THE BEE.

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JEROME BAYON.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1832.

GOVERNOR,

J. B. DAWSON.

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

Candidates for the state legislature.

Z. CANONGE,	A. DUCROS,
W. F. C. DUPLESSIS,	D. AUGUSTIN,
S. MAZUREAU,	C. DAUNOY,
A. HOA,	F. LABATUT,
J. R. STERRETT,	L. ALLARD,
S. D. DIXON,	J. LALANDE,
B. MARTONY,	E. CANON,
J. R. GRYMES,	L. PERCE.

J. M. KERREDY,

The dates by yesterday's northern mail are from N. York of the evening of the 6th, Washington of the 8th and Charleston of the 10th.

There is no later European news than that by the *Jubilee*, notwithstanding the New York papers report, that ship *James Cropper*, from Liverpool, May 7th, put into that port on the 5th, to land passengers. Either she brought no papers, or they were retained for the place of her destination. We may hear of them by this day's mail.

The trial of col. *Wm. G Taylor*, for counterfeiting bills of the United State's bank, which is proceeding in the U S. District court, excites no small share of attention. The evidence for the prosecution was not closed when the court adjourned last evening.

The politics of the South are not sufficiently understood in the other parts of the Union. It is true that the mysticism of the nullifiers has been torn aside, and the ambitious views of its leaders rendered so apparent that there is little danger to be apprehended to the Union, from that quarter. There are, however, other modes and aspects of Southern politics, which are more worthy the attention of reflecting politicians, but which, in the struggles for office, and the *melée* of personal conflict, seems to have been entirely overlooked.

While we ridicule the wild theory of nullification; we should not lose sight of the fact, that the leading politicians of the entire South are no less opposed, upon principle, to the existing tariff, than the advocates of nullification. The remedy which they propose is not less alarming in its consequences than that of their derided opponents—it is a Southern convention, a withdrawal from the Union, and a separate confederacy. This scheme is recommended in a letter from gen. Blair, one of the *representatives* in congress from South Carolina, and a leading politician of what is called the *Union party in that state*. The following extract affords a tolerably fair exposition of his views:

"A crisis has arrived in federal politics, pregnant with the fate of our republic.

"The history of our wrongs is too familiar to you to require a recital of them at present. Suffice it to say, that the protection the manufacturers solicited from us as a *boon* in 1816, they now demand as a *right*. By an artful combination of various interests and political partisans, and by bribing various sections of the country with largesses for internal improvements, they have marshalled a majority in congress that enables them to set all constitutional restraint, and all sense of justice at defiance—and to riot in the spoils of the South with the rapacity of a wolf in a sheepfold." * * *

"What measure did fairest to be most effectual, and least hazardous to our own safety and the integrity of the Union?

"Some of the nullifiers of the state of S. Carolina, insist on immediate nullification and resistance by that state alone. My insuperable objections to this course, *while South Carolina remains in the Union*, are known to you and I need not trouble you with them here. You know I regard "nullification" as just so much worse than revolution, as the penalties and stain of treason are calculated to make it. But I should answer without hesitation to the questions proposed, that the remedy I suggested to the Union and State Right party of Charleston, in the course of last summer, and which I have held forth as our dernier resort, ever since 1828, is the proper plan for us to pursue.

"The synopsis of that plan is all the Southern states having the same common interest with South Carolina, should make common cause with her. That Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and as many of our adjacent sister states as choose to join us, should each send delegates to a SOUTHERN CONVENTION to meet at Columbia. That each state should send a number of delegates proportionate to her representation in congress; say two delegates from each congressional district, and that these delegates should be instructed by the people to address a strong and spirited, but respectful remonstrance to congress against any other than a *revenue tariff*, presenting to that body, in the same instrument, the alternative of giving up the American system, returning to an honest constitutional course of legislation, distributing equal burthens and equal benefits,—or that we will separate from the confederacy, "*peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must.*"

Responsive to these views, we notice in the Charleston City Gazette, a journal uniformly espousing the cause of the Unionists, the proceedings of a highly respectable meeting, in Sumpter district, which appear to be marked equally by moderation, firmness and ability. An admirable address to the people was submitted by the hon. John S. Richardson, which affords an index to the ulterior views of that party, and through it the great portion of the South. The following is the conclusion of this document:

