communicate proceeded to the wood yard, without leaving a report.

Brig Billow, Hoadlet, from New York, to L H Gale—cargo, hay, curb stones, potatoes, etc. to Barstow and Adams; Peters and Millard; and the master.

Brig Tuskar, Hall, from Boston, to Stetson and Avery, with ice, hay, etc.

Brig Jexpina, Grenados, from Havana—cargo, fruit to S Cucullu. 1 pass.

Schr Eliza Thomas, Delokur, from Tampico 10th inst. to Tuyes and co; cargo, fustic, specie, etc. to S Alexander; the consignees and order. 26 pass.

Schr John Hope, McDonald, from the Balize.

Steamer Saratoga, Kimball, from Ecara Fabra, with cotton and mdze. to E L Tracy; and others. 4 pass.

Steamer Beaver, Edwards, from Natchitoches, with cotton, tobacco, etc. to J Linton; and others. 22 pass.

Steamer Chesapeak, Kilgour, from Cincinnati—cargo, ale, pork, hams, whiskey, lard, flour, etc. to M F Maher; Stetson and Avery; and others. 14 pass.

Ten flatboats from Tennessee and Kentucky, with about 600 hhds tobacco to sundries.

Three flatboats from Tennessee, with 975 bales cotton to sundries.

Six flatboats from Alabama, with about 1900 bales cotton to sundries.

Arrived at the Basin.

Schr Emily, from Covington, with 19,470 bricks to Lefebvre and Durell. 3 pass.

Schrs Diligence and Margaret, from Madisonville, with 29,000 brick to John T McNeil.

Left last evening for sea, steamer Post Boy, with ship Aspasia, brigs Horrace and Argus.

Steamer Pilot with ship Hindostan, brig Venus, schrs Elizabeth and Anice.

Steamer Shark, Howring, with schr Felice.

FOR SALE, now landing from ship Warsaw, from New York, 2 cases umbrellas, assorted colors; 2 do. ladies parasols; 1 do imitation tortoise shell combs, carved, of superior quality; 2 cases silk hose and sewing silks, for sale low by
m 25 P. E. & C. SORBE, 218 Royal st.

AGENCY OF THE SUGAR REFINERY.—The subscribers have a constant supply of loaf and lump sugar, constantly on hand.
may 25 YORKE, MACALESTER & CO.

CANISTER TEAS.—33 cases, each 12, two lbs. canisters gunpowder teas, 1832; 150 do. 13 lbs. boxes imperial teas, for sale by
may 25 YORKE, MACALESTER & CO.

PRIME PORK.—300 barrels Ohio prime pork, for sale, to close a consignment, by
may 25 YORKE, MACALESTER & CO.

COFFEE—19 hhds and 15 tierces superior St. Jago Coffee, for sale by
THAYER, HURD & CO.
may 25 29 Magazine street.

TOBACCO.—Havana, St. Jago and Kentucky Tobacco, suitable for segar makers, for sale by
THAYER, HURD & CO.
may 25 29 Magazine street.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Stolen or strayed from No. 100, Royal street, a small Havana LAP DOG, white, with the exception of both ears being black, and answers to the name of Spot. The above reward will be given on the return of the dog at the above mentioned place. may 25

THE subscribers have received by ship Warsaw, from New York, and offer for sale, 100 drums fresh Smyrna figs. Per ship Bolivar, from Havre, a few Roquefort cheeses; and by another vessel from Marseilles, 20 boxes Arles sausages, first quality.
In store—150 boxes raisins; Lyons sausages; Sardine's preserved in oil and butter, from Nantz and L'Orient; Kirs-waser; Maraskino de Zara; Guignolet; Ratafia de Cerises; an assortment of bird cages of different sizes, and all other articles in the grocery line.
may 25 CLAPIER & MICOUD.

FOR SALE by the subscriber, received by the ship Zelia, Captain Berges, Red Medoc Wine, first quality, in barrels; do. do. do. very superior quality, do; do. do. do. do. do, in half barrels; also, in boxes of 12 bottles, received by divers ships; Champaigne in baskets of 12 bottles.
may 25 J. B. LABATUT.