But we have great grounds to apprehend, that the power of an interested majority may continue to prevail over right, policy and prudence. Let us then deal frankly, fearlessly, and rationally, with congress; while they are still in session, and leave them no excuse from ignorance of our final course. Candour, the completion of our present politics, and the reasonable requisitions of the people, all demand, that in the event of the federal government failing now when there is no longer any excuse for further delay, to adopt a wholsome and substantial reduction of the import duties; and a constitutional modification of the principle of taxation; we will recommend to the legislature of South Carolina, at its next session, to propose to, and invite all the Free Trade, Anti-Tariff states, to hold a conference in the manner often before practised in these states where all shall be equal; and all abide by the course which shall be adopted by the majority in order to relieve the planting and commercial states, from a partial, oppressive and unjust tariff of protecting and prohibitory duties. We would leave all details to our legislature, and confide in their wisdom, patriotism and firmness. We believe, that in such a convention of the Southern and other states, who may concur in the measure proposed, justice would be done, the constitution protected, and peace preserved.—We leave the responsibility of rejecting this proposition, to those, if any there should be, who may oppose a means so simple and intelligible, so republican and considerate, and heretofore so well tried in the United States, upon great occasions. We cannot admit, that there will be any opposit on. The measure proposed must be adopted; or otherwise, the nullification of the tariff law, by a single state.—This last proposition we will not denounce. We propose to conciliate every virtuous man, and not offend the feeling of our equals. But we are clear, and certain, that, if after three years of full and persuasive recommendation of this proposition, there is, as we verily believe, not one state in the Union, nor a respectable party out of South Carolina, who have in any way, acquiesced in Mr. Calhoun's version of the Virginian doctrines of '98 and '99:—Then, we must say with all the other states, that, that particular version is, at least, impracticable, or mistaken, or cannot be understood by the people at large. And therefore cannot be fit for our adoption. We cannot but be confident too, that our particular brethren, in immediate opposition to us, will not expect us, to acquiesce, in what we deem wrong; and when we can learn of no respectable party of men, other than themselves, in any one of the states, who do not controvert the truth constitutionally, or safety of the nullification of a federal tax act, by a *single state*. Such a proceeding them, even were it right in some instances, must, therefore, be still, of necessity abandoned, in the particular cases before us.—And we say, once more to them *unite with us*: That once united in a Southern Convention of all the states equally interested with ourselves, (a proposition originally made by a great and virtuous man, who acted with them, as the proper constitutional substitute for nullification) and, in his language, "whatever we demand, will in all likelihood, be granted, if we sustain it in a proper way." In the name, then, of our country, of all that is precious in success, or, costly, in overthrow: if ye our hearts are earnest in this matter, let not a feverish anxiety, for a particular mode of action, (which all beside, have strove, in vain, to comprehend) merge, in that single passion; or embitter, *all love for the very relief we seek*, and which relief ought to constitute, and direct, the very being, end, and aim, of the means to be adopted. Let then our single resolution be, *in Granite*; our party Emblem, of *Dust*.

We are not alarmists—but have felt it a duty incumbent upon us as public journalists, to exhibit to our readers the possible consequences of a blind adherence to what is denominated the American System. The foregoing extracts speak out for but one meaning, still they breath throughout a spirit of moral resolution that cannot be mistaken for the vapourings of nullification.

NEW-YORK, June 6.

From Terceira.—We have been favored with a file of Terceira papers, brought by the ship *Jubilee*, together with a number of decrees issued by Don Pedro, as regent, in the name of dona Maria 2nd. Nothing could exceed the joy with which he was received at the Islands, being regarded as the deliverer of the Portuguese nation. In one of the decrees referred to, he announces the reasons which have induced him to assume the office of regent, viz: the solicitations of the people, the claims of paternal feeling, and above all, the welfar of the country. He declares his intention not to abandon the station, till the legitimate government of dona Maria 2nd, the cortes and the constitution, shall be re-established in Portugal. By another decree he releases all persons imprisoned in the city of Angra for political offences committed prior to the re-establishment of the legitimate government at the places of their residence. The regent's principal ministers are, Marquess Palmella, Foreign Department and the Islands, Senor Agostilho Jose Freire, Minister of War and Marine; and Senor Jose Xavier Mouzinho da Silveira, Minister of Justice and Finance.

(*Jour. Com.*)

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

We have received from Washington a copy of the annual statement of imports and exports to and from the United States during the year ending 30th Sept. 1821. The amount of the former is greater, we believe, than in any previous year.

Total value of imports, $103,191,124, including $7,305,945 in gold and silver; of which in American bottoms $82,062,140, and $6,229,014 in foreign. Of the whole amount, $13,456,626 consisted of articles duty free; $61,534,966 paying ad valorem duties; and $8,199,533 specific duties.

The value of foreign goods exported during the same period was $20,033,526; domestic, $61,277,657.—Total exports, $81,310,583. Of the foreign goods, exported, $11,720,781 were entitled to drawback; the remainder not.

The domestic exports are thus divided: Fisheries, including whale oil, whale bone, and sperm candles, $1,889,472; agriculture $47,261,433, viz: product of animals, $2,828,936; vegetable food, $13,997,472, of which $9,938,458 consisted in the single article of flour; tobacco $4,892,388; cotton $25,279,492; other articles $253,245; manufactures of all kinds, $7,147,364, including $1,126,313 of cotton;—unmanufactured articles not enumerated, $715,311. Total as above, 61,277,057. In the list of manufactures exported, re included $2,058,474 in specie.

Value of imports during the previous year, (ending 30th of Sept. 1830,) $70,876,920; foreign exports $14,387,479, domestic $59,472,029. Total exports during the year, $73,849,508. Excess of imports in 1831 over these of 1830, $32,314,204; excess of foreign exports, $5,646,049; do. of domestic exports, $1,815,028. Total increase of exports in 1831, as compared with the previous year, $7,461,075. We subjoin the total imports and exports of several successive years, ending 30th September, the date to which the returns are annually made up:

	Imports.	Exports.
1831,	$103,191,123	$81,310,583
1830,	70,876,920	73,839,508
1829,	74,492,527	72,358,672
1828,	88,509,824	72,264,681
1827,	79,484,068	82,324,826
1826,	84,674,477	77,595,327
1825,	96,340,075	99,535,382
1825,	80,549,007	75,086,657

BALTIMORE, June 7.

In a late debate in the House of Commons, Mr. C. Ferguson referred to the state of Poland. It appears that, *if the emperor of Russia is entitled on the principle* of non-intervention, to do what he pleases with his own slaves, *he is in this case restricted by the express* conditions of treaties. He received the Duchy of Warsaw, by the *treaty of Vienna*, as an independent kingdom, and the constitution provided for liberty of person, for the liberty of the press, for the levying of taxes by the representatives of the people only, and for the employment of Poles alone in all legal offices, and in the army. Constantine, whom the member describes as a *prince whose dreadful and capricious cruelties exceeded* all human endurance, had violated all these rights in the most arbitrary manner. The most respectable persons of Warsaw were sent prisoners to fortresses, and even condemned to cleanse the streets for imputed offences, without trial. The taxes were never voted by the Diet, and the liberty of the press was not allowed to exist for a day. The insurrection of the Poles was fully justifiable; and, even if not, its suppression did not involve the freedom and rights of four millions of Poles. The *European* question remained—whether Russia should be compelled to adhere to the faith of *treaties*. Her obligation to do so she had recognized to the present French Government, which, it was evident from what had fallen out, she had thus deceived. Other members expressed similar sentiments, and some recommended an address to his Majesty, urging the united representations of the parties to the treaty to the Russian Court on this violation of it. We have heretofore mentioned the reply of the *ministry on this point*.

The abrupt termination of the Turkish war, when the Russian troops were almost at the gates of Constantinople, was an unexperted issue, of which the reasons could only be guessed. In the speech just quoted, Mr. Ferguson remarked, that it was well known that *vigorous remonstrance* by England and France had prevented Russia from marching to Constantinople."

ALBANY, June 5.

Hear the other side.—The accounts which we have copied of the late disturbances and firing upon the people at Montreal, have confined to sources friendly to Mr. Bagg, the unsuccessful government candidate. The newspapers on the other side give another and a very different version of the affair.