Charles Dimond vs. William f. m. c.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, by the hon. P. Smith, associate judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale on Monday, the 4th of June, at 12 o'clock, at the corner of Chartres and St. Louis street, one horse and dray No. 604, seized in the above suit.
may 25 L. DAUNOY, mar.

The mayor et al. vs. Fr. Bellmire and Chavriers.

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 4th day of June, at 5 o'clock, at the principal, sundry articles of groceries, seized in the above suit.
may 25 L. DAUNOY, mar.

Flint and Carnes vs. John Longmire.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, by the hon. P. Smith, associate judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale on Tuesday the 5th of June, at 5 o'clock, at the principal, 1 bay mare, 3 half kegs of tobacco, 2 bbls of sugar, 5 bbls of mackerel, 4 standing casks and contents, 7 bbls of whiskey. Seized in the above suit.
may 25 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

R. Cotwell vs. Steamboat Kitty Clover and owners.

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 Tuesday the 26th of June, at 12 o'clock, at noon, at Hewlett's coffee house, corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets, the steam boat Kitty Clover, her tackle, apparel, and furnitures. Seized in the above suit.
may 25 L. DAUNOY, Marshal.

NOTICE.—The subscriber has received by recent arrivals from the northern cities and Europe, an elegant and complete assortment of fine jewelry which he will sell on reasonable terms, at his store, corner of Conde and Dumaine streets. His assortment consists of ear rings, shirt buttons, breast pins, etc.
may 16 J. LASALLE.

FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.
The staunch fast running steam boat KENTUCKIAN, Shaw, master, having the principal part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch, for the above ports. For freight or passage, her accommodations being very superior, apply on board, or to
m 24 YORKE, MACALESTER & CO.

FOR LOUISVILLE, *and all intermediate ports.* The first class steamer MOHAWK, Captain Finbern, will leave port on Sunday, an 10a, m. For freight passage apply on board, or to
may 24 YORKE, MACALESTER & Co.

FOR LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI.
The superior fast class steamer PHILADELPHIA, Capt. Pennewit, will have despatch for the above ports, having a good portion of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage, having extensive and comfortable accommodations, apply on board, or to
m 23 STETSON & AVERY.

FOR LOUISVILLE—The well known Steam Boat LOUISIANA, C. T. Maynard Master, is expected to arrive here by the 27th inst. and will leave from the 1st to 3d of June. Her accommodations for Cabin Passengers, are of the most extensive and comfortable kind.—For further particulars apply to TOURNE & BECKWITH,
25th may. 15 New Levee.

FOR ST. LOUIS.
A large quantity of FREIGHT offered to any good boat bound for that place. Apply at No. 23 St. Louis street. may 18

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a good vessel of about fifty tons burthen to load for Rio Grande, (Mexico); a liberal price will be given by applying to the subscriber at No 36 Old Levee to (m 25) W. AICARD.

PASSAGE FOR NEW YORK.
The packet ship TALMA, Captain Sears, will leave port on Saturday next, 26 instant, and can accommodate a few more passengers, apply to
m 25 WM. G. HEWES, No. 9, Camp st.

FOR BORDEAUX:—PASSAGE ONLY.
French barque AIMABLE MARIE, capt. FABRE, having all her cargo engaged, will sail positively on the 5th June, and can handsomely accommodate a few more passengers, for which apply immediately on board, opposite Conti street, or to
may 25 P. E. & C. SORBE, 218 Royal st.

FOR PORT PRINCE.
The fast sailing copper fastened schooner SPICA, capt. ——, will sail on the 29th instant. For passage only, having superior accommodations, apply on board opposite the Blue Stores, or to
TOURNE & BECKWITH,
may 24 15 New Levee.

FOR HAVRE. The first class coppered and copper fastened ship CRESCENT, P. Rogers, has the greatest part of her cargo engaged and wants 300 bales cotton to complete her lading; Apply to I. OGDEN & CO.
may 23 59 Canal st.

FOR NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
to sail 5th June, (Louisiana and New York line,) the new and elegant ship CREOLE, Capt. Page, will commence loading to-morrow, and sail as above. This ship will take frieight to Liverpool only; will stop at New York to land passengers, where her detention will not exceed two days. To passengers bound to Liverpool this conveyance presents unusual comforts and conveniences. For freight or passage apply on board, opposite the vegetable market, or to
may 23 FOSTER & HUTTON, 77 Canal st.