The latter state that a partisan of Mr. Bagg was the first aggressor, having struck a respectable merchant with his umbrella; that a general contest followed; that the constables, friendly to Mr. B. interfered and struck their adversaries; that when the troops arrived all was quiet; that afterwards, the friends of Mr. Tracey having cheered him as the successful candidate, the friends of Mr. B. threw stones at them, which were returned; that the soldiers followed Mr. Tracey, who was retiring peaceable, and was on his way to his residence in the suburbs; that the partisans of Mr. B. from the midst of the soldiers, threw stones at the friends of Mr. T. which were again returned, and several of them hit the soldiers; and that then four magistrates required the commander of the troops to give order to fire. Three innocent persons were killed; and two are said to have died, one by the hand of a constable, an active friend of Mr. B. Three persons were shot through the thigh, and several received severe or slight wounds.

The funeral of the deceased persons took place on the 24th. It was very numerously attended, under invitations previously issued, in which they were described as the victims of a sanguinary outrage.

The jury were engaged nearly three days, and until Thursday, in the inquiry as to the causes of the persons shot by the military. They were then discharged, not being able to agree upon a verdict.—Nine were disposed to render a verdict of death by the military, under the command of lieut. col. Macintosh, without extenuating circumstances, while the three remaining jurors wished to add that their deaths took place during a riot then existing. The jury are spoken of with harshness by the government paper; and the conduct of the coroner particularly assailed. On the 26th, col. Macintosh and capt. Temple were arrested under a warrant of the coroner, and were held to bail in the sum of 1000*l.* each. The jury were discharged until the 27th August next.

Nielson's Quebec Gazette of 25th ult. states that 32 deaths occurred on board of the ship Hebron, arrived at that place from Dublin on the previous day. It adds: "They are not supposed to have been from Cholera." Still, too much caution cannot be taken, under the circumstances of the immense emigrations to the British Colonies.—*Argus.*

DEBT.—Our country boasts her liberty and independence; every citizen of the United States feels himself a freeman, and a scowl of indignation is wont to roughen the brow of each, from the first man in the Union, through all gradations, down to the veriest paupper that breathes our air, at the bare mention of tyrannical domination; very rational, very just, very good sentiment; proud, splendid theory, but its *practical* application—there's the point;—who is independent, who has the *stamina* within him? Quith the wise man "the borrower is *servant* to the lender;" "*that's a fact*," as we say in common parlance, and how this truth humbles our high pretensions.

Now, contracting a debt in way of trade, is comparatively lenient to, and is, essentially, borrowing this *borrowing*, supposes present inability to pay: the position throws the loaner upon the favorable eventuation of circumstances yet in futurity, to enable him to meet his engagement; he sighs expectations out of ten he is disappointed; the day of payment comes, and with it the seal of his *servitude*—he cannot pay; must obsequiously, and, lint in hand, he approaches him who has thus legally become his master, and, speaking figuratively, his ear is nailed to the door post in token thereof.

Extensive commercial transactions we have nothing to do within these propositions; our business is with the "mass and sinew" of the nation; small debts from 5 to 500 dollars, generally originating in a desire to appear in our capital, our houses, our furniture, our apparel, to better advantage than our means warrant, are the fruitful sources of greater humiliation, deeper degradation, than any political subjugation could reduce us to.

Who that has been in the predicament described, does not feel, does not *know* that this is truth? Notions of greatness and independence are ridiculous when we are guilty of the extreme folly and voluntary surrender of our liberty of mind by getting into debt. Continue your business on a small scale—live in the old house a little longer—make your antiquated furniture serve yet awhile;—give the old coat another brushing—black your own boots and nurse your own children, so shall you escape a bondage more to be dreaded than the chains of the galley slave.

BALTIMORE, June 7.

Captain Colly, of the schooner Rambler, arrived at this port on Tuesday from Guayama, Porto Rico, informs us that a short time prior to his sailing a clipping schooner, with about sixty men; had been fitted out as a pirate, at a small port on the south side of the Island of Porto Rico, between Mayaguez and Cabo Roxo. The schooner sailed on a cruise several days before the Rambler. She was commanded by the son of a notorious pirate, whose name Captain Colly does not recollect, who was hung for his crimes about a year ago in that Island. The son is said to have sworn to avenge the death of his father upon every American and English vessel that may fall in his way. In consequence of the ferocious character of the commander of the pirate, the authorities at St. Johns had sent instructions to the various towns on the coast to keep a strict watch lest he should attempt to cut vessels out of the unprotected ports.—*American.*

Mina again!—We shall never have done with this fellow and his multitude of imposing names and his fortune. The Sheriff and his Lawyers will wait long, if we are not much mistaken, for his bequests, although his will be properly authenticated by the Spanish Ambassador. The *true story of Mina* is this: He is a native of Trinidad de Cuba, his father is a man in a *very inferior station in life, with no property whatever*. He has been employed by the Custom House at Trinidad, as a *watchman or subaltern officer*. Mina has been guilty in his native place of many acts of villainy, and *was imprisoned there*. He got away from thence and arrived at this port. He has no pretensions to character, family or fortune; on the contrary, as his conduct indicates, is in every point of view a blackguard. We have this information from a source that can be depended upon, and if we mistake not, the late Consul of the United States, now residing in Philadelphia, can confirm the truth of what we have stated. Mina seems to be such a consummate liar, that with the grave opening before him, he still continues to utter falsehoods and practice deception; and it is most extraordinary, that with a full knowledge of his crimes, and being about him evident marks of the obscurity of his origin and poverty, people will still believe and publish his ridiculous attempts at consequence and fortune.

N. Y. Courier.

MARRIED, on Sunday last, by his honor judge Beauregard, Mr. NOEL PADUANE to Mrs CATHERINE MELANIE BAGUERIS, the divorced widow of Mr. J. Saucier, both of this city.

Marine Journal.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED.

Ship Tallahasse, Glover, Liverpool,	L H Gale
Ship Calumet, Osgood, Liverpool,	Lincoln & Green
Ship Morea, Girdler, Liverpool,	Lincoln & Green
Brig Agenora, Collins, Charleston,	H C Gildemeester
Brig progress, Howes, Boston,	A Gurney
Brig Belvidere, Harvey, New York,	P B Penny
Schr Tamaulipas, Davis, N. York,	White & co

ARRIVED

Steamer Whale, from the Passes having towed to sea ships Olbers and Opollo and schr ———; brought up ship Charles from Philadelphia, brip Authentic, from Boston, brig Criterion from Portsmouth; schr Enterprize, from Havana; schr Halcyon, from Vera Cruz and schr Cora, from Mobile. Left the Pass Monday afternoon, passed schr Tampico and 2 schooners unknown in the river; nothing in sight off the Bar except ship John Seargant from Philadelphia.

Ship Charles, Wharton, Yorke, from Philadelphia, to Lockhart & Arrott, in ballast.

Brig Authentic, Sweetzen, from Boston, cargo lime

Brig Criterion, Burnam, from Portsmouth; brig and cargo to the master.

Schr Cora, Caraton from Mobile, cargo cotton and lumber to Copeman.

Schr Halcyon, Couzens, from Vera Cruz; sailed on the 12th with hides etc.

Schr Enterprize, Burdick, from Havana, to the master, cargo coffee, cigars, sugar, sweet meats, ect. to Yorke, McAlister & co, the master and others.

Steamer St. Martin, Turpen, from Louisville; cargo bail rope, bagging, butter etc

☞There was 10 feet water in the Ohio, but falling fast.

Steamer Tippecanoe, Fullerton, from Cincinnati, with cargo to York, Macalester & co; Lobre & Orain; M F Maher; Tucker & Craig; Tourne & Beckwith, Sloo & Byrne; W Bogert; Gray, Durive & co; Cooper, Caruthers & co—40 passengers.

MEMORANDA.

Left at Liverpool, May 12th. Saracen, for this port—May 9th off Holyhead, Carroll of Carollton and Lucilla, 36 days hence for Liverpool.

Brig Gov. King, Lemont, hence at Boston June 4.

Left at Marseilles, April 5, States, Odom, for this port.

Left at Antwerp, April 22d, Hope, Ashton, for this port.

Ship Gen. Hand, Brotherston, cleared at Baltimore for this port, June 8.

Ship Lotus, spoken May 24, lat. 40 20, long. 57 48, 24 days hence at Liverpool.

FOR SALE at a reasonable price, a PIANO of Philadelphia manufacture, with music. A credit will be given, if required. Apply at the office of the Bee. june 21

CARRIAGE WAREHOUSE.

THE subscriber has received by late arrivals from New York, light low priced coaches, and barouches, for one, two and four horses, gigs, sulkies and demibon wagons, all of which he will sell at reduced prices and on accommodating terms.
june 21 N. WALTON, 14 Custom house st.

WANTED—In a Hardware Store in this city, a person well acquainted with the above business, and good salesman; to such, a permanent situation and good salary will be given. Leave names and references, at this office until the 22d instant.
None need apply who dont feel themselves competent. June 21.