WANTED.—A good schooner of about 80 tons for a South American port. Apply to the subscriber, FORRESTER.
may 23

FOR BALTIMORE. The very fast sailing copper fastened and coppered packet brig BOURNE, Captain Benthall, will have immediate despatch; for freight or passage, having commodious accommodations, apply on board opposite No. 19, or to
m 23 HARRISON, BROWN & CO.

FOR NEW YORK—*Packet of the 22d May.*
The ship TALMA is now loading, and will sail as above. For freight or passage, apply to WM. G. HEWES,
may 19 No. 9 Camp st.

☞ The ship BOLIVAR, A. Welch, master, will positively depart from hence for Havre, on Friday the 25th instant, at 4 o'clock, p. m. Passengers are requested to send their baggage on board and to take their passports. m 23

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD—Will be paid for the apprehension of boy Jackson, who left my house last evening, and who will probably endeavor to pass himself as free, and leave the city on board of some steamboat. He is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 10 inches high, well made; remarkably good looking, walks erect, talks rather slow and smiles, is very intelligent, speaks a little bad French, generally very genteel in his dress, and sometimes assumes the appearance of a dandy; he is of a mulatto color, has a general assortment of good clothes, and was formerly owned by the late William C. Withers, and worked at his saw mill for some considerable time and is well known to all the old hands of that establishment as well as to those working at Mr. C. Byrne's saw mill, and those who lately worked at Messrs. Gaumley & Miller's brick yard, and on the rail road, where he himself worked last summer; in fact he has a general acquaintance throughout the city. He is a carpenter and a cooper by trade, and understands both better than most colored persons; he will probably endeavor to pass as free, and from his plausible manner of conversing would be very apt to deceive. Whoever will secure him in any jail shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expenses. I. L. McCOY.
may 25

NEW BOOKS.—Just received and for sale, by the subscribers, Marshall's Life of Washington, in 2 vols., with an atlas; Bell, on Bath and Mineral Waters; Biographical Sketches of eccentric Characters; Lempiere's Classical Dictionary; Buck's Religious Anecdotes; Gooch, on Females; Renwick's elements of Mechanics; Bernard's Retrospections of the Stage; The Sister's Budget, a collection of tales in prose and verse; Rebecca, or the Fille de Chambre; White's Natural History of Selborne. E. JOHNS & CO.
No. 113 Chartres st. and corner of Camp and Common streets. may 25

CASH advances will be made on shipments of produce to New York, apply to
m24 WILLIAM G. HEWES.

STRAY HORSE.—Was brought to the livery stable in Royal street, between Toulouse and St. Peter, on the 14th inst. a black Spanish horse, with four white feet, and without any apparent mark.—The owner is requested to pay charges and take him away. may 23

A FIRST RATE SADDLE HORSE, for sale by
may 23 ISAAC L. McCOY.

40 Barrels and casks first quality Sperm Oil, for sale by [m 23] ISAAC L. McCOY.

RIO COFFEE.—500 bags landing and for sale by
m 23 LINCOLN & GREEN.

SPERM CANDLES.—12 boxes landing and for sale by (m 23) LINCOLN & GREEN.

BALE ROPE, cotton bagging, and melee cigars, for sale by HARRISON, BROWN & CO.
may 23

MADDER, of superior quality, just received per brig Bourne from Baltimore, and for sale by
m23 HARRISON, BROWN & CO.

300 bags of superior quality, just received and for sale by
m 23 HARRISON, BROWN & CO. 117 Royal st

80 Tons Dogwood landing from schr Swan, from Tobasco, for sale by
may 23 A. QUERTIER & BOUTIN.

PRIME PORK.—275 bbls of prime pork, now landing from Steamer Scotland and for sale by
may 23 STETSON & AVERY.

MACKAREL.—196 bbls. No. 2, and 167 bbls no. 3, of superior quality, received per ship Henry Thompson, and for sale by
may 23 STETSON & AVERY.

CARTS, DRAYS & WHEEL-BARROWS landing from ship Chester, for sale by
may 18 S. C. BELL.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY HEWLETT & RASPILLER,
AND
H. J. DOMINGON.

Valuable City Property
FOR SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY, 30th May inst., will be sold at Hewlett's Exchange Coffee house, at half past 12 o'clock, to close a concern,

1st. A LOT situated in this city, corner of Bienville and Dauphin, measuring 103 feet front on Bienville street by 177 feet 4 inches deep on Dauphine street, with three HOUSES, each divided into four rooms, two closets on a gallery, and double Kitchen—the whole built with brick and covered with shingles—bounded on one side by the property of Baptiste Quaweness, and on the other by that of Mr. Dique. The banquets to be at the cost of the purchasers.

2d. A LOT situated in this city, corner of St. Peter and Dauphine, measuring 40 feet front on the first by 72 feet front on the latter. There is on said lot a BRICK HOUSE covered with tiles, divided into four apartments, two closets, two cellars, a brick Kitchen, the upper part of which is built of brick between posts. Said property is bounded on one side by that of Madame Montemi, and on the other by that of Baptiste Asenard. The banquets are at the cost of the purchaser.

3d. A LOT situated in this city, in St. Peter, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets, measuring 60 feet front by 71 deep more or less. There is on said lot two BRICK HOUSES, covered with tiles, each divided into four apartments, two closets, two cellars, a kitchen built of bricks between posts and covered with tiles. Said property is bounded on one side by that of Wm. Broom, and on the other by that of Francois Jegnac. These houses will be sold separately, and the banquets will be at the cost of the purchasers.

4th. A LOT situated at the corner of Bourbon and Orleans streets, measuring 34 feet front on the former by 71 feet on the latter, more or less.—There is on said lot a large frame HOUSE, divided in 6 apartments, a gallery and kitchen. Said property is bounded on one side by that of Madame Dubois, and on the other by that of Mr. Favrot. The banquets to be at the cost of the purchaser.

5th. A LOT forming the corner of Dumaine and Dauphine streets, measuring 61 feet front on the former and 60 feet on the latter, more or less. There is on said corner lot a HOUSE built of bricks between posts and covered with tiles: it is divided into four apartments, 2 closets and 2 cellars; two frame kitchens, and at the extremity of the lot on Dauphin street, there is a wooden building divided into 5 rooms. Said property is bounded on one side by that of Mr. De la Rosa, and on the other by that of Mr. Achilles Burel. The banquets to be at the cost of the purchasers.

6th. A LOT situated in Bourbon street, between Ursuline and St. Philippe, measuring 60 feet front by 90 in depth, or thereabout.—There is on said lot a HOUSE built of bricks between posts, covered with hooked tiles, divided for three locations, and a kitchen composed of three rooms, built of brick, with terrass roof. Said property is bounded on one side by that of Mr. L. Sigeur, and on the other by that of Mr. Wm. Escoffieur. The banquets to be at the cost of the purchaser.

7th. A LOT situated on St. Philippe street, between Bourgogne and Rampart, measuring 26 feet front by 60 feet deep, more or less. There is on said lot a wooden House, divided in three apartments, bounded on one side by the property of Mr. Doriol and on the other by that of Mr. S. Amand. Banquets at the cost of purchaser.

8th. A LOT situated in St. Philippe street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, measuring 60 feet front by 120 feet deep, bounded on one side by the property of Mr. L. Sejour, and on the other by that of the heirs of Celeste Mazant. There is on this lot two frame HOUSES divided into two apartments two closets, and small rooms fronting on the street.—Possession to be given on the 15th of June next. Banquets at the cost of the purchaser.

9th. A LOT situated in St. Philippe, between Royal and Bourbon streets, measuring 30 feet front by 60 feet deep, more or less.—There is on said lot a BRICK HOUSE covered with hooked tiles, divided in four apartments, two closets, a gallery, with story kitchen, covered with tiles, containing 4 rooms, bounded on one side by the property of Mr. Fauché Cougot, and on the other by that of Mr. St. Laurent.

10th. A LOT situated on Royal, between St. Philippe and Dumaine streets, measuring 30 feet front by 45 feet deep, more or less.—There is on said lot a STORE built of bricks, with a terrass roof, measuring about 30 feet square. Said property is bounded on one side by that of Mr. Fauché Cougot, and on the other by that occupied by Madame Bayon. The banquets are paid.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Six, twelve, eighteen and twenty four months credit, payable in notes satisfactorily endorsed, and bearing mortgage on the property until final payment.