THIS WEEK,
AT
FELTON'S
NATCHITOCHES CATHOLIC CHURCH
LOTTERY,
15th CLASS FOR 1832.
The drawing will take place on Saturday evening 23d of June 1832.

PRIZES.	DOLLARS.		DOLLARS
1 OF	10,000	IS	10,000
1 OF	3,000	IS	3,000
1 OF	1,500	IS	1,500
1 OF	1,000	IS	1,000
1 OF	800	IS	800
1 OF	623	IS	623

&C. &C.
FOR TICKETS APPLY AT
FELTON'S
Lucky Prize Office, No. 11 St. Philip street at the Vegetable Market.
June 21

In. Davis vs. Jn. S. Foster.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. Ch. Gayarre, presiding judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale on Saturday the 30th inst. at 5 o'clock, on the premises, Old Levee, faubourg Annunciation, one gig and harness, one saddle and bridle, 2 mahogany tables, 1 bureau, two bedsteads, 1 matrass, and kitchen utensils, seized in the above suit.
june 21 A. DAUNOY, Marshal.

P. Remain vs. J. B Joineau; Wm. Tibbetts vs same.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed by the hon. C. Parsons associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale on Friday the 29th of June at 12 o'clock, at the corner of St. Louis and Chartres streets, one gig, seized in the above suit.
june 19 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

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

RANAWAY from the subscriber about two months and a half since, the Negress *Harriet*, aged about 30 years, ordinarily tall, but rather slim,—speaks French and English.

Ranaway about eight days after Harriet, the negress *Blakely*, 17 years of age, middling size, large lips, and speaks both French and English.

Ranaway yesterday morning, the negro *Leren*, about 28 or 30 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches in height, reddish complexion, and speaks both French and English.

A reward of ten dollars for each negro, will be given to whoever will arrest them and lodge them in jail or bring them to my house. Captains of steamboats and other vessels are cautioned against giving them an asylum on board their vessels under the strictest rigors of the law. PAULIN J. FLEYTAS,
june 16 Corner of Bourgugne & Dumaine sts.
P. S. The Editor of the Baton Rouge Gazette will please insert the above advertisement 6 times, in French and English, and forward his account to this office.

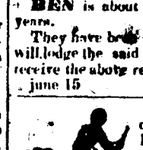
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

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

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

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

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



BROUGHT to the jail of the parish of Jefferson, on the morning of the 16th inst. a negro named *Isaac*, who says he belongs to Mr. J. St. Bernard, of the parish of St. Charles.

Also, two others, the one a negress named *Fanny*, who says she belongs to Mr. Carline, a planter of Lafourche.
june 18 CHARBONNET, sheriff and jailor.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ABSCONDED from the undersigned, the American sambo girl named KITTY, about 26 years of age; 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high; she is flat faced and has large eyes; she was poorly clad at the time of her departure, in a blue check dress, and wore black bonnet; took away a black silk dress; it is probable that she will change her dress. Masters of steamboats and others are forewarned against harboring said slave, under the *most rigorous penalties of the laws.*
June 18 H. H. ALPUENTE.

BROUGHT to the jail of the parish of Jefferson, a negro boy, aged about 18 or 19 years, named ANTHONY, says he belongs to Doctor Doussan, of the parish of St. Charles. The owner is requested to comply with the conditions of the law.
june 12 J. CHARBONNET.
sheriff.

BROUGHT to the jail of the parish of Jefferson, a negro man named Henry; says he belongs to *Mr. Gibson*; is marked with the small pox. The owner is required to comply with the conditions of the law.
june 11 J. CHARBONNET.

NOTICE.—Persons having claims against the steam boat Vermillion, are requested to present them immediately to GRAY, DURRIVE & CO.
june 20 38 New Levee street

GOSHEN BUTTER—10 kegs fresh butter, landing from ship Louisville; for sale by
june 20 TOURNE & BECKWITH.