☞ The acts of sale to be passed before Louis T. Caire, notary public, at the expense of the purchasers. Purchasers will give their notes, divided into shares to suit the vender, from the day of sale. may 16

SALE OF DE LA RONDE'S PLANTATION,
TO BE NAMED
VERSAILLES.

HEWLETT & RASPILLER AND DOMINGON, Auctioneers,

WILL sell at auction, at the New Exchange, on Saturday, 26th instant, at noon,

A PORTION OF THE LANDS

of said plantation, situated six miles below town, and so advantageously known, as regards its situation and the elevation of the ground, unparallelled even at a great distance from the neighborhood of New Orleans.

A plan of the property will be exhibited at the Exchange several days previous to the day of sale, and the amateurs of agreeable locations for country seats, are requested to visit the spot, where all the information they may require will be given.

The division of property is made in lots of about one arpent front by six in depth, more or less according to their situation. A part are fronting the river, and will be sold with the privilege to the extensive batture. The height of the land is such that little or no levee is required. The other lots, one of which is 3 acres by about six in depth with the extensive mansion, out buildings and garden of the plantation, fronting De La Ronde and Lake Borgne's avenues, each fifty feet wide, with eighty feet between them, reserved in the centre of the plantation for the canal of Versailles, intended to communicate from the river to the beautiful bayou Bienvenu, which empties itself into Bourne. By referring to the maps of the vicinity of New Orleans it is evident that this spot is one among the very few that admits of the practicability of the execution of this so much wished for and necessary improvement, there being but a small portion of cypress swamp on the line of the canal which meets the bayou, of about 100 acres from the river, and being there 18 to 20 feet deep, and as wide, that it might rightly be called a river rather than a bayou.

In the arrangement of this plan the proprietor has reserved for the common use, draining ditches and roads on the limits of Messrs. Bienvenu and Lacoste's plantations, and secured to the purchasers the practicability of rendering their lots convenient, agreeable and useful. It is not necessary to remark that persons wishing to secure country seats, by locating on this spot of ground, will not have the inconvenience of the sun in going to town in the morning and returning in the evening.

The sale is made at 1, 2, and 3 years credit from the 20th March last, payable in notes satisfactorily endorsed, domiciliated in the town and bearing mortgage.

The deeds of sale will be passed before L. T. Caire, esq. not pub. at the expense of the purchasers. m 16

INFORMATION WANTED.

$25 ARE OFFERED to any body who should be able to give information about FRANCOIS FIDEL LANDWING, born at Zug in Switzerland in the year 1784; he left Bordeaux on the 16th March, 1816, and arrived at New York on the 30th April next; proceeded from thence to Philadelphia and in October next to Easton Pa. In the year 1817 he went to Pittsburgh, and afterwards by the way of the Ohio to New Orleans, which place he reached in the fall of 1817. The last letter which his father received from him, bears date New Orleans, 17th September, 1817; at that time he had a mind to go to the republic of Colombia. In case of his death, the same sum would be given for an authentic certificate of it. Apply to
THEOD. NICOLET & CO.
In New Orleans, or to
COTTENEL H. BARBEY,
may 21 New York.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.

ON Tuesday next the 29th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 14 Royal, between Canal and Custom House streets, will be sold, a splendid assortment of household furniture, consisting of dinner, breakfast, tea and card tables, sofas, chairs, mirrors, bedsteads, carpets, awnings, fenders, &c. may 25

BY T. MOSSY.

ON Saturday, the 26th inst., will be sold, at Hewlett's coffee house, a creole negro girl named Francoise, about 35 years old; she is a good washer, ironer, cook, and a good house servant. She is warranted against diseases and vices as prescribed by law, but is inclined to drinking. Terms cash. may 24

BY T. MOSSY.

ON Friday, the 25th inst., will be sold at his new store, Toulouse street, an assortment of domestic goods, such as power loom bleached cotton 4-4 & 3-4 burlaps &c. may 24

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.

ON Saturday next the 26th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange coffee house, will be sold, the following slaves, viz: Hannah, aged 30 years, with 3 orphan children, one about 5 years, one about 4 years, and