R. SALAUN, broker, has the honor of informing those persons who have confided their business to his charge, that he has removed his residence to No. 305 Royal between St. Philip and Ursuline streets. He will undertake the sale of real estate, slaves, jewellery &c. and the loan of money upon mortgage notes &c. &c. He has convenient houses in which to lodge slaves that may be intrusted to him for sale. He will be found at home until 8 o'clock in the morning, and after four in the afternoon. During the intermediate hours he will be found at the exchange. june 20

NOTICE.—The copartnership contracted between me, Victor Mercier and Perez Larosa, for a Coffee house, situated in Condé street, and known by the name of the *Coffee House Company*, is dissolved by mutual consent. And as Mr. Larosa is alone charged with the liquidation of the concern, I am discharged of the payment of all debts contracted by the partnership, and also of a note drawn by me and him, and endorsed by Mr. J. P. Bourgeret.
june 19 VICTOR MERCIER.

WAS brought to the Livery Stable of the subscriber, No. 110 Bourbon street, a bay horse, about 11 years old, having the mark of the letter D. reversed on his left shoulder. The owner is requested to come forward and pay charges and take him away.

☞If said horse is not claimed before Saturday 30th inst. he will be sold at aution, by F. A. Guillotte, on that day, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the usual place.
June 19 J. B. LESPARE & CO.

Wm. C. Quirk vs. Mrs. Barker and L. C. Barker.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed by the hon. B. Beauregard associate judge of the city court of New Orleans, I shall expose for sale, on Friday the 20th of July next, at 12 o'clock, at Hewlett's coffee house, corner of St. Louis and Chartres sts. a certain lot of ground measuring 30 feet front on St. Paul street by 120 in depth; said lot, making part of lot No. 6, square 52, faubourg St. Mary, bounded on the side next to Poydras street, by said part of lot No. 6, and on the other by lot No. 7; seized in the above suit
june 19 L. DAUNOY, marshal.

AMITE NAVIGATION COMPANY.—THE books for the subscription to the capital stock of the Amite Navigation Company will be re-opened at the office of the Western Marone and Fire Insurance company, No. 12 Camp street, on the 3d day of July next and continue open until the whole stock is subscribed for.
june 18 WM. HAZARD, sec. pro. tem.

CITY BANK.—*New Orleans, June 18th. 1832.*—By a resolution of the board of directors of this institution under date 14th April last, the stockholders are required to pay into Bank on or before the 6th November next, an instalment of twenty dollars per share on the stock held by them respectively. And any stockholder effecting payment, at least two months before that time, shall be entitled to an interest of five per cent per annum for the period so anticipated.
june 18 R. CLAGUE, *Cashier.*

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of HILL & FAUCHET, is dissolved by mutual consent. Robert S. Hill is charged with the liquidation of the affairs of the concern. Those who are indebted to the establishment will please to pay with as little delay as possible, and those who may have claims will please to present them to Mr. Hill. R. S HILL.
june 18 E. FAUCHET.

HAVING dissolved the firm of HILL & FAUCHET, I will continue in the same line of business at the same standing. I avail myself of this opportunity to thank my friends and the public for the encouragement that I have received, and hope a continuance of their patronage. I will keep on hand a general assortment of SUMMER & WINTER GOODS, and will complete all orders from the country as well as in town in the shortest delay and in the latest French and Northern fashion.
june 18 ROBERT S. HILL.

UNION BANK OF LOUISIANA.

OWNERS of vacant lots situate on Royal street, in the vicinity of the United States Bank, who may be desirous of disposing of them, are hereby informed that proposals to that effect will be received until Wednesday, 6th inst. J. B. PERAULT, Cashier.
june 1

FOR SALE by the subscribers, 25,000 Pensacola bricks. C. GUESNARD & ALPUENTE.
june 16

FOR LOUISVILLE.—The well know steam boat LOUISIANA, C. T. Hayward, master, is expected to arrive here by the 24 and will be ready to leave from the 28th to 30th June; for passengers her accommodations being of the most comfortable kind, having a large airy cabin on the upper deck, with state rooms; apply to
June TOURNE & BECKWICK.
15 New Levee st.

FOR NEW YORK AND HAVRE. (*to sail 15th July*)
Louisiana and New York Line of Packets.

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

FOR VERA CRUZ

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

FOR HAVRE.—THE fine fast sailing brig CARROLL, Cox, master, having superior accommodations, can take some passengers. The brig Carroll will meet with quick despatch; apply to the captain on board opposite post No. 61, or to june 18 THEODORE NICOLET & CO.

FOR HAVRE.—*Passage only.*

The very fast sailing copper fasten d and coppered brig CARROLL, S. C. Cox master, will sail on the 24th inst. For passage having handsome accommodations, apply on board opposite post No. 62. HARRISSON, BROWN & CO.
june 18 117. Royal street.

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

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

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

The packet ship EDWARD BONNAFFE, capt. CARRELL, has a great part of her cargo engaged, and will sail in a few days. For freight or passage, having very elegant accommodations, apply on board, or to SAM. C. BELL.
june 14 81 Canal st.

FOR NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL.
(to sail 24th instant.)
Louisiana and N. York line of packets.

The new and elegant ship HUNTSVILLE, Captain Stoddart, will commence loading to morrow and sail as above. The ship will take freight 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 FOSTER & HUTTON.
june 12 77 Canal street

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

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

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

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

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

NATCHITOCHES
CATHOLIC CHURCH LOTTERY.
Drawn numbers of the fourteenth class.
22.....5.....21.....29.
june 18

NATCHITOCHES
CATHOLIC CHURCH LOTTERY
15th CLASS FOR 1832,
The drawing will take place on Saturday, 23d of June 1832.

PRIZES.	DOLLARS.		DOLLARS
1 or	10,000	is	10,000
1 or	3,000	is	3,000
1 or	1,500	is	1,500
1 or	1,000	is	1,000
1 or	800	is	800
1 or	623	is	623
6 or	500	are	3,000
6 or	300		1,800
6 or	200		1,200
156 or	50		7,800
156 or	20		3,180
621 or	8		4,992
7800 or	4		31,200

PRICE OF TICKETS:
Whole Tickets.....$4 00
Halves.....2 00
Quarters.....1 00
june 18 J. B. FAGET, *Manager.*
No. 119, Chartres street.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS.—The price of fresh flour being this day $5 50, according to the tariff, the Bakers must give during this week, 44 ounces of bread for twelve and a half cents.
june 16 D. PRIEUR, Mayor.

CARD.—Five or six gentlemen can be accommodated with boarding in a private French family, by applying at No. 46 Bourbon street. june 14

LEECHES.—A lot of Spanish leeches, at 25 cents each, at the drug store of F. P. DUCONGE,
june 14 corner of Conti and Chartres streets.

WANTED—A seamstress and an apprentice to the millinary business; apply to
MADAME BRIGOT.
june 14 corner of Royal and St. Louis sts.

HAY AND MACKEREL.—222 bales of Hay, 224 bbls. Mackerel, landing from ship Mogul, for sale by STETSON & AVERY.
june 14 No. 31 Camp street.

THE subscribers offer for sale a fine lot of lumber for Carpenters, at the basin Carondalet, viz:
50,000 feet of cypress planks,
25,000 do. of assorted cypress timber,
25,000 do. of joists,
100,000 do. of pine plank.
They at the same time inform contractors that they have made arrangements on the other side of the lake, by which they will always have a supply of lumber of all kinds.
june 12 C. GUESNARD & ALPUENTE.

Office Levee Steam Cotton Press Company,
NEW ORLEANS, 8th June, 1832.

THE stockholders of this institution are hereby notified that by a resolution of the board of directors, the capital stock of the company will be increased one hundred thousand dollars—say two hundred shares of five hundred dollars each. Subscriptions will be received by the secretary, at the office of the company, situated between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 2 o'clock, p. m. during which time the present stockholders only, will be permitted to subscribe.
By order of the direction.
WM. HUDSON, Secretary.
june 8,

100 Hogshead SUGAR, for sale by
june 11 SAM C. BELL, 81 Canal st.

HAVANA & CAMPEACHY SEGARS.—50,000 segars, first quality Havanas, and 50,000 Campeachy segars, received and for sale by
june 9 J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.

PHENIX MILL NAIL DUCK.—50 bolts of first quality, for sale by J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.
june 9

LOG WOOD.—150 tons fresh cut Campeachy Log Wood, just received and for sale by
june 9 J. W. ZACHARIE & CO.

WANTED in a retail store, a young man about 18 years of age. Address box No. 266, post office.
june 8

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY ISAAC L. McCOY.

ON Saturday, 23rd day of June, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Coffee House, will be sold the fine fast sailing Chesapeake built Schr. WILD CAT, burthen 52 tons, about 3 years old, together with her tackle, appere', furniture, as she now lies opposite Conti Street, a full inventory will be exhibited at the time of sale. Terms 4 months credit for approved